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72-002  
Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

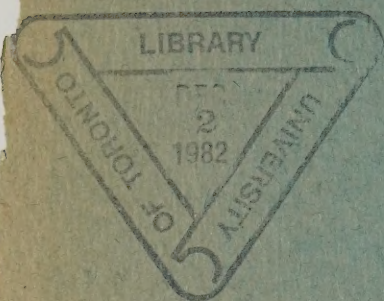


OTTAWA  
March 11 1942

72-002  
Price \$1 a year

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

Acting Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A., (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.,  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the movement invariably indicated at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920, there was a decline in industrial employment at Jan. 1, 1942. The loss, as usual, resulted from the completion or suspension of work in the outdoor industries, and from the closing of establishments over the holidays and for inventories and repairs. It was, however, on a scale decidedly below normal, the number of persons laid off and the percentage decline being the smallest on record for the beginning of January.

The 12,833 employers furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,657,990, as compared with 1,688,298 at Dec. 1, 1941. This was a reduction of 30,308 men and women, or 1.8 p.c. The latter figure constitutes only from a quarter to a third of the average percentage loss indicated at Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1941. In this period, the contraction at the beginning of January has ranged from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., averaging 6.6 p.c.

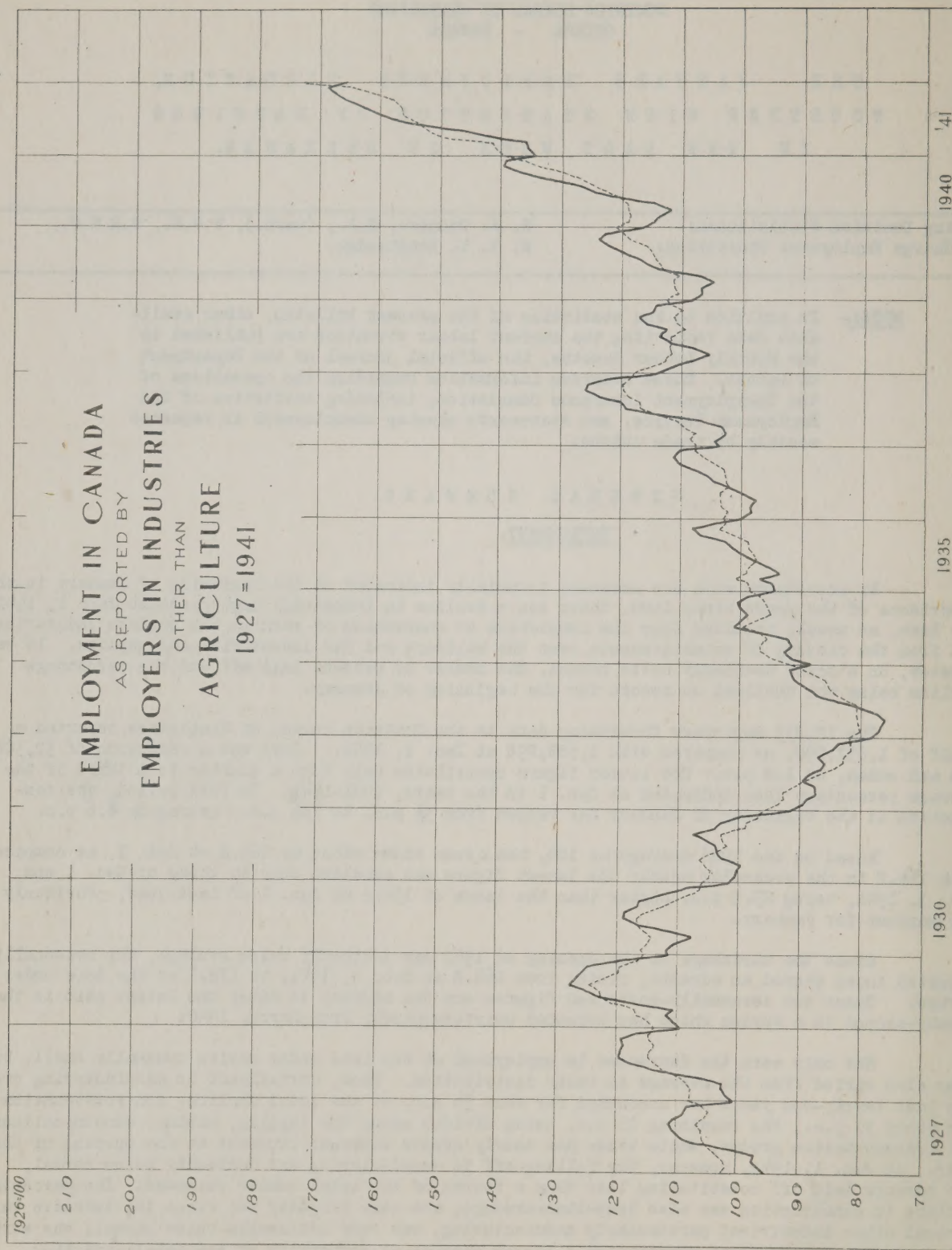
Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 165.8 at Jan. 1, as compared with 168.8 in the preceding month; the latest figure was exceeded only by those of Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1941, being 23.5 p.c. higher than the index of 134.2 at Jan. 1 of last year, previously the maximum for January.

Since the shrinkage at the opening of 1942 was decidedly below average, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an advance, rising from 164.8 at Dec. 1, 1941, to 172.3 at the date under review. These two seasonally-corrected figures are the highest to date; the latest gain is the twenty-second in a series which has extended uninterruptedly from March, 1940.

Not only were the decreases in employment at the date under review unusually small, but they also varied from the average in their distribution. Thus, curtailment in manufacturing over the last twenty-one years has accounted for some 54 p.c. of the total decline, and construction for about 31 p.c., the remaining 15 p.c. being divided among the logging, mining, communications and transportation groups, while trade has nearly always shown an increase at the opening of the year. At Jan. 1, 1942, however, the falling-off in manufacturing was decidedly below normal, the persons laid off constituting less than a fourth of the total number released. The percentage decline in construction was also less-than-average, but only slightly so; since the decrease in several other industries, particularly manufacturing, was very noticeably below normal, the workers released from construction constituted a larger-than-usual proportion of the total reduction.



Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The contraction in employment in manufacturing took place wholly in the production of non-durable goods, there being a contra-seasonal advance in the durable goods class, mainly in the iron and steel division. Food, textile and lumber plants showed the largest losses, but in each case there were of less-than-average proportions for Jan. 1. In manufacturing, as a whole, some 7,300 persons were laid off; this decline of 0.7 p.c., (the first to be indicated in a year), reduced the index to 187.0, as compared with 188.4 at Dec. 1, and 187.5 at Nov. 1; these three are the highest on record. The latest index was over 31 p.c. higher than that of 142.5 at Jan. 1, 1941.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, services, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance showed curtailment; that in transportation and construction was below normal, but in services and mining, the loss rather exceeded the average. Employment in the latter at Jan. 1 continued to be adversely affected by industrial disputes. On the other hand, logging, communications and trade reported improvement, which, in the case of the first two groups, was contra-seasonal. The gain in trade was above normal, although it was smaller than that recorded at Jan. 1, 1941.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at Jan. 1, 1942, is given in the pages following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

Following are the unadjusted, general indexes of employment at Jan. 1 in the years since 1926, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1942, 165.8; 1941, 134.2; 1940, 116.2; 1939, 108.1; 1938, 113.4 and 1937, 103.8.

For Jan. 1, 1941, 12,467 employers had furnished returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,316,774 men and women; as compared with 1,364,601 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 47,827, or 3.5 p.c. The largest losses had then taken place in the non-manufacturing industries, particularly in construction.

The general slowing down of industrial production over the holidays, together with the contractions in employment in the industries affected by seasonal conditions, resulted in a considerable reduction in the payrolls distributed for services rendered in the last week in December. While the decline in employment in the Dominion amounted to 1.8 p.c., that in the reported earnings was 6.1 p.c. The payrolls disbursed at Dec. 1 had aggregated \$46,132,298, while those distributed at Jan. 1 were given as \$43,314,727. The average per capita earnings paid out at the former date amounted to \$27.32, as compared with the average of \$26.12 paid at the latter.

#### THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

A brief comparison of the situation existing at the outbreak of war with that indicated in the latest available figures of employment has appeared in recent issues of this bulletin. The value of a comparison between employment at the beginning of September and the beginning of January is largely vitiated by the seasonal movements of industry from the autumn to the winter, the peak of activity under ordinary circumstances being reached at Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, while the greatest losses of the year are indicated at Jan. 1. The comparison of the latest figure with those reported at Sept. 1, 1939, is therefore greatly abbreviated.

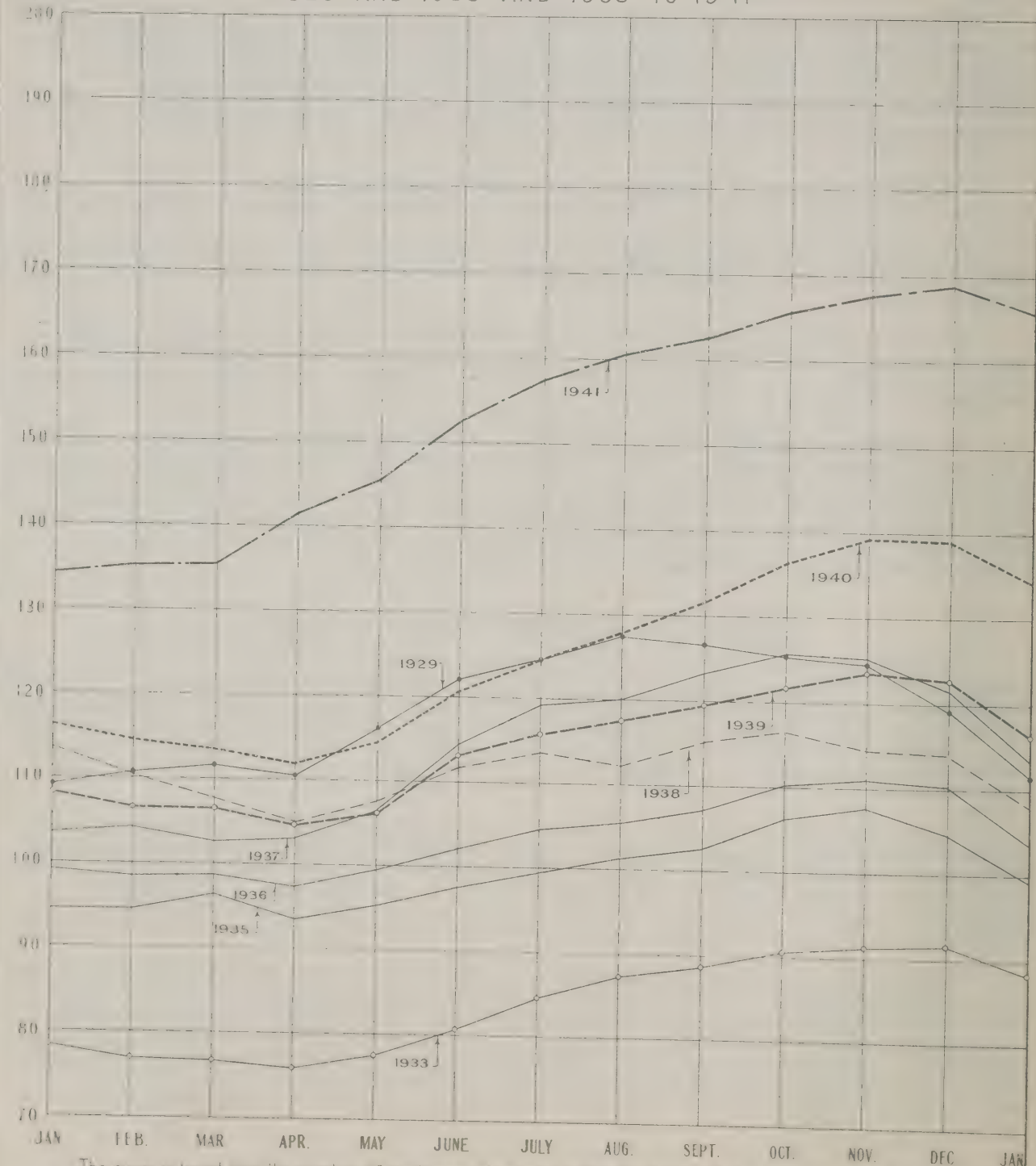
In the first twenty-eight months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown unprecedentedly large advances; the few interruptions to this expansive movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal curtailment in the industries greatly affected by the seasonal factor. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Jan. 1, 1942, the index rose by 38.6 p.c. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment have enlarged their working forces by some 462,000 persons from the outbreak of hostilities to Jan. 1. Quite apart from the seasonal aspect, this figure tells only part of the story, since the smaller firms which are not covered by the monthly returns must also have certainly added considerably to their personnel. The armed and the auxiliary forces have likewise absorbed large numbers of men of working ages; in many cases these having been withdrawn from industry, have had to be replaced by substitutes from various sources. The growth in industrial employment and the withdrawals from



# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



civilian life have undoubtedly brought about far-reaching changes in the pre-war industrial, occupational, sex and age distributions of workers in the Dominion. At present, no information is available respecting the last three of these distributions, while changes in the industrial pattern are only partially indicated in the statistics now on record.

The advance in employment in manufacturing as a result of the war has for obvious reasons been greater than that in the other industries. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Jan. 1, 1942, the staffs of manufacturers furnishing current statistics to the Bureau were increased by approximately 373,000. As a result, the index number of employment in factories rose by over 62 p.c. in the twenty-eight months. This gain greatly exceeds that of 38.6 p.c. given above for all industries.

The growth in the durable goods industries has been of particular significance. From 100.4 at the outbreak of hostilities, the index number in this class has risen to 213.3 at the latest date, or by over 112 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted 59 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

Employment in the production of non-durable goods has also increased substantially since Sept. 1, 1939, the index rising from 141.9 at that date, to 167.0 at Jan. 1, 1942. These industries are ordinarily much quieter during the winter, owing to seasonal curtailment, particularly in the food groups. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of many lines in the durable goods class), employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was in considerably greater volume at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

The non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-eight months of war have also shown important advances; these, however, are not comparable in extent with those in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of January is also greatly complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gains shown in logging and trade, as well as for the substantial decline in construction at Jan. 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939. In mining, employment in the twenty-eight months has increased by 5.7 p.c., in communications, by 15.5 p.c., in transportation, by 12.3 p.c., in services, by 10.7 p.c., and in trade, by 27.8 p.c., while the reduction in construction amounted to 18.1 p.c.

All provinces have shared in the expansion recorded in the first twenty-eight months of war, and the eight cities for which data are segregated have also shown important increases, which have exceeded those indicated in the various provinces to which the municipalities belong.

#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the tenth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of page 7 gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,657,990 men and women employed at Jan. 1 by the 12,833 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$43,314,727 for services they rendered in the final week in December. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,688,298 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in November had amounted to \$46,132,298. A decrease of 30,308, or 1.8 p.c., in the number of employees was accompanied by a loss of \$2,817,571, or 6.1 p.c., in the aggregate weekly payrolls. The decline, which follows a succession of advances, was due in the main to the loss in working time over the holiday season, and to that resulting from curtailment of operations in some of the more highly seasonal industries. The last report had shown increases in the personnel and the payrolls, the former rising by 0.7 p.c., and the latter by 1.9 p.c.

For the first time in many months, the per capita earnings declined, falling from \$27.32 <sup>1/</sup> in the last week in November, to \$26.12 in December. The reduction is undoubtedly



EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1, 1942, and at Dec. 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in December.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	December	November	December	November
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>(a) Provinces</u>						
Maritime Provinces	137,595	140,618	3,056,001	3,332,030	22.21	23.70
Prince Edward Island	2,310	2,282	46,143	47,643	19.98	20.88
Nova Scotia	82,507	82,461	1,832,244	2,029,773	22.21	24.61
New Brunswick	52,778	55,875	1,177,614	1,254,614	22.31	22.45
Quebec	510,415	524,932	12,340,403	13,266,706	24.18	25.27
Ontario	700,455	705,878	19,181,245	20,449,041	27.38	28.97
Prairie Provinces	177,761	183,306	5,017,844	5,158,660	28.23	28.14
Manitoba	83,421	84,836	2,347,654	2,385,533	28.14	28.12
Saskatchewan	33,104	36,706	904,793	991,210	27.33	27.00
Alberta	61,236	61,764	1,765,397	1,781,917	28.83	28.85
British Columbia	131,764	133,564	3,719,234	3,925,861	28.23	29.39
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1,657,990</b>	<b>1,688,298</b>	<b>43,314,727</b>	<b>46,132,298</b>	<b>26.12</b>	<b>27.32</b>
<u>(b) Cities</u>						
Montreal	237,232	242,752	5,917,893	6,472,592	24.95	26.66
Quebec City	27,242	27,025	559,405	608,012	20.53	22.50
Toronto	216,623	220,255	5,808,154	6,282,854	26.81	28.53
Ottawa	22,387	21,675	521,655	553,982	23.30	25.56
Hamilton	58,241	58,287	1,670,480	1,770,257	28.68	30.37
Windsor	33,849	33,179	1,173,882	1,254,703	34.68	37.82
Winnipeg	54,495	55,355	1,411,703	1,444,964	25.91	26.10
Vancouver	58,737	58,414	1,534,605	1,627,281	26.13	27.86
<u>(c) Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	972,565	979,858	25,590,151	27,579,080	26.31	28.15
Durable Goods 1/	494,687	491,796	14,208,362	15,272,258	28.72	31.05
Non-Durable Goods	459,784	469,333	10,800,152	11,696,317	23.49	24.92
Electric Light and Power	18,094	18,729	581,637	610,505	32.15	32.60
Logging	76,575	74,264	1,360,900	1,331,095	17.77	17.92
Mining	83,459	86,283	2,687,345	2,924,207	32.20	33.89
Communications	26,928	26,879	756,162	739,473	28.08	27.51
Transportation	127,460	131,573	4,523,484	4,597,415	35.49	34.94
Construction and Maintenance	156,669	180,194	3,708,116	4,349,018	23.67	24.14
Services	37,429	37,968	626,350	636,001	16.73	16.75
Trade	176,905	171,279	4,062,219	3,976,009	22.96	23.21
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,657,990</b>	<b>1,688,298</b>	<b>43,314,727</b>	<b>46,132,298</b>	<b>26.12</b>	<b>27.32</b>

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



seasonal in character, there having invariably been a recession in employment, and consequently in payrolls, between December and January in the period since 1920. The per capita average, while lower than in the last week in September, October or November, was higher than in any preceding week for which information is on record. The following are the more recent weekly averages:- in August, \$26.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; September, \$26.37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; October, \$27.02<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; November, \$27.32 and December, \$26.12.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,688,005 employees reported by the 12,795 establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to \$46,128,842 in the last week in November, the per capita average having been given as \$27.33. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

The table on the opposite page contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Table 8 gives information for the leading industries in the five economic areas. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.-- Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the

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NOTE:- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of <sup>in</sup>comparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.



purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of January, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$43,314,727 in salaries and wages for the final week in December, as compared with \$46,132,298 in the last week in November, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to \$38,594,713. An index number based upon this figure stood at 112.2 in the final week in December, compared with 119.5<sup>1/</sup> in the last week in November. The decline in the latest period of observation is the first to be indicated in the brief record of these statistics, the movement having been steadily upward during the summer and autumn; the index of earnings in the period of observation in June was 103.9; in July, 106.9<sup>1/</sup> in August, 109.8<sup>1/</sup> in September, 113.3<sup>1/</sup> and in October, 117.3. Meanwhile, an index number of employment, recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102.9 at July 1, 105.0 at Aug. 1, 106.4<sup>1/</sup> at Sept. 1, 108.4 at Oct. 1, 109.6<sup>1/</sup> at Nov. 1, 110.4 at Dec. 1, while at Jan. 1, it was 108.4. Thus, the falling-off in the earnings distributed at the beginning of January, for the reasons already given, exceeded that in employment. Until the last report, however, the increases in payrolls have been at a relatively higher rate than those in the number of employees, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers, whose earnings are usually lower than those of employees having longer service. It seems probable that a resumption of these trends will be indicated in the next report, since the factors contributing to this situation may be expected to continue in operation. Among these factors may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the continuance of wartime cost-of-living allowances, in some cases at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work; seasonal declines in activity in those industries reporting a considerable proportion of casual workers will also doubtless be reflected in higher average earnings, despite the anticipated further dilution of labour.

Until recently, the preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing showed more pronounced gains than those in all industries, even though large numbers of inexperienced workers were added to the personnel; the curtailment of operations over the holidays, however, affected the earnings of factory employees to a rather greater extent than those of other classes. The index in manufacturing declined from 123.4 in November to 114.5 in December, a loss of 7.2 p.c.; this exceeded that of 6.1 p.c. reported in the all-industries index in the same comparison. The following are the index numbers of payrolls in the last week in the indicated months: May, 100; June, 103.6<sup>1/</sup>; July, 107.3; August, 110.8<sup>1/</sup>; September, 115.4<sup>1/</sup>; October, 120.4; November, 123.4<sup>1/</sup>, and December 114.5. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, which had risen to 112.1 at Dec. 1, showed a decline at Jan. 1, lowering it to 111.3; as already stated, the falling-off was decidedly below normal. A comparison of the data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows somewhat similar movements, from May 15 to Dec. 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing had advanced by 18.2 p.c., and that of employment by 7.6 p.c., while at Jan. 15 the increase in the earnings was 20.3 p.c., and in employment, 6.2 p.c.

Earnings by Industries.— The 972,565 persons employed at Jan. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$25,590,151 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 979,858 persons at the beginning of December, and had disbursed \$27,579,080 in earnings in the last week in November; a decrease of 0.7 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 7.2 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a reduction, falling from \$28.15 in the last week in November, to \$26.31 in the last week in December.

There was a further moderate advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, but the earnings in this class were lowered as a result of stoppages over the holidays; the increase in the former was 0.6 p.c., while there was a reduction of seven p.c. in the reported payrolls. In the non-durable class, the decrease of two p.c. in employment was accompanied by that of 7.7 p.c. in the reported earnings, the relatively greater falling-off in the latter also being due to loss in working time at the holiday season.

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1/ Revised.



The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, beverage and pulp and paper industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the women workers tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

In logging, there was an increase of 3.1 p.c. in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due, in general, to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that a number of camps closed down for the holidays. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$17.92 in the last week in November, to \$17.77 in the last week in December. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Employment in mining showed a seasonal decline of 3.3 p.c., and there was a decrease of 8.1 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, most of which took place in the metallic ore division, in which conditions in December continued to be affected by an industrial dispute; the slackening in operations over the holidays also contributed to the discrepancy in these percentages. The statistics show that 83,459 persons were paid \$2,687,345 for their services in the last week in December, a per capita figure of \$32.20. The average per employee in the last week in November had been \$33.89.

In communications, there was a gain of 0.2 p.c. in the number employed, and of 2.3 p.c. in the weekly earnings. The average pay envelope contained \$28.08 in the period of observation in December, compared with \$27.51 in the same week in November.

The transportation industries reported at Jan. 1 an aggregate working force of 127,460 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,523,484. The former figure was lower by 3.1 p.c. than that at Dec. 1, while the reported earnings in the last week in December were lower by 1.6 p.c. than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in November. There was, however, a considerable increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$34.94<sup>1</sup> in the last week in November, to \$35.49 in the same period in December.

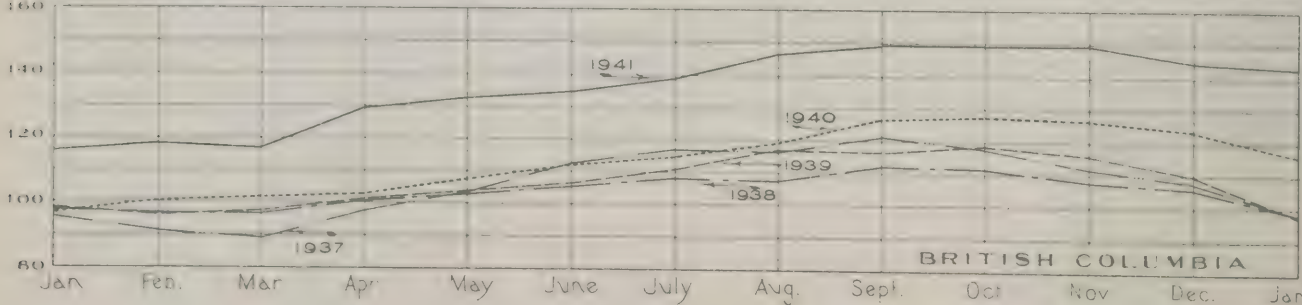
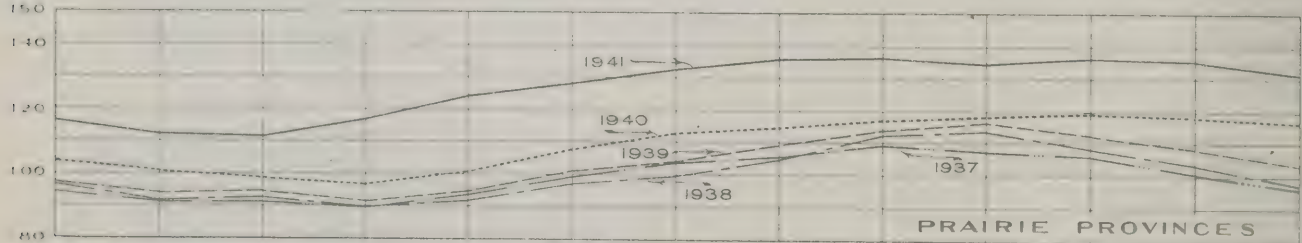
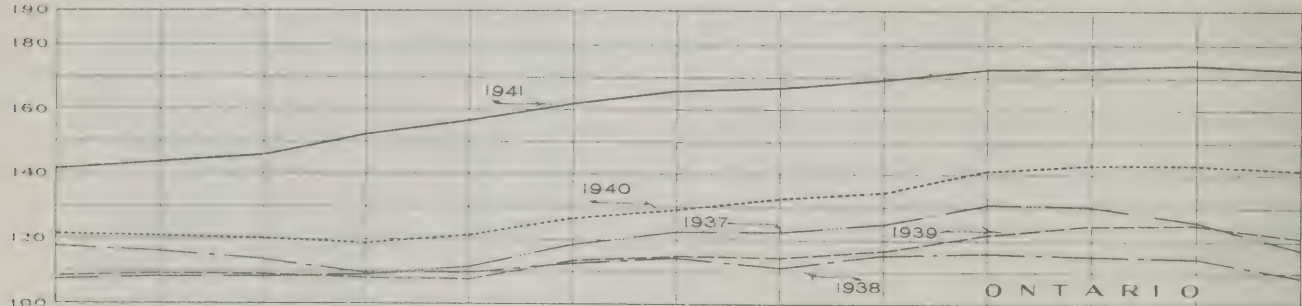
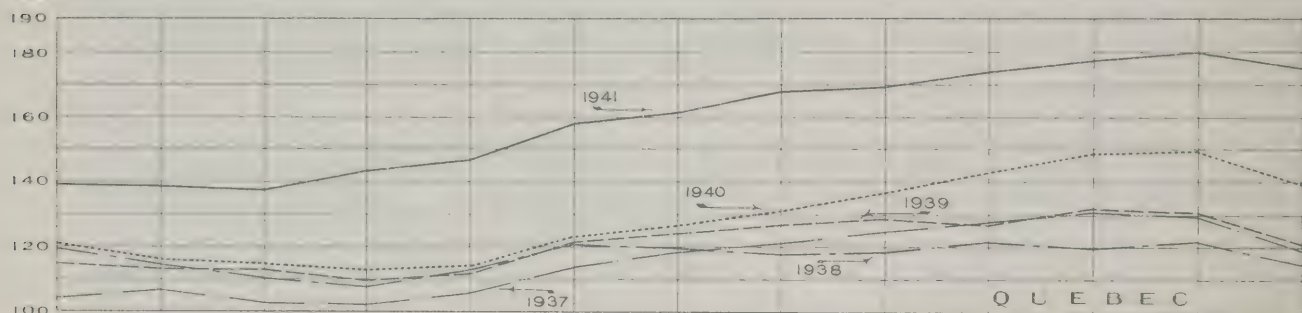
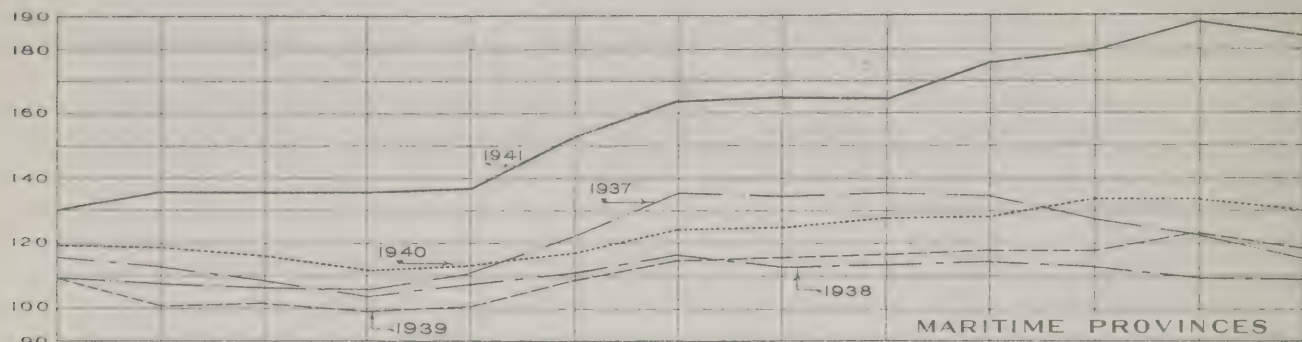
Construction was seasonally quieter, there being a loss of 13.1 p.c. in the number of workers, and of 14.7 p.c. in the reported earnings. There were reductions in employment and earnings in building, railway and highway construction and maintenance. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole declined from \$24.14 in the last week in November, to \$23.67 in the period of observation in December.

The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decrease in the number of their employees, together with a reduction of about the same proportion in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelope were therefore practically unchanged, being \$16.73 in the final week in December, as compared with \$16.75 in November. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 p.c. of those in the service industry.

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1937-1941

1926=100





In trade, there was a gain of 3.3 p.c. in the reported employees, accompanied by an advance of 2.2 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The reported per capita earnings slightly decreased, falling from \$23.21 in the last week in November, to \$22.96 in the last week in December. Many of the extra workers employed about the holiday season were part-time employees, whose earnings were consequently below the average.

In the financial group, 62,632 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,870,457 in the last week in December, a per capita average of \$29.86. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,947, and their earnings, \$1,854,470, an average of \$29.46 per employee. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$26.26 in the last week in December, as compared with \$27.40 in the same period in November; without the finance group, the average for the Dominion in December was \$26.12, and in November, \$27.32<sup>1/</sup>.

Earnings by Provinces.— A review of the data for the various areas shows generally lowered employment in most of the provinces; the exceptions were Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, which reported minor gains. As a result of the holidays, all provinces recorded declines in the aggregate payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. The losses in the weekly payrolls ranged from that of 0.9 p.c. in Alberta, to 8.7 p.c. in Saskatchewan, and 9.7 p.c. in Nova Scotia.

The average per capita earnings were generally lower, except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where the decline in employment rather exceeded that in the reported earnings, with the result that in each of these two provinces the average pay envelope in the last week in December was slightly higher than in the final week in November.

Table 8 at the end of this report gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for various industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons. With very few exceptions, the aggregate and average earnings in the various industries in each province were lower in the last week in December than in November. In Quebec, the decline in payrolls in manufacturing lowered the per capita average in that group to a figure that was below the all-industries average, in the former the average being \$24.06, and in the latter, \$24.18; this is the first time in the period of observation that such a situation has been indicated. In Ontario, the average in manufacturing declined from \$29.68 in the last week in November, to \$27.59 in December, while the general figure fell from \$28.97 in the former to \$27.38 in the latter period of observation. These losses exceeded the reductions in the Dominion as a whole.

Earnings by Cities:— Although there were increases in the number of employees in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver, the aggregate payrolls declined in these centres, as well as in the remaining cities for which data are segregated. The losses in earnings ranged from that of 2.3 p.c. reported in Winnipeg, to 8.6 p.c. in Montreal. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the declines were rather greater than in the province to which the city belongs.

Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments  
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the last week in each month since February, 1941:—

March .....	97.5	May .....	100.0	July .....	106.5	September...	110.4	November..	118.5
April .....	99.8	June .....	102.3	August....	109.5	October....	115.4	December..	116.7

### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Seasonally reduced activity was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where the trend was slightly upward; the losses ranged from 0.8 p.c. in Ontario and 0.3 p.c. in Alberta, to 2.8 p.c. in Quebec, 5.5 p.c. in New Brunswick and 9.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan. Employment in all five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last winter, or of any other year for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.— The contraction in employment in this area at Jan. 1, 1942, took place in New Brunswick, there being small gains in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In the Maritime Provinces as a unit, employment declined in manufacturing, logging, mining and construction, the losses in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in iron and steel plants, but lumber, food and pulp and paper mills released employees.

Statements were received from 927 establishments in the Maritime area, employing 137,595 persons, compared with 140,618 at the beginning of December. This recession of 2.1 p.c. practically coincided with the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1941, although it was rather larger than the decrease in employment noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was some 54 points lower than that of 183.9 at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record.

A total of 883 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1942, showing an aggregate payroll of 96,811 workers, compared with 99,231 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was decidedly below normal in the experience of the years since 1920, being also much smaller than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1941. The index, at 175.0 at the latest date, was over 35 points higher than that of 139.6 at the opening of 1941, previously the maximum for January in the twenty-one years for which statistics are available. The latest index was, indeed, exceeded in this period only by the figures for Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1941.

Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in the textile, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, leather, pulp and paper and food plants. Logging, transportation, construction, mining and services also reported losses; losses in transportation and construction were considerable, but in the remaining divisions they were small. On the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade, and within the manufacturing division, in tobacco, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments which were partially or wholly closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 3,210 co-operating firms aggregated 510,415 workers, as against 524,932 at Dec. 1, 1941.

For Jan. 1, 1941, 3,120 establishments had reported a staff of 400,193 men and women, compared with 429,146 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 139.6.

Ontario.— Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, widely distributed among the branches of this industry. The greatest reductions were in the lumber, textile, food and rubber divisions, while smaller losses took place in pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, leather, clay, glass and stone, chemical and other factories. On the other hand, tobacco and iron and steel plants were decidedly better. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were contractions in services, mining, transportation and construction. Logging and retail trade, however, showed further improvement.

A combined staff of 700,455 was employed by the 5,545 businesses from which returns were received, whose employees had numbered 705,878 at Dec. 1. This decrease of 5,423 persons, or 0.8 p.c., was the smallest recorded at Jan. 1 in any year since 1920; the loss was decidedly below normal, the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1941 being about six p.c. The latest index, at 172.5, was many points above that of 141.1 at the same date in 1941, being at



its maximum for January in the period of observation.

The firms furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1941, had numbered 5,382, and their employees, 564,158, as compared with 570,481 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.-- Shrinkage on a scale slightly larger than that noted at the opening of 1941 was reported in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1942, when statistics were tabulated from 1,808 employers of 177,761 workers, or 5,545 fewer than at Dec. 1. This contraction was much below average in the experience of the last twenty-one years. The index at the date under review stood at 131.4, as compared with 116.2 at Jan. 1, 1941. There were reductions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at the latest date, that in Saskatchewan being greatest.

Manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction showed losses at the beginning of January, 1942, the largest of these being in construction. In the manufacturing division, the greatest declines were in food and clay, glass and stone plants, while lumber mills were busier, and slight improvement was reported in iron and steel works. Employment also increased in logging, mining and retail trade, the gains in the last-named being considerable.

For Jan. 1, 1941, 1,777 establishments had reported 152,570 employees, a loss of 3,438 as compared with the preceding month. The index then was over fifteen points lower than at the date under review.

British Columbia.-- The recession in British Columbia involved many fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, being also smaller than the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1941. The 1,343 employers furnishing information reported 131,764 persons on their staffs at the date under review, as against 133,564 at Dec. 1, 1941.

Lumber and food factories, logging, construction and transportation recorded curtailment, that in construction being most extensive. On the other hand, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants and retail trade were more active. Employment generally was in much greater volume than at Jan. 1, 1941, when the 1,303 co-operating firms and branches had employed 103,042 men and women; the index then stood at 116.0, compared with 142.5 at the opening of 1942. These two figures are the highest for January in the period since 1920.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent years.

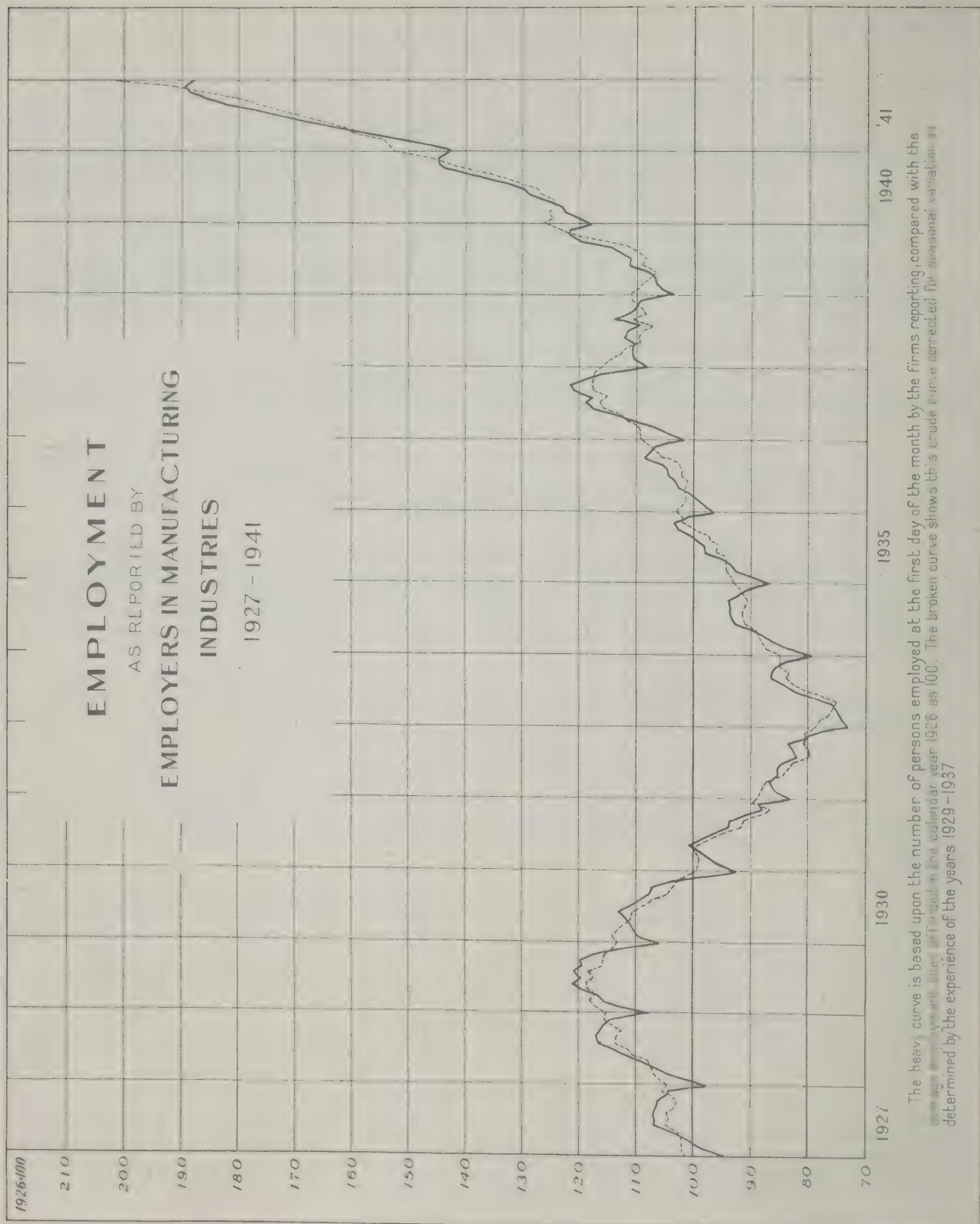
#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment in Hamilton showed little general change; in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, curtailment was indicated, while the trend was upward in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver. Employment in each of these centres was brisker than at Jan. 1 in 1941, or any other year of the record.

Montreal.-- The recession in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than at Jan. 1 in any earlier year for which information has been compiled, with the exception of 1935. Statements were received from 1,853 establishments with 237,232 employees, as compared with 242,752 at Dec. 1, 1941. A contraction was shown in manufacturing as a whole, the largest losses being in food, textile and leather plants; on the other hand, employment in iron and steel continued to expand. Among the non-manufacturing industries, services, transportation and construction were slacker, while employment in retail trade was seasonally active. The index, at 156.5, was considerably higher than at the beginning of January in 1941, when 1,809 firms had reported pay-rolls aggregating 191,216 persons, compared with 197,640 in the preceding month.

Quebec.-- Manufacturing showed a moderate increase, but services and construction released employees. The 221 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 27,025 at Dec. 1, to 27,242 at the beginning of January. The general gain was contra-seasonal in the experience of other years of the record. A loss had been indicated at the same date in 1941, and employment was then at a lower level, according to the 218 establishments making returns, which had employed 20,094 men and women.

Chart 4





Toronto.-- Toronto firms showed a seasonal decrease in personnel at Jan. 1, 1942. The reduction was smaller than usual for the time of year; 3,632 persons were laid off by the 1,908 firms furnishing data, reducing their working forces to 216,623. The index stood at 168.8, as compared with 171.6 in the preceding month; these two are the highest in the record. The Jan. 1, 1941, figure had been 137.1.

As compared with Dec. 1, 1941, there were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food, rubber, printing and publishing and non-ferrous metal groups, while iron and steel works afforded more employment. Construction, transportation and trade were slacker.

Returns for Jan. 1, 1941, had been tabulated from 1,847 employers of 178,365 workers at Jan. 1, compared with 177,407 in the preceding month; the improvement then indicated was contra-seasonal.

Ottawa.-- There was a falling-off in manufacturing in Ottawa, but transportation, construction and trade were brisker. The result was a moderate increase in employment on the whole; the staffs of the 245 reporting establishments included 22,387 men and women, as compared with 21,675 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was many points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 241 employers with a personnel of 17,838.

Hamilton.-- Data were received from 341 firms in Hamilton employing 58,241 workers, as against 58,287 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in electrical apparatus, textile and food plants, while iron and steel works afforded more employment. Trade was also more active, but other groups showed little general change. This decline in manufacturing as a whole was the smallest reported at Jan. 1 in any of the years for which statistics are available. The 335 establishments co-operating at the same date last year had reported 44,762 employees, compared with 45,068 at Dec. 1, 1940. The index then was many points lower than the latest figure of 178.5, which is the highest ever recorded at the opening of the year.

Windsor.-- There was an increase in activity in Windsor at the beginning of January. The gain was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel industries; trade was also brisker. Construction released a few workers, while little general change was shown in other divisions. Returns were compiled from 200 firms with 33,849 persons on their staffs, as compared with 33,179 in the preceding month. Employment was at its maximum for the period of observation, being considerably greater than at Jan. 1, 1941. The trend then had also been upward, according to information from 196 business men, whose payrolls had then included 26,800 men and women.

Winnipeg.-- Employment in manufacturing and construction declined moderately in Winnipeg, the largest loss in the former being in vegetable food factories. Transportation and trade, on the other hand, showed improvement, that in the last-named being on a fairly large scale. The 561 co-operating establishments reported 54,495 employees, compared with 55,355 in the preceding month. This decrease was seasonal, but was below average in the experience of the last twenty years. The index, at 130.7, was many points above that for Jan. 1, 1941, when returns had been tabulated from 545 employers of 51,451 persons.

Vancouver.-- Heightened activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to information from 586 firms employing a staff of 58,737, as compared with 58,414 at Dec. 1. A decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index then was nearly 38 points lower than that of 166.6 at the beginning of January. There were losses in lumber and food, manufacturing, and in construction and transportation, while iron and steel plants and retail trade showed improvement. For Jan. 1, 1941, 576 establishments had reported 43,858 men and women on their paylists, compared with 44,159 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1942, was the smallest ever reported at that date, there being a loss of 0.7 p. c. as compared with Dec. 1. This compares very favourably with the average reduction of nearly seven p.c. from December to January in the years since 1920. The shrinkage at the date under review, as in January of other winters, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1. On the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (Feb.1), to about 50 p.c. of the decrease indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1942, numbered 7,069, and their staffs aggregated 572,365, compared with 379,858 at Dec. 1. The index fell from 188.4 in the preceding month, to 137.0 at the date under review. As compared with 142.5 at Jan. 1, 1941, (previously the maximum for that date), there was an increase of 31.2 p.c.

The seasonally corrected index rose from 190.6 at Dec. 1, 1941, to 199.5 at Jan. 1. The latter was the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories, which released 3,869; 3,349 and 2,944 employees, respectively. Large losses also took place in pulp and paper, rubber, leather and clay, glass and stone plants, while there were smaller reductions in fur, beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing establishments, and in central electric stations. On the other hand, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and chemical works afforded more employment. The gain in iron and steel was most pronounced, greatly exceeding the improvement which had been indicated at Jan. 1, 1941, in such factories, in which the trend previously had almost invariably been downward at the beginning of January. The expansion in iron and steel, (the twenty-fourth successive increase in as many months), resulted in the greatest volume of employment yet recorded in that industry, which employed some 342,000 men and women at Jan. 1. This was 20.6 p.c. of the total number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in all industries at the date under review.

The index numbers of factory employment (1926=100) at the first of January in recent years are as follows:- 187.0; 1941, 142.5; 1940, 118.2; 1939, 104.3; 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4 and 1936, 96.8.

The 6,814 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1941 had reported a personnel of 733,367, a decline of 11,614 workers, or 1.6 p.c., from the preceding month.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed a further gain at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily, though not invariably, an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season. Employment was quieter than in January of 1941, or of 1933, but was more active than at that date in any other year of the record. The latest index stood at 258.1, compared with 250.3 in the preceding month, and 276.1 at Jan. 1, 1941. A combined working force of 76,575 was reported by the 468 co-operating camps, which had employed 74,264 men in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while elsewhere, moderate reductions in staff were indicated.

Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 422 operators having 83,459 employees, compared with 86,283 at Dec. 1. A rather smaller decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1941, when employment was nevertheless in smaller volume; the index, at 177.5 at the latest date, was some ten points higher than at Jan. 1 of last year, previously the highest in the record for that date.



Communications.-- A slight contra-seasonal increase in personnel was reported in telephonic communications, while telegraphs reported an insignificant reduction. Activity in the communications division as a whole was greater than at the beginning of January a year ago, or of any other year since 1931. The payrolls of the companies furnishing data rose from 26,879 in the preceding month, to 26,928 at Jan. 1, 1942.

Transportation.-- The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a smaller scale than that noted at the same date in 1941, being also decidedly less-than-average for the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index, at 101.1, was higher than at Jan. 1 of 1941 or of any other year since 1930. There were reductions at the date under review in street railway transportation, cartage and storage and in shipping and stevedoring, those in the latter group being pronounced. On the other hand, steam railway operation showed some improvement. Information was received from 557 employers, who reported 127,460 workers at Jan. 1, as compared with 131,573 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.-- As already mentioned, the loss in personnel in construction at the date under review was below the average for January in the experience of the last twenty-one years, being also smaller than that noted at Jan. 1, 1941. The index of employment in construction, at 124.7, was many points above that of 83.0 at the same date of last winter, and was also the highest for January in the period since 1920.

Statements for Jan. 1, 1942, were tabulated from 1,448 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 156,669, a decrease of 13.1 p.c. as compared with their December figure of 180,194. Highway construction showed considerable curtailment from the preceding month, and there were also large contractions in building, while smaller reductions were reported in railway construction and maintenance.

Services.-- There was a decline, on the whole, in the service group at Jan. 1; employment in hotels and restaurants slightly decreased, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were seasonally slacker. The co-operating firms in this division, numbering 613, reported 37,429 employees, as compared with 37,968 in the preceding month. A moderate gain on the whole had been noted at the beginning of January, 1941, but the index then was lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 168.0. This figure was the highest in the record for the beginning of January.

Trade.-- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the general gain being greatly above the average at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920. It was, however, smaller than that recorded at the beginning of January of last winter. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but large additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 2,195 employers furnishing returns had 176,905 persons on their staffs, compared with 171,279 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 172.4, as compared with 167.1 in the preceding month, and 160.8 at the same date in 1941. Employment in trade at the opening of the present year was in rather greater volume than in any other month in the period of observation.

Finance.-- At the beginning of January, 761 financial institutions and branches reported a staff of 62,632 employees, compared with 62,947 in the preceding month. The index stood at 121.3; in the preceding month it was 121.9, while at Jan. 1, 1941, the figure was 112.4. The addition of the returns for this group to those furnished for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of persons included in the Jan. 1 survey of employment, to 1,720,622 in 13,594 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.8 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Dec. 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 168.8 to 166.5. At Jan. 1, 1941, the general index had been 134.2, while that including the financial organizations was 133.5.

Index numbers of employment for the Dominion, in industries other than finance, are given in Tables 3 and 4.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	-	-	-	99.6	101.9	107.5	-	-	-	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	-	-	-	103.3	113.8	116.6	-	-	-	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	99.3	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	86.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	108.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.6	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.8	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.6	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1942.

100.0    8.3    .1    5.0    3.2    30.8    42.2    10.7    5.0    2.0    3.7    8.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	106.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	130.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.5	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.5	249.1	130.7	166.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1942.

14.3      1.6      13.1      1.4      3.5      2.0      3.3      3.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	150.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.0	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	208.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.0	258.1	177.5	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1942.

100.0	58.7	4.6	5.0	1.6	7.7	9.4	2.3	10.7
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the data under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938	Jan.1 1937
MANUFACTURING	58.7	187.0	188.4	142.5	118.2	104.3	108.6	102.4
Animal products - edible	2.0	187.1	178.4	162.6	132.4	129.1	127.6	121.5
Fur and products	.2	118.6	127.8	112.9	106.0	82.8	76.4	82.6
Leather and products	1.7	140.0	144.1	116.5	120.9	100.7	99.4	97.8
Boots and shoes	1.1	131.5	133.8	110.4	119.7	102.5	101.2	96.8
Lumber and products	3.5	107.3	112.9	90.0	77.1	68.2	70.1	70.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	93.6	99.9	77.7	62.4	56.5	54.5	59.8
Furniture	.6	116.0	118.4	106.2	87.9	82.3	82.9	81.8
Other lumber products	.9	150.8	156.2	120.2	116.9	94.2	108.3	96.1
Musical instruments	.1	85.9	86.1	63.9	53.9	48.4	36.5	34.7
Plant products - edible	2.8	146.3	158.3	126.3	116.0	105.4	104.3	101.4
Pulp and paper products	5.0	132.7	134.6	116.7	110.2	102.7	107.4	101.9
Pulp and paper	2.2	121.8	124.1	107.2	97.5	88.4	99.1	92.4
Paper products	.9	187.9	191.5	144.9	137.8	126.4	128.6	120.7
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.1	128.8	119.2	116.9	113.1	111.0	107.8
Rubber products	1.1	138.9	148.0	116.9	109.8	102.4	97.8	95.8
Textile products	8.5	161.8	165.6	146.8	132.0	113.6	116.4	114.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	174.6	176.2	162.7	149.8	127.8	134.5	134.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	127.5	129.4	122.5	116.4	95.4	99.5	98.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	198.4	199.4	180.1	156.5	122.8	136.8	144.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	580.3	582.9	543.0	497.2	496.0	521.1	508.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	144.3	147.8	134.0	131.8	116.5	117.3	118.5
Garments and persons furnishings	2.9	157.1	164.0	138.1	118.1	103.1	105.6	100.4
Other textile products	1.0	165.4	167.3	145.7	120.7	97.8	92.8	89.7
Tobacco	.8	160.6	116.1	146.9	150.8	158.8	157.1	127.0
Beverages	.8	231.0	235.2	193.8	174.3	165.3	164.6	158.0
Chemicals and allied products	3.4	447.5	447.0	227.0	176.5	152.3	151.0	141.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	130.7	136.4	106.0	87.4	75.0	79.4	75.5
Electric light and power	1.1	142.1	147.1	142.5	134.5	127.7	123.8	113.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	227.9	230.4	179.5	140.2	126.8	146.9	122.3
Iron and steel products	20.6	252.1	248.0	160.0	110.0	90.5	102.8	92.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	240.3	237.7	181.2	151.3	107.2	125.6	121.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	244.8	241.1	172.6	121.7	110.0	125.6	110.3
Agricultural implements	.6	110.9	110.2	88.4	63.2	59.6	75.2	59.3
Land vehicles	8.1	213.5	210.0	143.7	103.3	85.4	97.9	88.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	263.7	260.0	208.3	155.4	138.4	156.7	149.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.6	586.7	587.9	273.2	53.6	57.1	68.1	58.3
Heating appliances	.3	155.1	163.8	143.3	121.1	100.2	88.9	100.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	261.9	257.4	196.9	129.8	99.1	122.3	88.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	266.5	258.5	175.6	118.3	101.5	115.1	103.8
Other iron and steel products	4.7	370.8	360.8	181.7	117.1	96.8	103.7	94.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.8	315.5	306.6	219.5	166.5	150.9	152.4	142.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	183.8	185.0	174.7	163.4	150.0	149.1	139.2
Miscellaneous	.6	255.5	257.2	161.7	146.1	129.2	125.5	123.2
LOGGING	4.6	258.1	250.3	276.1	237.8	150.6	323.6	242.1
MINING	5.0	177.5	183.5	167.6	164.7	160.4	155.2	145.6
Coal	1.7	101.1	101.2	96.3	94.0	95.8	97.9	97.1
Metallic ores	2.7	351.1	369.1	340.5	342.4	325.2	303.6	270.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	160.2	167.4	131.3	123.4	121.7	117.3	114.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	100.8	100.6	90.2	84.3	83.3	85.1	80.7
Telegraphs	.4	116.8	117.0	101.6	95.7	91.7	94.4	89.5
Telephones	1.2	96.4	96.1	87.1	81.2	81.0	82.5	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	7.7	101.1	104.1	88.7	84.5	79.9	82.0	81.4
Street railways and cartage	2.1	147.0	149.5	136.7	128.3	120.9	112.6	116.4
Steam railways	4.5	92.5	91.9	80.2	75.8	71.0	75.1	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	82.6	98.7	65.5	67.1	67.4	74.1	74.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	124.7	143.4	83.0	68.8	96.4	81.9	61.2
Building	3.8	146.8	167.3	108.9	55.7	53.5	56.9	39.6
Highway	3.7	157.9	192.8	84.4	101.8	192.0	131.3	93.4
Railway	1.9	72.0	74.1	53.7	51.1	50.3	60.7	53.2
SERVICES	2.3	168.0	170.4	149.5	133.7	131.7	132.5	124.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	162.1	162.7	143.5	129.0	127.4	130.1	119.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	178.1	183.8	159.9	141.8	139.1	137.9	133.6
TRADE	10.7	172.4	167.1	160.8	149.9	144.8	141.7	136.9
Retail	8.4	185.8	177.8	172.1	160.1	155.8	153.0	148.1
Wholesale	2.3	136.7	138.5	131.3	122.7	116.2	116.2	111.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	165.8	168.8	134.2	116.2	108.1	113.4	103.8

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
	Weight	1942	1941	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Maritime - Manufacturing	32.1	163.1	165.5	128.5	112.9	90.7	104.2	99.4
Provinces Lumber products	2.7	83.9	91.9	81.9	72.9	65.8	66.7	64.0
Pulp and paper	3.6	177.2	187.5	170.4	159.5	131.4	167.3	154.7
Textile products	3.2	121.0	123.2	110.6	101.7	77.6	89.0	84.3
Iron and steel	14.8	242.3	233.3	152.5	123.2	88.9	114.2	106.2
Other manufactures	7.8	137.8	145.8	123.4	114.4	98.9	100.9	100.6
Logging	6.6	385.0	401.4	355.6	336.1	256.0	402.3	363.4
Mining	12.6	115.0	117.1	111.1	111.5	110.4	114.1	109.8
Communications	1.7	112.0	112.6	94.7	92.2	92.0	91.2	86.9
Transportation	11.5	136.8	120.1	97.2	106.4	92.4	98.1	96.0
Construction	25.3	365.7	403.2	127.2	93.9	127.7	95.5	82.1
Services	1.6	255.8	260.2	208.5	173.1	169.6	167.7	156.3
Trade	8.6	190.9	192.9	164.5	146.1	136.7	137.6	134.7
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	183.9	188.1	130.0	118.9	109.2	115.8	109.5
Quebec Manufacturing	63.7	195.6	197.3	145.0	121.1	105.4	109.4	101.2
Lumber products	2.5	113.3	121.4	89.3	85.1	71.5	79.7	70.4
Pulp and paper	6.0	128.4	130.7	113.2	104.4	98.5	100.8	96.2
Textile products	14.4	183.6	186.1	164.5	146.8	127.0	130.8	124.8
Iron and steel	18.5	278.7	275.9	148.8	97.1	75.1	90.7	78.5
Other manufactures	22.3	198.8	200.9	153.0	131.0	117.1	115.0	105.9
Logging	7.3	421.9	424.6	476.7	395.2	212.8	564.2	406.9
Mining	2.8	310.7	319.2	270.3	278.5	251.5	234.9	219.4
Communications	1.4	97.4	96.4	82.2	75.9	75.0	75.8	69.6
Transportation	6.3	89.9	100.4	82.4	74.2	70.9	75.1	72.1
Construction	8.9	110.9	131.4	76.9	69.8	141.0	82.5	52.4
Services	2.0	149.0	152.5	131.8	119.1	117.4	123.5	112.0
Trade	7.6	182.0	174.8	160.5	155.5	155.3	152.3	141.1
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	175.0	179.8	139.6	120.7	114.9	119.7	104.0
Ontario Manufacturing	67.8	188.9	189.9	145.8	120.2	106.1	111.2	104.8
Lumber products	2.1	88.8	93.4	76.2	65.0	57.9	61.9	61.0
Pulp and paper	5.1	131.8	133.1	114.5	110.4	104.5	106.8	101.0
Textile products	8.2	141.2	146.8	130.7	120.0	103.2	105.0	106.8
Iron and steel	26.5	260.4	255.4	180.2	122.5	101.3	113.8	102.4
Other manufactures	25.3	195.0	196.8	151.9	135.3	123.6	125.6	117.9
Logging	2.6	196.7	175.8	226.8	218.6	138.2	301.9	223.1
Mining	4.0	282.4	304.1	284.0	276.8	257.4	241.5	220.1
Communications	1.4	91.1	91.0	86.5	78.1	76.8	80.6	77.6
Transportation	5.2	96.9	98.6	82.9	77.2	73.4	77.6	74.8
Construction	6.5	118.8	129.7	88.6	69.2	72.9	93.5	65.0
Services	2.2	198.0	201.3	173.5	156.0	154.7	154.4	145.9
Trade	10.3	176.8	171.5	170.0	161.3	155.2	151.1	146.3
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	172.6	174.0	141.1	120.9	108.8	117.5	107.5
Prairie Manufacturing	35.8	160.9	162.6	123.4	108.9	99.7	100.3	97.9
Lumber products	22.5	150.6	140.8	114.3	93.2	84.3	83.2	81.1
Pulp and paper	2.3	105.9	107.5	100.4	102.7	97.8	97.3	94.7
Textile products	2.6	201.1	200.6	174.2	138.4	120.5	115.5	122.4
Iron and steel	12.5	128.4	128.0	92.7	82.0	77.1	78.6	72.2
Other manufactures	15.9	215.8	223.2	161.0	142.3	128.3	129.6	130.8
Logging	2.1	214.5	134.3	315.2	175.4	126.1	184.9	130.0
Mining	7.8	157.5	156.4	137.3	131.6	136.4	129.5	126.1
Communications	2.4	112.9	115.8	96.2	93.9	92.5	92.9	87.9
Transportation	17.2	109.4	111.0	100.7	95.7	88.9	86.0	88.4
Construction	11.7	82.1	107.2	68.7	58.1	58.0	58.7	55.4
Services	3.1	142.8	144.4	129.9	116.0	115.0	107.3	104.9
Trade	19.9	145.4	143.4	148.6	131.6	124.3	121.2	121.3
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	131.4	135.5	116.2	103.3	97.1	96.2	94.2
British Columbia Manufacturing	43.7	180.6	183.2	138.6	103.4	101.5	98.9	98.0
Lumber products	13.4	130.5	137.7	110.2	88.0	79.5	73.8	86.9
Pulp and paper	5.4	157.0	155.5	129.0	115.4	101.3	120.2	111.7
Textile products	1.2	185.7	186.0	157.3	120.6	117.7	117.4	119.7
Iron and steel	14.5	408.5	387.9	180.9	81.0	84.8	83.0	79.0
Other manufactures	14.2	157.1	165.4	158.8	122.7	130.4	122.7	109.8
Logging	6.1	108.7	114.4	63.0	55.0	65.3	71.4	61.1
Mining	7.5	115.8	116.6	108.3	104.5	111.9	107.7	100.3
Communications	2.6	122.3	118.9	113.4	110.5	110.0	110.3	104.9
Transportation	9.5	94.9	101.3	89.3	88.9	91.9	89.8	97.7
Construction	8.1	88.8	98.1	80.5	65.5	71.3	78.9	74.0
Services	3.1	140.4	138.3	135.0	120.0	114.4	115.5	111.5
Trade	14.4	188.4	174.2	153.5	144.0	137.5	136.3	131.6
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	142.5	144.5	116.0	97.6	98.0	97.8	95.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1942	1941	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	73.1	181.9	183.8	136.7	113.9	97.8	101.4	93.3
Plant products - edible	8.8	153.7	157.7	136.1	131.4	115.9	113.4	102.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	131.9	133.2	116.4	115.5	110.1	106.9	104.1
Textiles	14.2	162.5	165.7	138.1	122.9	107.5	105.4	100.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	164.9	168.6	137.9	123.5	115.2	111.9	111.3
Iron and steel	25.5	242.9	241.7	144.5	96.8	72.9	86.9	74.3
Other manufactures	21.4	165.4	168.1	133.7	116.1	102.2	105.1	96.4
Communications	1.5	70.2	68.2	68.3	65.0	63.6	64.4	61.6
Transportation	4.2	82.2	108.8	89.3	81.3	74.5	84.1	80.0
Construction	5.1	74.9	82.2	55.9	64.3	98.0	63.3	50.5
Trade	12.9	173.3	165.7	154.6	151.2	145.8	145.2	132.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	156.5	159.8	122.8	108.0	100.4	99.0	90.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	72.6	236.3	236.2	154.2	112.2	101.6	100.8	94.4
Leather products	9.9	105.0	108.2	89.2	98.5	94.3	83.6	98.3
Other manufactures	62.7	294.1	293.3	182.3	118.3	105.0	106.5	92.6
Transportation	3.6	73.0	71.5	86.8	79.8	93.7	80.4	73.8
Construction	7.3	168.3	170.6	157.3	71.2	275.3	90.4	70.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	195.4	194.6	144.3	107.8	119.7	100.0	92.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	71.5	187.1	189.9	140.7	113.5	102.5	104.0	98.8
Plant products - edible	5.8	172.8	174.6	129.3	116.9	108.8	110.2	105.4
Printing and publishing	7.3	157.0	159.2	135.3	130.4	125.4	126.1	121.2
Textiles	9.1	120.1	130.6	108.5	95.7	82.3	85.1	84.6
Iron and steel	21.0	309.3	304.4	185.4	110.6	95.4	100.1	88.3
Other manufactures	28.3	178.5	181.4	139.6	117.7	107.4	107.2	102.4
Communications	1.4	72.5	72.2	72.9	67.1	66.9	67.5	65.5
Transportation	3.3	102.6	105.2	102.5	95.1	93.0	95.3	93.3
Construction	2.6	91.0	97.9	74.8	57.0	51.2	67.5	52.5
Trade	17.5	156.9	159.4	159.1	152.5	144.4	141.8	139.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	168.8	171.6	137.1	116.6	107.3	108.4	103.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.5	156.5	157.6	130.7	102.5	90.0	93.3	91.1
Lumber products	2.2	46.9	49.2	55.8	47.0	44.6	44.4	38.0
Pulp and paper	14.0	129.7	123.2	106.0	102.0	92.3	94.6	92.4
Other manufactures	30.3	213.6	220.1	176.1	123.6	104.6	109.9	109.3
Construction	16.5	242.2	222.1	102.0	96.3	106.1	106.9	104.7
Trade	21.3	192.6	179.7	171.8	154.7	159.0	150.7	142.2
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	169.9	164.5	130.5	109.6	104.3	104.9	102.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.4	185.3	187.3	139.8	116.2	96.3	110.5	98.3
Textiles	12.0	108.5	112.1	107.5	99.7	87.3	87.9	88.6
Electrical apparatus	10.0	180.4	188.2	142.0	123.2	101.2	127.6	106.9
Iron and steel	44.7	255.1	254.6	165.8	123.0	90.8	116.2	94.7
Other manufactures	17.7	155.0	157.6	130.8	118.2	110.7	115.5	108.5
Construction	3.2	113.2	113.2	94.8	57.4	64.1	42.9	52.7
Trade	8.4	175.6	158.6	154.9	136.0	136.0	140.9	128.2
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	178.5	178.6	137.1	114.3	97.9	109.8	99.0
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	89.2	279.4	274.5	218.3	165.7	166.6	160.7	150.3
Iron and steel	75.3	306.0	297.7	231.6	165.8	167.9	165.4	153.0
Other manufactures	13.9	190.3	196.2	173.8	165.4	162.4	143.2	140.4
Construction	2.8	101.4	104.8	57.1	41.6	36.2	46.4	26.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	249.1	244.1	193.6	149.7	150.2	147.8	137.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	56.9	157.3	160.4	134.8	101.2	91.4	94.2	94.4
Animal products - edible	6.6	195.2	197.4	167.5	138.1	124.2	135.8	133.1
Printing and publishing	4.5	106.5	109.8	103.2	106.5	99.7	100.3	97.7
Textiles	6.9	206.7	203.2	177.0	140.5	123.6	119.6	125.7
Iron and steel	18.5	117.7	117.9	90.8	77.5	71.4	73.9	75.2
Other manufactures	20.4	214.1	224.8	122.2	114.5	101.3	105.1	103.1
Transportation	5.4	76.5	75.3	82.7	78.3	76.3	77.4	82.5
Construction	2.5	49.1	83.3	96.8	26.1	29.9	29.4	30.4
Trade	29.2	126.5	125.2	142.2	114.0	105.3	105.4	105.4
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	130.7	132.9	117.5	97.8	90.6	92.0	92.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	51.5	235.8	235.1	154.2	116.0	108.3	107.7	107.2
Lumber products	9.2	129.9	137.4	117.3	87.7	71.9	72.9	86.5
Other manufactures	42.3	286.8	282.2	171.9	129.3	124.9	123.5	115.7
Communications	4.2	115.4	111.2	113.6	109.2	109.7	110.4	105.3
Transportation	8.9	80.2	92.0	93.2	95.7	107.6	99.8	112.9
Construction	5.3	80.9	88.9	57.3	48.7	45.2	68.0	37.7
Services	4.9	136.2	133.2	134.6	123.7	117.8	118.1	113.4
Trade	25.2	190.2	175.4	155.9	147.8	133.7	141.4	135.1
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	166.6	165.7	128.2	111.0	106.8	108.4	105.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7.-- Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in December and One Week in November.

(The Payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Industries	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for one week in -		Average per Capital Earnings in one week in	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	December	November	December	November
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	972,565	979,858	25,590,151	27,579,080	26.31	28.15
Animal products - edible	33,002	35,229	844,561	928,206	25.59	26.35
Fur and products	2,863	3,086	68,618	76,535	23.97	24.80
Leather and products	28,728	29,578	523,565	579,653	18.22	19.60
Boots and shoes	18,083	18,397	311,981	345,299	17.25	18.77
Lumber and products	57,491	60,435	1,254,286	1,401,460	21.82	23.19
Rough and dressed lumber	33,054	35,283	746,170	844,307	22.57	23.93
Furniture	10,277	10,483	228,481	249,697	22.23	23.82
Other lumber products	14,160	14,669	279,635	307,456	19.75	20.96
Musical instruments	2,417	2,424	57,233	63,606	23.67	26.24
Plant products - edible	46,976	50,845	1,063,511	1,161,471	22.64	22.84
Pulp and paper products	82,784	83,958	2,467,665	2,635,555	29.61	31.39
Pulp and paper	36,913	37,626	1,226,215	1,290,396	33.22	34.30
Paper products	15,083	15,370	356,068	392,155	23.61	25.51
Printing and publishing	30,788	30,962	885,382	953,004	28.76	30.78
Rubber products	17,890	19,065	438,701	507,098	24.52	26.60
Textile products	141,358	144,707	2,507,055	2,910,208	17.74	20.11
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,027	53,371	966,335	1,126,915	18.22	21.11
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,459	25,586	441,759	521,624	17.35	20.39
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,255	12,320	238,702	272,341	19.48	22.11
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,951	11,024	196,798	231,961	17.97	21.04
Hosiery and knit goods	23,586	24,161	388,608	449,795	16.48	18.62
Garments and personal furnishings	47,993	50,118	825,731	961,354	17.21	19.18
Other textile products	16,752	17,057	326,381	372,144	19.48	21.82
Tobacco	13,250	9,582	194,993	180,712	14.72	18.86
Beverages	12,755	12,985	389,527	395,821	30.54	30.48
Chemicals and allied products	55,942	55,825	1,562,348	1,569,627	27.93	28.12
Clay, glass and stone products	14,754	15,395	373,603	400,288	25.32	26.00
Electric light and power	18,094	18,729	581,637	610,505	32.15	32.60
Electrical apparatus	31,587	31,943	904,557	961,274	28.64	30.09
Iron and steel products	341,956	336,173	10,163,320	11,003,582	29.72	32.73
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,719	30,391	953,225	989,553	31.03	32.56
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,840	25,453	766,833	828,498	29.68	32.55
Agricultural implements	9,312	9,248	261,929	284,571	28.13	30.77
Land vehicles	134,851	132,632	4,285,526	4,491,882	31.78	33.87
Automobiles and parts	38,534	37,987	1,268,714	1,393,687	32.92	36.69
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	26,614	26,668	712,813	922,960	26.78	34.61
Heating appliances	5,081	5,367	127,147	143,301	25.02	26.70
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,955	16,659	525,193	575,068	30.98	34.52
Foundry and machine shop products	14,175	13,751	377,365	430,291	26.62	31.29
Other iron and steel products	78,409	76,004	2,153,289	2,337,458	27.46	30.75
Non-ferrous metal products	46,482	45,426	1,455,383	1,442,048	31.31	31.74
Non-metallic mineral products	14,033	14,122	488,616	496,899	34.82	35.19
Miscellaneous	10,203	10,351	250,992	254,532	24.60	24.59
<b>LOGGING</b>	76,575	74,264	1,360,900	1,331,095	17.77	17.92
<b>MINING</b>	83,459	86,283	2,687,345	2,924,207	32.20	33.89
Coal	27,767	27,809	709,665	907,109	25.56	32.62
Metallic ores	44,836	47,127	1,694,529	1,713,748	37.79	36.36
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,856	11,347	283,151	303,350	26.08	26.73
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	26,928	26,879	756,162	739,473	28.08	27.51
Telegraphs	6,703	6,713	182,576	184,872	27.24	27.54
Telephones	20,225	20,166	573,586	554,601	28.36	27.50
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	127,460	131,573	4,523,484	4,597,415	35.49	34.94
Street railways and cartage	35,328	35,912	1,075,689	1,050,508	30.45	29.25
Steam railways	73,786	73,322	2,923,603	2,892,580	39.62	39.45
Shipping and stevedoring	18,346	22,339	524,192	654,327	28.57	29.29
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	156,669	180,194	3,708,116	4,349,018	23.67	24.14
Building	63,705	72,622	1,754,441	2,110,457	27.54	29.06
Highway	62,025	75,739	1,267,266	1,513,365	20.43	19.98
Railway	30,939	31,833	686,409	725,196	22.19	22.78
<b>SERVICES</b>	37,429	37,968	626,350	636,001	16.73	16.75
Hotels and restaurants	22,928	23,004	366,413	361,587	15.98	15.72
Personal (chiefly laundries)	14,501	14,964	259,937	274,414	17.93	18.34
<b>TRADE</b>	176,905	171,279	4,062,219	3,976,009	22.96	23.21
Retail	138,689	132,539	2,917,541	2,828,462	21.04	21.34
Wholesale	38,216	38,740	1,144,678	1,147,547	29.95	29.62
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,657,990	1,688,298	43,314,727	46,132,298	26.12	27.32
<b>FINANCE</b>	62,632	62,947	1,870,457	1,854,470	29.86	29.46
Banks and Trust Companies	35,743	35,777	950,481	947,656	26.59	26.49
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,430	1,446	45,848	49,349	32.06	34.13
Insurance	25,459	25,724	874,128	857,465	34.33	33.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,720,622	1,751,245	45,185,184	47,986,768	26.26	27.40



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1, 1942, and Dec. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in December and One Week in November.

(Preliminary figures.)

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	December	November	December	November
<b>Maritime</b> - All Manufacturing	44,216	44,879	\$ 1,062,218	\$ 1,126,403	\$ 24.02	\$ 25.10
<b>Provinces</b> - Lumber products	3,731	4,087	62,109	72,068	16.65	17.63
Pulp and paper	4,899	5,182	137,142	155,191	27.99	29.95
Iron and steel	20,331	19,575	566,345	586,205	27.86	29.95
Logging	9,029	9,412	163,768	151,308	18.14	16.08
Mining	17,359	17,667	366,597	542,989	21.12	30.73
Transportation	15,822	13,894	510,640	434,326	32.27	31.26
Construction	34,768	38,339	628,848	745,191	18.09	19.44
Trade	11,787	11,763	241,801	249,078	20.51	21.17
<b>Maritimes</b> - All Industries	137,595	140,618	3,056,001	3,332,030	22.21	23.70
<b>Quebec</b> - All Manufacturing	325,343	328,079	7,827,927	8,526,233	24.06	25.99
Lumber products	12,533	13,433	233,170	261,303	18.60	19.45
Pulp and paper	30,739	31,281	914,079	965,311	29.74	30.86
Textile products	73,491	74,489	1,240,082	1,407,526	16.87	18.90
Chemicals and allied products	24,448	24,163	665,819	657,675	27.23	27.22
Iron and steel	94,688	93,741	2,714,673	3,012,577	28.67	32.14
Logging	37,369	37,610	569,932	536,943	15.25	14.28
Mining	14,256	14,647	444,793	456,789	31.20	31.19
Communications	6,848	6,782	210,569	204,544	30.75	30.16
Transportation	32,260	36,408	1,142,640	1,257,115	35.42	34.53
Construction	45,188	53,547	1,112,337	1,286,818	24.62	24.03
Services	10,324	10,568	167,727	169,133	16.25	16.00
Trade	38,827	37,291	864,478	829,131	22.26	22.23
<b>Quebec</b> - All Industries	510,415	524,932	12,340,403	13,266,706	24.18	25.27
<b>Ontario</b> - All manufacturing	475,293	477,679	13,111,715	14,176,982	27.59	29.68
Lumber products	19,171	20,173	417,533	466,417	21.78	23.12
Plant products - edible	25,204	27,623	578,294	639,934	22.94	23.17
Pulp and paper	35,911	36,263	1,076,394	1,157,172	29.97	31.91
Textile products	57,233	59,510	1,085,428	1,315,141	18.97	22.10
Chemicals and allied products	25,131	25,288	714,024	729,994	28.41	28.87
Electrical apparatus	23,133	23,537	664,923	710,285	28.74	30.18
Iron and steel	185,627	182,592	5,636,106	6,117,155	30.36	33.50
Non-ferrous metal products	25,728	25,884	799,272	823,668	31.07	31.82
Logging	18,488	16,523	328,671	314,897	17.78	19.06
Mining	27,950	30,106	1,058,067	1,083,008	37.86	35.97
Communications	9,936	9,924	288,759	278,642	29.06	28.08
Transportation	36,330	36,948	1,292,614	1,308,309	35.58	35.41
Construction	45,228	49,358	1,177,378	1,362,618	26.03	27.61
Services	15,347	15,604	260,974	268,233	17.00	17.19
Trade	71,883	69,736	1,663,067	1,656,352	23.14	23.75
<b>Ontario</b> - All Industries	700,455	705,878	19,181,245	20,449,041	27.38	28.97
<b>Prairie</b> - All Manufacturing	63,611	64,178	1,734,922	1,790,174	27.27	27.89
<b>Provinces</b> - Animal products - edible	9,401	9,671	242,481	270,169	25.79	27.94
Lumber products	4,359	4,056	90,629	87,501	20.79	21.57
Plant products - edible	4,517	4,835	112,707	123,582	24.95	25.56
Textile products	4,623	4,613	83,458	83,423	18.05	18.08
Iron and steel	22,249	22,165	679,151	685,142	30.53	30.91
Mining	13,970	13,869	484,007	490,594	34.65	35.37
Communications	4,333	4,445	115,110	116,011	26.57	26.10
Transportation	30,511	30,938	1,158,059	1,154,744	37.96	37.32
Construction	20,794	27,148	508,195	637,979	24.44	23.50
Services	5,432	5,492	90,814	92,142	16.72	16.78
Trade	35,389	34,906	874,727	847,683	24.72	24.28
<b>Prairies</b> - All Industries	177,761	183,306	5,017,844	5,158,660	28.23	28.14
<b>British</b> - All Manufacturing	64,102	65,043	1,853,369	1,959,288	28.91	30.12
<b>Columbia</b> - Animal products - edible	3,943	5,206	101,417	124,516	25.72	23.92
Lumber products	17,697	18,686	450,845	514,171	25.48	27.52
Plant products - edible	3,805	4,353	85,035	96,158	22.35	22.09
Pulp and paper	7,063	6,995	220,700	228,496	31.25	32.67
Iron and steel	19,061	18,100	567,035	602,503	29.75	33.29
Non-ferrous metal products	5,000	4,121	209,650	168,119	41.93	40.80
Logging	7,968	8,389	246,519	298,614	30.94	35.60
Mining	9,924	9,994	333,881	350,887	33.64	35.11
Transportation	12,537	13,385	419,531	442,921	33.46	33.09
Construction	10,691	11,802	281,358	316,412	26.32	26.81
Services	4,126	4,066	75,996	75,658	18.42	18.61
Trade	19,019	17,583	418,146	393,765	21.99	22.39
<b>B.C.</b> - All Industries	131,764	133,564	3,719,234	3,925,861	28.23	29.39











Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

**At the Beginning of**

**FEBRUARY, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

**For the Last Week in January**

+ + +

**(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)**



**OTTAWA**  
**April 4, 1942**

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY.

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Acting Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.,  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

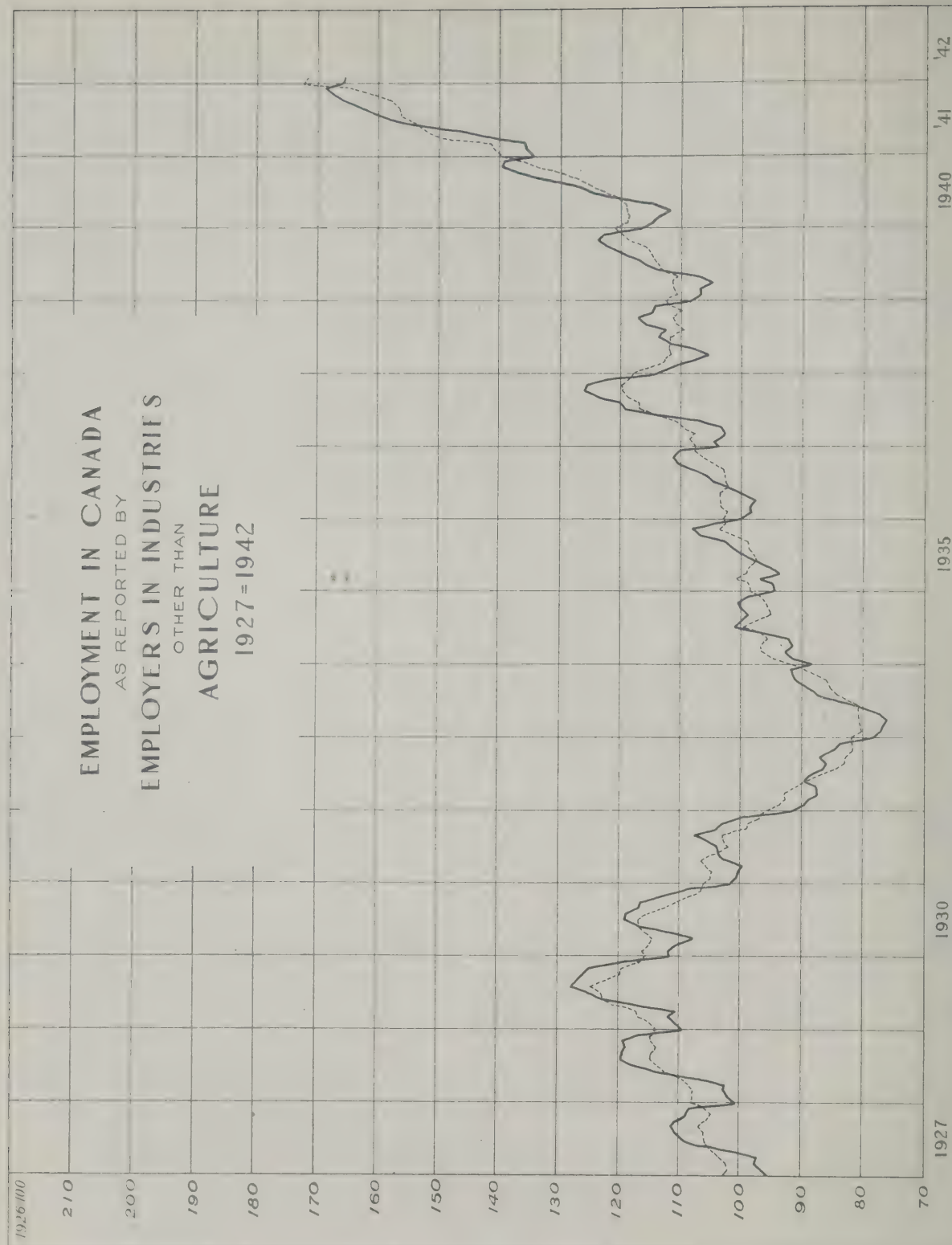
There was a further slight decline in industrial employment at Feb. 1, when the 12,891 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,653,942, compared with 1,658,681 at the beginning of January. This reduction of 4,739 persons, or 0.3 p.c., lowered the crude index from 165.8 at Jan. 1, to 165.4 at Feb. 1; it was then higher by 22 p.c. than the Feb. 1, 1941, index of 135.2, previously the highest for that date in the period since 1920.

Although the trend at Feb. 1 has been downward in three of the last five years, employment has, on the average, shown a small advance at midwinter in the last twenty-one years. There was accordingly a slight falling-off in the seasonally adjusted index for Feb. 1, 1942, which stood at 171.8, compared with 172.3 at Jan. 1; these two are the highest in the record. The fractional decline at the latest date is the first to be recorded since March, 1940, and the second since the outbreak of war.

The reduction at the beginning of February took place wholly in the non-manufacturing industries, factory employment showing important expansion. In the former class, only logging and railway construction and maintenance reported increased activity. There were moderate losses in mining, building, communications and services, together with large contractions in transportation, highway work and trade. In many cases, the curtailment was seasonal in character.

Following the slowing down over the holidays, the upward trend was resumed in manufacturing, in which the reported increase in the number of employees was approximately three times as great as the number laid off in the curtailment indicated at Jan. 1. Ordinarily, the recovery at the beginning of February results in the reinstatement of little more than half the number released in the preceding month. In spite of this situation, there was paradoxically a fractional decline in the seasonally-corrected index at Feb. 1, the first indicated since Apr. 1, 1940. The latest adjusted figure in manufacturing was 198.4, compared with 199.6 at Jan. 1, 1942. These two, with that of 190.6 at Dec. 1, 1941, are the highest in the record. The crude index, at 191.2 at Feb. 1, was the maximum to date; it was nearly 30 p.c. above the Feb. 1, 1941, figure of 147.4.

There was further important expansion in iron and steel plants, the co-operating establishments reporting an increase of some 13,600 in their personnel. Textile, chemical, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other lines also showed decided gains. On the other hand, there



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1929 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



were losses in rubber, food and beverage factories, those in the last two classes being seasonal in character.

A fuller analysis of the situation as reported in the different industrial divisions is given following the text dealing with the statistics of earnings and with conditions in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities.

For Feb. 1, 1941, 12,457 establishments had furnished employment returns showing an aggregate working force of 1,326,092 persons. Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1942, 165.4; 1941, 135.2; 1940, 114.4; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1 and 1936, 95.4.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

and

As stated in the last bulletin on employment/earnings, the value of the recently-given discussions of the changes in employment since the outbreak of war has largely been vitiated by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the winter; while activity customarily reaches its maximum about Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, the contractions in succeeding weeks ordinarily reduce employment in the first quarter of the year to its lowest point. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation existing at Feb. 1, 1942, with that at Sept. 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first twenty-nine months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown impressive expansion; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been wholly due to seasonal contractions in the industries particularly subject to such influences. Despite recent seasonal losses in a number of industries, the general index at Feb. 1, 1941, was higher by 38.3 p.c. than at Sept. 1, 1939. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the index rose only by approximately 25 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing during the war period has, for obvious reasons, shown a considerably greater advance than most other industries. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Feb. 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 65.8 p.c., while the gain in the non-manufacturing classes was 10½ p.c., despite seasonal curtailment in some branches, notably in construction.

Within the manufacturing division, the growth in the durable goods industries has been outstandingly large; the index number in this class has advanced from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 219.9 at Feb. 1, or by 119 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted over 52 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Feb. 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The production of non-durable goods has also afforded substantially more employment during the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 169.3 at Feb. 1, 1942. This was a gain of 33.7 p.c. Activity in these industries is usually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in some classes, notably the food group. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of many lines in the durable goods division), employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

The non-manufacturing industries have also shown important advances in the first twenty-nine months of war, although these are on a smaller scale than those in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of February is also greatly complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gains shown in logging, as well as for the substantial decline in construction at Feb. 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939. In logging, employment in the twenty-nine months has increased by some 343 p.c.; in mining, by 5.2 p.c., in communications, by 14.8 p.c., in transportation, by 9.1 p.c., in services, by 10.1 p.c., and in trade, by 16.2 p.c., while the reduction in construction amounted to 22.4 p.c.

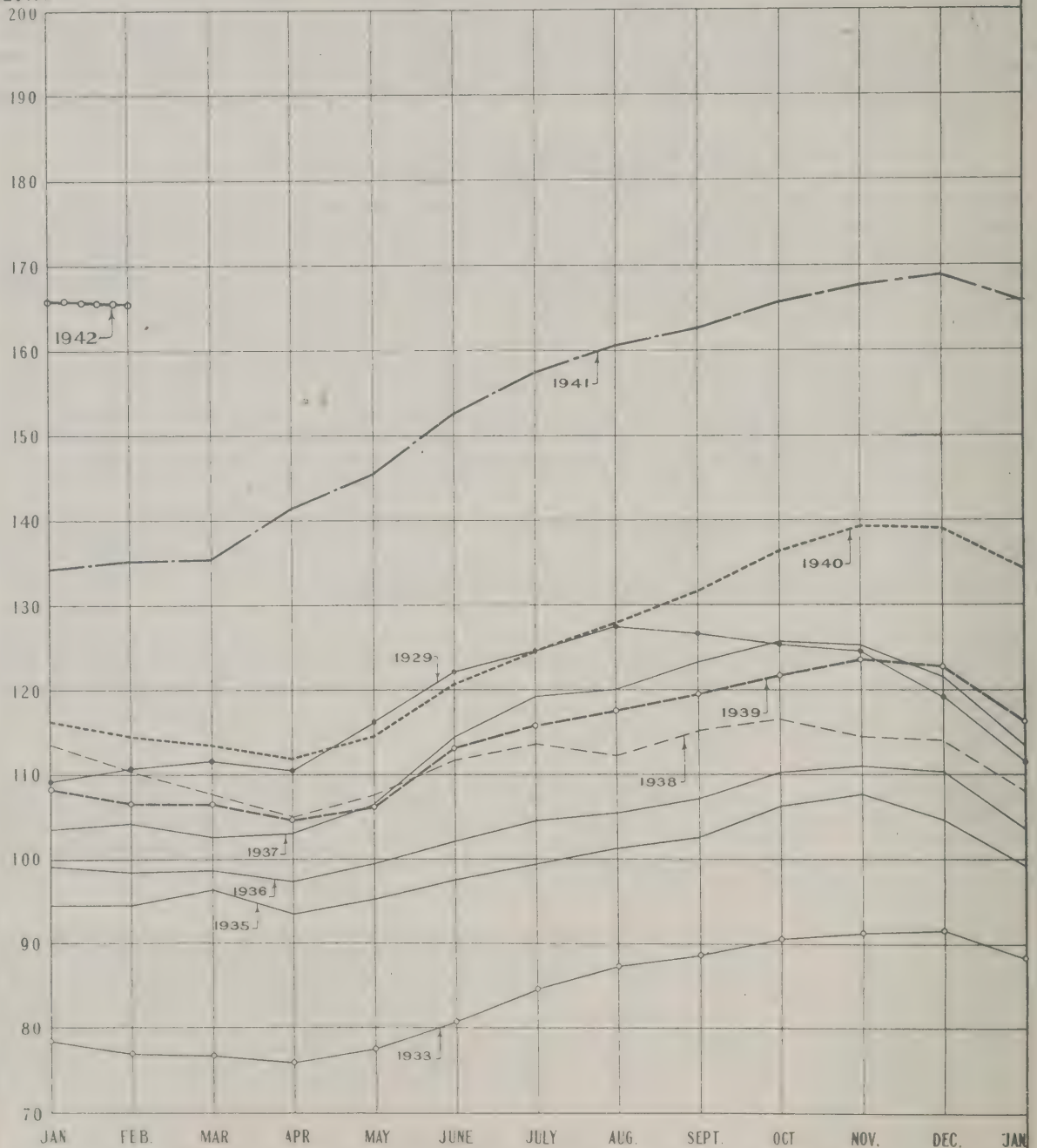
#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the eleventh tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of Page 5 gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926-100

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



At the first of February, the sum of \$45,746,190 was distributed to the 1,653,942 persons on the staffs of the 12,891 establishments furnishing data; at Jan. 1, these employers had reported 1,658,681 employees, whose earnings in the week preceding aggregated \$43,341,195. A decline of 0.3 p.c. in the personnel was thus accompanied by an increase of \$2,404,995, or 5½ p.c., in the weekly payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$27.66, was higher by \$1.53 than that indicated in the preceding report, when the observance of the Christmas and New Year holidays had lowered the earnings of a great many individuals. The latest average was the largest in the relatively short period of observation; the previous high figure was that of \$27.32 reported at Dec. 1.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,657,990 employees of the 12,833 establishments whose returns were then tabulated were given as \$43,314,727, paid on or about Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December. The per capita average based on these totals was \$26.12. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns. The industrial reclassification of certain establishments resulted in some changes in the various industries, without affecting the Dominion, provincial or city totals.

The table on Page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 8 and 9 give information for a number of industries in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.— Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of payrolls, the statistics of earnings reported at June 1 as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average

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NOTE:— The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in month, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and at Jan. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>(a) Provinces</b>						
Maritime Provinces	133,762	137,595	3,232,985	3,056,001	24.17	22.21
Prince Edward Island	2,235	2,310	45,066	46,143	20.16	19.98
Nova Scotia	81,629	82,507	2,006,276	1,832,244	24.58	22.21
New Brunswick	49,898	52,778	1,181,643	1,177,614	23.68	22.31
Quebec	515,561	510,618*	13,141,793	12,347,252*	25.49	24.18
Ontario	703,213	700,934*	20,634,083	19,200,864*	29.34	27.39*
Prairie Provinces	171,507	177,761	4,873,880	5,017,844	28.42	28.23
Manitoba	80,885	83,421	2,294,458	2,347,654	28.37	28.14
Saskatchewan	30,425	33,104	833,614	904,793	27.40	27.33
Alberta	60,197	61,236	1,745,808	1,765,397	29.00	28.83
British Columbia	129,899	131,773	3,863,449	3,719,234	29.74	28.22*
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1,653,942</b>	<b>1,658,681*</b>	<b>45,746,190</b>	<b>43,341,195*</b>	<b>27.66</b>	<b>26.13*</b>
<b>(b) Cities</b>						
Montreal	235,441	237,249*	6,290,943	5,921,912*	26.72	24.96*
Quebec City	27,243	27,242	609,068	559,405	22.36	20.53
Toronto	219,648	216,785	6,372,284	5,811,265	29.01	26.81
Ottawa	22,500	22,387	554,826	521,655	24.66	23.30
Hamilton	59,167	58,267	1,810,838	1,671,197	30.61	28.68
Windsor	34,195	33,849	1,353,151	1,173,882	39.57	34.68
Winnipeg	52,765	54,357*	1,411,277	1,408,218*	26.75	25.91
Vancouver	59,761	58,737	1,736,058	1,534,605	29.05	26.13
<b>(c) Industries</b>						
Manufacturing	994,932	973,600*	28,237,597	25,629,995*	28.38	26.32*
Durable Goods 1/	510,612	495,063*	15,958,903	14,240,029*	31.25	28.76*
Non-Durable Goods	466,528	460,443*	11,667,117	10,808,329*	25.01	23.47*
Electric Light and Power	17,792	18,094	611,577	581,637	34.37	32.15
Logging	79,272	76,699*	1,390,465	1,362,548*	17.54	17.76*
Mining	82,632	83,092*	2,985,645	2,672,321*	36.13	32.16*
Communications	26,763	26,928	737,231	756,162	27.55	28.08
Transportation	123,782	127,359*	4,285,439	4,523,484	34.62	35.52*
Construction and Maintenance	148,439	156,669	3,683,573	3,708,116	24.82	23.67
Services	37,217	37,429	627,995	626,350	16.87	16.73
Trade	160,905	176,905	3,798,245	4,062,219	23.61	22.96
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,653,942</b>	<b>1,658,681*</b>	<b>45,746,190</b>	<b>43,341,195*</b>	<b>27.66</b>	<b>26.13*</b>

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries as a whole and in manufacturing are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Weekly Earnings (June 1, 1941=100).

	<u>All Industries</u>			<u>Manufacturing</u>		
<u>1941</u>	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
<u>1942</u>						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3 1/	26.13 1/	111.3	114.6 1/	26.32 1/
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.66	113.8	126.3	28.38

The much greater growth in payrolls than in employees in recent months is clearly shown in this table; the disparity is particularly striking in view of the fact that during this period large numbers of inexperienced workers have been added to the working forces, presumably in most cases at beginners' rates. Among the reasons contributing to the generally pronounced gains in the payrolls may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the payment of cost-of-living allowances, in some cases at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work.

The almost uninterrupted increases in the average earnings result from the above factors; while the dilution of labour tends to lower the per capita figure, the fact that the recently reported seasonal losses in employment have affected chiefly casual workers and others whose rates of earnings are usually below average, has had an opposite effect, tending to raise the average. It is thus probable that seasonal movements are partly responsible for the recent changes in the statistics of earnings, although the fluctuations are also undoubtedly influenced by war-time conditions.

The preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing have generally shown greater advances than have been indicated in the non-manufacturing classes, despite the continued dilution of labour, which is particularly prevalent in the former industries. The slackening of operations over the holidays, however, affected the wages paid factory employees on or about Jan. 1 to a rather greater extent than those of other classes; recovery from such losses, together with renewed expansion in employment in manufacturing, resulted in an increase at Feb. 1 that exceeded the general gain in the non-manufacturing classes.

Earnings by Industries.— The 994,932 persons employed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$28,237,597 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 973,600 1/ persons at the beginning of January, when they had distributed the sum of \$25,629,995 1/ in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 2.2 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 10.2 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a large gain, rising from \$26.32 received on or about Jan. 1, to \$28.38 at Feb. 1. The latter is the highest per capita figure yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.



A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls showed a proportionately larger gain, with the speeding up of operations following the holiday season. Employment in this class advanced by 3.2 p.c., while the weekly payrolls rose by 12.1 p.c. since Jan. 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 15.4 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 35.5 p.c.; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 1.3 p.c., while the earnings rose by 7.9 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 9.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941; the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 17.0 p.c.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products division, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of women are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Employment in logging showed a further increase, amounting to 3.4 p.c., while the aggregate payrolls rose by two p.c. The disparity in these rates is partly due to the fact that those added to the working forces are taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita weekly average showed a decline, falling from \$17.76<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> paid at Jan. 1 for services in the last week in December, to \$17.54 paid at Feb. 1. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

There was a reduction of 0.6 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported earnings increased by 11.7 p.c., work having been resumed in a number of mines in which activity had slackened over the holidays. The statistics show that 82,632 persons were paid \$2,985,645 at Feb. 1; this was a per capita figure of \$36.13. The pay envelope of the average employee at Jan. 1 had contained \$32.16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. The increase in aggregate earnings at Feb. 1 took place mainly in coal-mining.

In communications, there was a decline of 0.6 p.c. in the number employed, and of 2.5 p.c. in the weekly payroll. The average earnings paid at Feb. 1 were \$27.55, compared with \$28.08 at Jan. 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 123,782 men and women at Feb. 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,285,439. The former figure was lower by 2.8 p.c. than that at Jan. 1, while the earnings were lower by 5.3 p.c. There was accordingly a considerable decrease in the average earnings, which fell from \$35.52<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at Jan. 1, to \$34.62 at Feb. 1.

Further seasonal losses were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 5.3 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls by 0.7 p.c. There were reductions in employment in building and highway construction and maintenance. The payrolls reported in the former were higher, with the resumption of work after the holidays, while those in highway work were lower. On the other hand, railway maintenance afforded more employment, and the wage payments were also higher. As a result of these varying movements in the different divisions of construction, the per capita earnings in the industry as a whole showed a considerable gain, rising from \$23.67 at Jan. 1 to \$24.82 at Feb. 1; the resumption of full-time work in many undertakings following the holiday season also contributed to the increase in the average.

The service establishments furnishing returns employed slightly smaller staffs, but the reported payrolls were rather higher. The average earnings were therefore somewhat higher, being \$16.87 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$16.73 at Jan. 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 p.c. of those in the service industry.



There was a seasonal decline of nine p.c. in the employees reported in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 6½ p.c. The lay-off of considerable number of part-time workers employed during the holiday season largely accounted for the disparity in these percentages. The per capita earnings were decidedly higher, rising from \$22.96 at Jan. 1, to \$23.61 at Feb. 1.

In the financial group, 62,727 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,868,460 at Feb. 1, a per capita weekly average of \$29.79. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,632, whose earnings were given as \$1,870,457, an average of \$29.86 per employee. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$26.27 at Jan. 1, and to \$27.79 at Feb. 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was \$26.13 and at the latter, \$27.66.

Earnings by Provinces.-- All provinces except Quebec and Ontario reported lessened employment at Feb. 1; the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms at that date were also lower in Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere exceeded those paid at Jan. 1. The gain in the amounts distributed in earnings in the Maritime Provinces was 5.8 p.c.; in Quebec, 6.4 p.c.; in Ontario, 7.5 p.c. and in British Columbia, 3.9 p.c. In the Prairie Area, there was a decline of 2.9 p.c. in the payrolls paid at Feb. 1 as compared with Jan. 1.

The average weekly earnings in all five economic areas were higher than in any preceding period for which data are available. This partly results from intensified activity in manufacturing, with extensive overtime work and the growing concentration of employment in the heavy industries; the fact that many of those laid off at Feb. 1 were seasonal or casual employees, with earnings generally below the average, also contributed to the gain in the average.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the economic areas are given in Table 8. Manufacturing generally reported a higher level of employment and earnings at Feb. 1 than at Jan. 1, the increases in the latter being proportionately greater, with the result that the per capita averages were also higher. The trends of earnings in the non-manufacturing classes were mixed, but the number of employees and the aggregate payrolls distributed at Feb. 1 in the majority of such industries were smaller. However, the per capita earnings in most cases were higher than in the preceding period of observation, the percentage losses in employment usually exceeding those in the reported payrolls. These movements are no doubt seasonal in character.

Earnings by Cities.-- The aggregate and average weekly earnings in each of the eight cities for which data are segregated were higher at Feb. 1 than at Jan. 1. The per capita figures in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver were the highest in the period for which information is available. The increases in the aggregate payrolls at Feb. 1 ranged from 0.2 p.c. in Winnipeg (where the number of employees was smaller than in the last report), to 13.1 p.c. in Vancouver, and 15.3 p.c. in Windsor; the gain in employment in the former was 1.7 p.c., and in the latter, one p.c.

Table 9 contains statistics of employment and earnings for the leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments  
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the period since February, 1941:--

Apr. 1 .....	97.5	July 1 .....	102.3	Oct. 1 .....	110.4	Jan. 1 .....	116.7
May 1 .....	99.8	Aug. 1 .....	106.5	Nov. 1 .....	115.4	Feb. 1 .....	115.0
June 1 .....	100.0	Sept. 1 .....	109.5	Dec. 1 .....	118.5		



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Contractions in employment were recorded in the Maritimes and the Western Provinces, while firms in Quebec and Ontario showed improvement. Except in British Columbia, the changes indicated were in accordance with the usual seasonal pattern, there ordinarily being declines in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, and increases in Quebec and Ontario at the beginning of February. On the average, there has also been a slight gain in British Columbia at that date in the period since 1920. Employment in all parts of the country was more active than at midwinter in any other year of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend in the Maritime Provinces as a whole has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the years since 1920, the average loss in employment being nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present winter, activity showed a substantial decrease, 3,833 persons having been laid off since their last report by the 929 reporting employers, whose staffs aggregated 133,762. There were losses in each of the provinces in this area, those in New Brunswick being largest.

Building and highway construction, trade and mining in the Maritime Provinces as a whole reported curtailment. Logging, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, were brisker; the greatest improvement was in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division.

A contra-seasonal advance had been indicated in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 886 firms had reported 100,665 employees, or 3,854 more than at Jan. 1, 1941. The index, (135.2), was then many points lower than that of 178.8 at the date under review; this figure, which is the highest ever recorded for February, was exceeded in the years since 1920 only by those for the three months immediately preceding.

Quebec.- The upward trend was resumed in Quebec at the beginning of February, the working forces of the 3,228 co-operating establishments aggregating 515,561, as against 510,618 at Jan. 1, 1942. This advance of one p.c. slightly exceeded the average gain at Feb. 1 in previous year for which data are available; a decline had been indicated at that date in 1941, when the index, at 139.4, was substantially lower than the latest figure of 176.7. These two are the highest ever recorded at midwinter.

There was considerable improvement in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1942, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and chemical factories also showed important gains. On the other hand, food, rubber and beverage works were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation and trade reported reduced activity, mainly seasonal in character, while there were substantial increases in logging and railway construction and maintenance, that in the latter being due to track clearance work.

For Feb. 1, 1941, the 3,114 firms making returns had employed 399,645 men and women, or 588 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was an expansion in industrial activity in Ontario at the beginning of February. This was reported almost entirely in manufacturing, most of the non-manufacturing classes being slacker. Within the former division, the greatest increases were in iron and steel, which absorbed over 6,000 additional workers, and in textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and beverage factories showed curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, building and railway construction reported heightened activity, while there were losses in transportation, highway work and trade, those in the last-named being especially large following the unusually great activity prevailing at the holiday season.

Data were received from 5,572 establishments in Ontario, employing 703,213 persons at the date under review, as compared with 700,934 at the beginning of January. This advance of 2,279 workers, or 0.3 p.c., was seasonal in character, although it was not equal to the average gain from January to February in the experience of the years since 1920. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of February last year, when the 5,375 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate working force of 573,711; the index then stood at 143.4, as compared with 173.3 at the latest date. The latter figure is the highest on record for February, having been exceeded only by the index for Dec. 1, 1941, in the period for which data are available.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in this area has almost invariably declined at Feb. 1 in the twenty-two winters for which data are available. The tendency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,815 firms co-operating in the Prairie Provinces reduced their forces by 6,254 persons, to 171,507. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed



an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and petroleum refining plants; logging was also more active. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees, the losses in the last-named being most marked.

The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1942, rather exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, being also larger than that noted at midwinter of 1941. Standing at 126.8 at the date under review, the index was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1920; the figure for February of last winter was 112.2, while the previous maximum was 113.1 in 1929. At Feb. 1, 1941, statistics had been tabulated from 1,780 establishments, with a personnel of 147,292.

British Columbia.-- There was a further decrease in employment in British Columbia at the date under review. Retail trade, transportation, construction and maintenance and logging reported reduced activity, but manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment; the gains took place very largely in iron and steel plants, although lumber mills, chemical factories and a few other classes were also busier. The working forces of the 1,347 reporting employers aggregated 129,899, a decline of 1,874 employees, or 1.4 p.c., as compared with the preceding month. The general loss is contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the period since 1920. However, the latest index, at 140.5, was higher than in any other February for which statistics are on record.

For Feb. 1, 1941, 1,302 firms had furnished information showing that they employed 104,779 men and women, compared with 103,042 at Jan. 1; the index was then 22½ points lower than at the latest date, standing at 118.0.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was downward in Montreal and Winnipeg; in Quebec, no general change was indicated, while firms in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver reported substantially greater employment. Industrial activity in each of these eight centres was at a decidedly higher level than at the same date of last winter, or of any other year of the record.

Montreal.-- There were important gains in manufacturing, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, while leather, chemical, non-ferrous metal and other factories were also busier. Most of the non-manufacturing classes, however, were slacker; the largest declines were in construction and trade, and were seasonal in character. The general trend was downward, according to data from 1,861 employers with 235,441 workers, or 1,808 fewer than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the twenty years in which statistics for the larger cities have been segregated; the reduction at the date under review is therefore contra-seasonal. The index stood at 155.2, compared with 126.0 at the beginning of February in 1941, when improvement had been indicated; the 1,816 co-operating establishments had then employed 196,285 men and women.

Quebec.-- The 221 firms furnishing information in Quebec City showed no general change in the situation; their working forces aggregated 27,243 at Feb. 1, one more than in the preceding month. The index, at 195.4, was unaltered. There was considerable improvement in manufacturing, mainly in leather, chemical and iron and steel plants. Transportation, construction and trade, however, were seasonally slack. The general index was many points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when a decrease had been indicated in the 218 returns received; these had shown a combined staff of 20,081.

Toronto.-- There were pronounced seasonal losses in retail trade in Toronto, and construction, services and transportation were also quieter. On the other hand, large increases were reported in manufacturing. These took place mainly in iron and steel, chemical and textile plants; non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing works also showed important advances, although these were smaller than those in the first-named industries. On the whole, there was a gain of 2,863 in the employees of the 1,932 co-operating firms, who had 219,648 workers. General improvement at midwinter is contra-seasonal in the experience of the last twenty years. A moderate loss had been indicated at the beginning of February, 1941, when the index of employment was many points below the figure of 171.0 at the date under review. The 1,846 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago had a working force of 177,587.



Ottawa.- There was a seasonal contraction in retail trade in Ottawa, and manufacturing and transportation were quieter; the construction and maintenance group, on the other hand, was decidedly more active. Two hundred and forty-seven establishments reported 22,500 workers, or 113 more than at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 170.8, was considerably higher than at the beginning of February, 1941, when a rather larger gain had been indicated by the 241 co-operating firms, who then had 18,132 employees.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed improvement, bringing employment to the highest level yet reached in these surveys. The gain took place almost entirely in manufacturing and, more particularly, in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile plants, while trading establishments released employees, following the active season over the holidays. Construction was also dull. Statistics were tabulated from 353 employers with a staff of 59,167 men and women, compared with 58,267 in the preceding month. The index reached a new maximum, standing at 181.2 at Feb. 1, 1942; it was then many points above that of 140.6 at the same date a year ago, when an increase had also been reported by the firms furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 45,880 persons.

Windsor.- Automobile and other iron and steel factories in Windsor were decidedly busier; trade and construction were rather quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 200 reporting establishments employed 34,195 workers, as against 33,849 at Jan. 1. The volume of employment was greater than in any other month for which information is available. A force of 27,896 had been indicated by the 197 employers making returns for Feb. 1, 1941, when the index stood at 201.2, compared with 251.6 at the latest date.

Winnipeg.- In accordance with the movement almost invariably indicated at Feb. 1 in the period for which information is on record, there was a decline in Winnipeg at the date under review. This took place mainly in trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was more active, iron and steel, textile, printing and publishing and other factories reporting greater employment; the increases in iron and steel were most pronounced. Returns were compiled from 559 concerns with a personnel of 52,765, compared with 54,357 in the preceding month. Larger losses, on the whole, had been indicated at Feb. 1 of last year, when a staff of 48,217 had been recorded by the 546 co-operating establishments. The index then was 16½ points below the latest figure of 126.6, to date the highest for February.

Vancouver.- The situation in Vancouver showed considerable improvement. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, the gains in employment in iron and steel plants being particularly large. The non-manufacturing classes were not so active, but except in trade, the losses were relatively slight. The 590 firms furnishing statistics had a staff of 59,761, as against 58,737 at Jan. 1. The index, at 169.5, established a new high, being many points above that of 128.8 at Feb. 1, 1941, when 577 employers had 43,873 men and women on their payrolls.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The upward trend of employment in manufacturing was resumed at Feb. 1, according to data from 7,116 plants with an aggregate of 994,932 employees, as compared with 973,600 in the preceding month. This increase of 21,332 persons, or 2.2 p.c., greatly exceeded the decline indicated at Jan. 1, when some 7,300 workers had been laid off by the co-operating establishments, in the smallest contraction ever indicated at the opening of the year in the period since 1920. In preceding years, the recovery in manufacturing indicated at Feb. 1 has, on the average, resulted in the reinstatement of approximately 52 p.c. of the number of workers released at Jan. 1; the gain at the beginning of February of 1941 had, however, been about twice as large as the reduction indicated in the preceding month.

The expansion at Feb. 1, 1942, brought employment in manufacturing to a new high level, the index rising from 187.1<sup>1/</sup> at Jan. 1, to 191.2 at the date under review. The previous maximum was 188.4 at Dec. 1, 1941. The latest index was 29.7 p.c. higher than that of 147.4 at Feb. 1, 1941, previously the peak figure for midwinter in the period of observation.

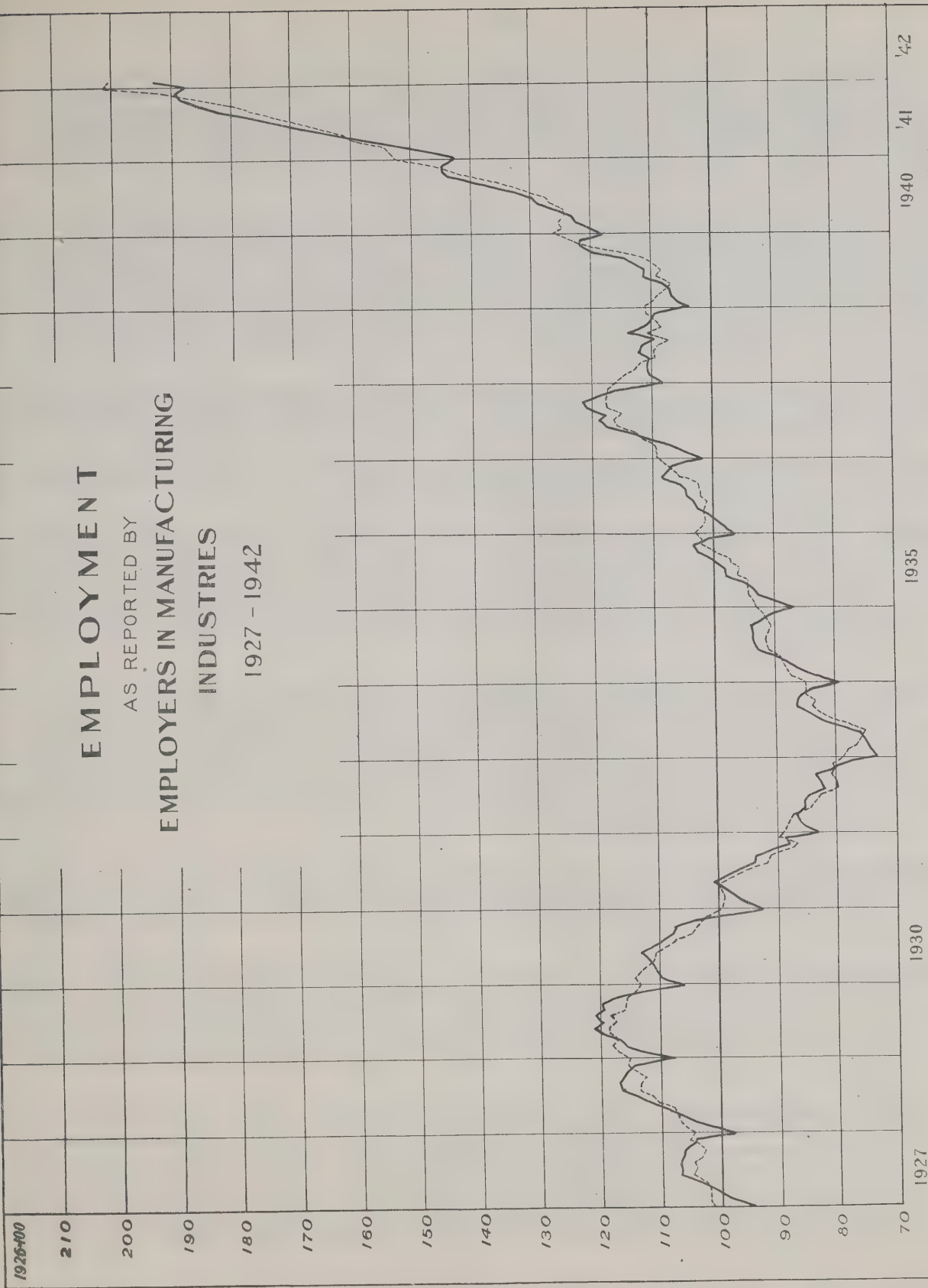
As already stated, the number of persons added to the working forces at Feb. 1 was greatly in excess of the number laid off at Jan. 1; this situation is similar to that indicated between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 of last winter. In all other years of the record, however, the recovery at Feb. 1 has provided work for decidedly fewer employees than were released at the beginning of January. In spite

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1/ Revised.



# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927 - 1942



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937

of this more favourable development at the date under review, the percentage increase was rather smaller than the average indicated in earlier years of the record. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index in manufacturing for Feb. 1 showed a fractional decline from the extremely high figure reached in the preceding month. The latest corrected index stood at 198.4, compared with 199.6 at Jan. 1. These two are the highest yet reported; both are decidedly higher than the previous maximum of 190.6 at Dec. 1, 1941.

There were especially marked increases at the date under review in iron and steel, which provided work for an additional 13,639 men and women. The co-operating plants employed almost 355,600 men and women; the index, at 262.1, was nearly 54 p.c. higher than at Feb. 1, 1941. Other substantial advances recorded at Feb. 1 were in textile and chemical works, while considerable, but rather smaller gains were made in leather, pulp and paper, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, food, rubber, beverage, fur and clay, glass and stone plants were slacker; in some cases, the declines were seasonal in character.

The crude index numbers of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1942, 191.2; 1941, 147.4; 1940, 120.5; 1939, 106.0; 1938, 110.3; 1937, 105.3 and 1936, 98.5. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the 1926 average as 100.

The 6,830 manufacturers whose statistics were tabulated for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 759,030 employees, as compared with 733,826 at the opening of 1941.

Logging.- Further improvement was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging; the gain compared favourably with the decline noted at the same date in 1941. Over a period of years, little change, on the whole, has been shown between January and February. The 476 co-operating firms employed a staff of 79,272 men at Feb. 1, 1942, as compared with 76,699 at the beginning of January. The movement was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia, the largest additions to the working forces being reported in Quebec and Ontario. Bush work was brisker than in the same period of 1941, or of any other year of the record except 1938.

Mining.- There was a decrease in these industries at the beginning of February, due almost entirely to curtailment in the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal; little general change was reported in the coal and ore divisions. The number employed in mining at Feb. 1 rather exceeded that at the same date in any other year of the record, the index standing at 176.8, as compared with 169.1 at Feb. 1, 1941, the previous maximum. Statements for Feb. 1, 1942, were received from 424 operators with 82,632 employees, or 460 fewer than at the beginning of January of the present year. This decline was seasonal, according to the experience of the period since 1920. The trend had, however, been upward at Feb. 1 of last winter.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 26,763 persons, compared with 26,928 in the preceding month. The number employed in communications was larger than at the same date in 1941 or any earlier year since 1931. A moderate loss from January had also been indicated at the beginning of February in 1941.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was reported in all three branches of transportation - steam railway operation, street and electric railway, cartage and storage, and shipping and longshore work. The 557 co-operating employers in the transportation group as a whole had 123,782 workers, as compared with 127,359 in the preceding month. The shrinkage was seasonal. The index stood at 98.2 at Feb. 1, 1942, the highest for midwinter in the years since 1930; the figure for the beginning of February of last winter, was 89.4.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while activity in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 8,230 in the number employed by the 1,452 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 148,439 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. This seasonal reduction exceeded the average for the beginning of February in the period since 1920. A much smaller falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1941, but employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 82.5, as compared with 118.1 at the latest date. This is the highest Feb. 1 figure in the record.

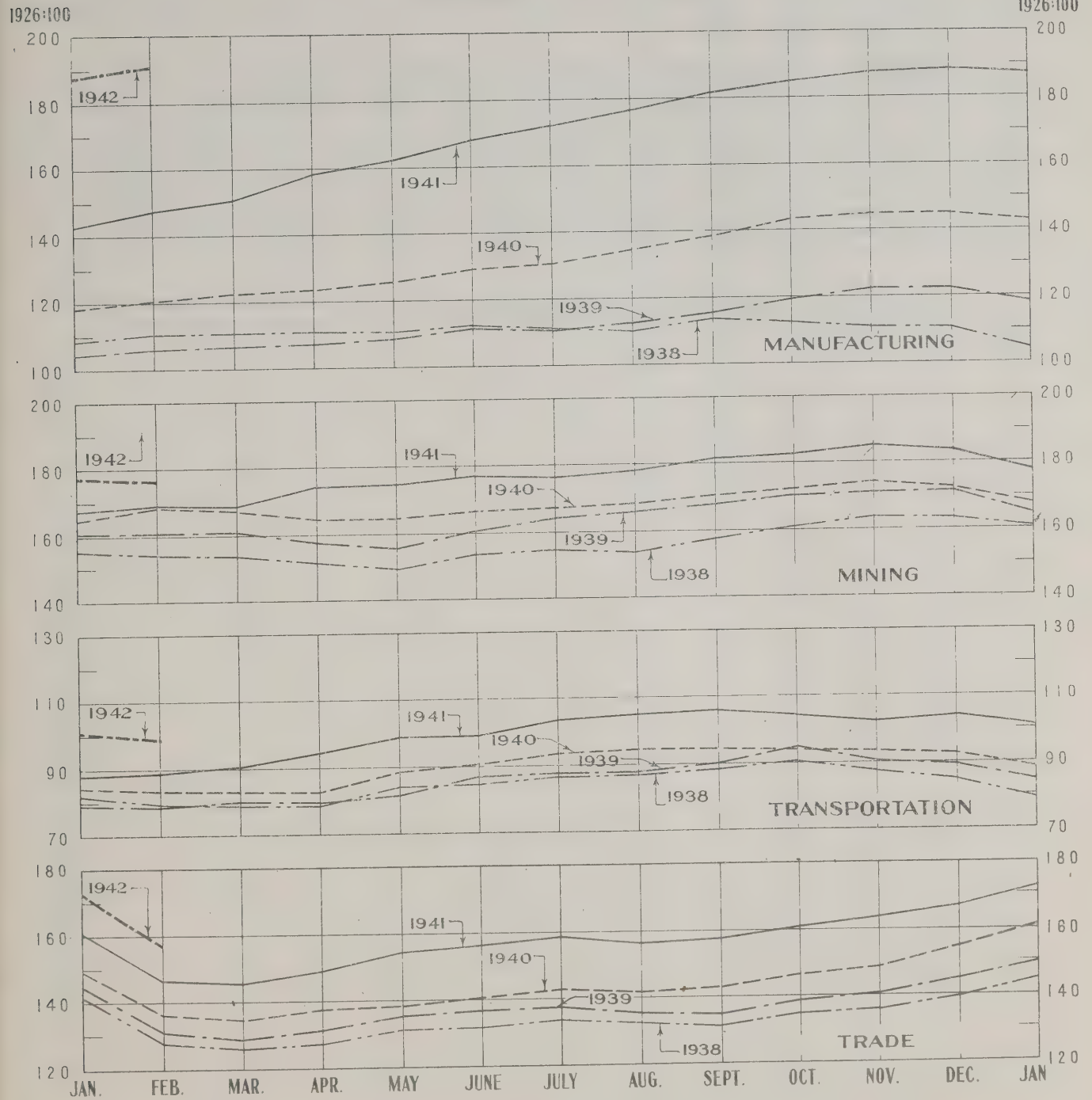
Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants seasonally declined, and there was a small loss in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 612 employers in the service division reported 37,217 employees, or 212 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 167.0, was much higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a similar scale had been shown in these industries.



Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 - 1942



Trade.- Following the unusually great activity in trade over the holiday season, there was a marked contraction in the number employed by retailers at Feb. 1, while wholesale houses showed a moderate falling-off. On the whole, 16,000 persons were let out from the forces of the 2,193 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 160,905 at the date under review. This decrease of nine p.c. was greater than that reported at the beginning of February in 1941; like the gain from which it was reaction, it also exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last twenty-one years. The index, at 156.8 at the latest date, was at its maximum for February in the years since 1920.

Finance.- At the beginning of February, 761 financial institutions and branches reported a staff of 62,727 employees, compared with 62,632 in the preceding month. The index stood at 121.5; in the preceding month it was 121.3, while at Feb. 1, 1941, the figure was 112.8. The addition of the returns for this group to those furnished for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of persons included in the Feb. 1 survey of employment to 1,716,669 in 13,652 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.4 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.2; when the employees of the co-operating financial institutions were added to the general figures for Jan. 1, 1942, the index was lowered from 165.8 to 163.6. At Feb. 1, 1941, the general index had been 135.2, while that including finance was 134.0.

Index numbers of employment for the Dominion, in industries other than finance, are given in Tables 3 and 4. Chart 4 shows the course of employment in certain of the leading industries in recent years.



TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	-	-	-	95.3	98.3	96.4	-	-	-	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	-	-	-	101.6	104.9	103.2	-	-	-	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	-	-	-	105.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.6	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	166.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9*	117.5	204.4*	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.3	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7*	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6*
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1942.

100.0    8.1    .1    5.0    3.0    31.2    42.5    10.4    4.9    1.8    3.7    7.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	106.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	98.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.6	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4*	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4*	249.1	130.4*	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1942.

14.2      1.6      13.3      1.4      3.6      2.1      3.2      3.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.6	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	268.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1*	258.6*	177.8*	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1942.

100.0      60.2      4.8      5.0      1.6      7.5      9.0      2.2      9.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	Feb. 1 1941	Feb. 1 1940	Feb. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1937
MANUFACTURING	60.2	191.2	187.1*	147.4	120.5	106.0	110.3	105.3
Animal products - edible	1.9	162.5	167.4*	159.7	132.5	122.2	122.5	118.5
Fur and products	.2	112.7	118.6	112.2	102.4	77.9	76.1	79.4
Leather and products	1.8	141.0	140.0	122.5	125.8	107.1	103.9	108.6
Boots and shoes	1.1	132.6	131.5	119.3	125.0	110.5	108.4	111.2
Lumber products	3.5	107.4	107.3	92.8	80.0	69.8	72.0	71.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	93.9	93.6	81.6	66.3	58.8	58.0	60.0
Furniture	.6	114.7	116.0	105.2	89.2	84.3	85.7	85.3
Other lumber products	.9	151.0	150.8	122.1	117.6	93.5	105.2	95.5
Musical instruments	.1	85.4	87.0*	72.2	54.6	47.4	40.3	44.6
Plant products - edible	2.8	143.5	146.3	122.7	116.0	105.1	104.7	101.2
Pulp and paper products	5.0	133.0	132.7	117.5	111.4	103.7	107.0	102.5
Pulp and paper	2.2	121.8	121.8	107.5	98.5	87.0	97.5	92.7
Paper products	.9	189.7	187.9	149.2	138.9	130.5	129.2	123.0
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.2	128.1	119.6	118.6	115.7	111.8	108.5
Rubber products	1.0	131.9	132.9	121.6	108.6	102.1	100.0	97.5
Textile products	8.8	165.6	161.8	150.5	136.5	117.5	122.8	120.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	176.1	174.6	163.5	153.2	128.0	137.5	138.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	129.3	127.5	123.7	118.8	93.7	99.9	101.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	201.4	198.4	177.0	163.1	129.2	143.8	144.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	577.3	580.3	552.6	502.9	501.6	533.7	537.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	145.6	144.3	136.8	135.9	117.4	123.1	121.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	164.5	157.1	145.0	124.6	111.4	116.2	108.8
Other textile products	1.1	170.2	165.4	150.1	122.7	103.9	98.1	101.0
Tobacco	.9	185.0	183.4*	168.8	164.0	160.2	153.3	129.5
Beverages	.7	218.7	231.0	186.7	166.7	159.4	156.1	153.9
Chemicals and allied products	3.5	468.4	447.5	252.7	178.9	155.0	153.8	140.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	129.4	130.6*	106.5	84.7	70.9	79.8	73.8
Electric light and power	1.1	139.8	142.1	141.9	132.2	125.3	117.5	112.2
Electrical apparatus	2.0	236.8	227.9	182.2	139.4	125.7	142.9	125.0
Iron and steel products	21.5	262.1	252.1	170.4	113.7	94.3	104.6	97.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	242.2	240.3	189.6	153.5	118.3	130.2	124.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	246.8	244.6*	183.8	124.8	112.8	128.8	114.9
Agricultural implements	.6	113.1	110.9	90.6	68.4	62.9	76.9	62.2
Land vehicles	8.3	218.0	213.5	154.2	107.6	90.0	99.5	94.9
Automobiles and parts	2.4	266.9	263.7	224.1	155.4	150.0	160.2	157.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.8	646.8	586.7	304.7	57.5	53.1	76.0	58.2
Heating appliances	.3	158.6	155.1	148.5	123.4	106.4	98.8	106.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.0	270.6	261.9	204.3	132.2	99.4	120.6	93.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	270.4	266.5	190.4	118.1	102.1	117.7	104.8
Other iron and steel products	5.1	401.6	370.8	190.7	121.4	97.2	101.4	97.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.9	317.5	312.0*	228.1	165.2	151.3	154.8	143.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	189.5	183.8	172.9	158.4	147.3	149.7	139.3
Miscellaneous	.7	277.6	253.6*	166.3	148.6	131.7	131.7	126.0
LOGGING	4.8	267.2	258.8*	265.8	227.2	143.0	290.7	244.4
MINING	5.0	176.8	177.8*	169.1	168.4	160.5	154.3	147.6
Coal	1.7	101.0	101.1	96.2	94.7	93.5	95.2	95.3
Metallic ores	2.7	356.4	356.2*	349.6	354.5	333.3	307.7	283.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.6	153.4	160.2	124.0	123.7	116.8	114.8	111.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	100.2	100.8	89.6	82.7	81.2	82.9	79.8
Telegraphs	.4	117.3	116.8	99.9	93.3	89.8	91.5	88.8
Telephones	1.2	95.5	96.4	86.8	79.8	78.8	80.6	77.5
TRANSPORTATION	7.5	98.2	101.1	89.4	83.3	79.4	79.6	80.7
Street railways and cartage	2.1	144.9	147.0	135.7	126.2	119.6	110.6	115.7
Steam railways	4.4	90.5	92.5	81.2	76.2	71.6	74.3	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	75.3	82.1*	66.4	60.8	63.5	64.4	70.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.0	118.1	124.7	82.5	58.1	89.4	71.6	57.2
Building	3.8	145.2	146.8	108.3	48.4	44.2	49.1	33.8
Highway	3.1	131.9	157.9	77.6	72.0	172.9	106.7	83.4
Railway	2.1	78.3	72.0	59.4	55.0	57.2	61.5	56.5
SERVICES	2.2	167.0	168.0	148.6	131.8	129.5	128.4	119.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	161.4	162.1	141.8	127.8	125.2	124.5	110.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	176.9	178.1	160.5	138.7	136.8	134.3	131.3
TRADE	9.7	156.8	172.4	147.0	136.4	131.0	127.9	128.4
Retail	7.4	165.2	185.8	153.1	141.9	136.3	133.4	136.2
Wholesale	2.3	134.4	136.7	130.9	121.9	118.3	115.6	110.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	165.4	165.8	135.2	114.4	106.5	110.4	104.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 5.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1942	Jan. 1 1941	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb. 1 1937
<u>Maritime</u> -	Manufacturing	33.9	167.2	163.1	131.3	115.6	90.4	101.2	100.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.9	86.4	83.9	88.6	79.5	67.5	64.7	74.1
	Pulp and paper	3.8	182.6	177.2	160.5	155.4	128.9	158.3	151.8
	Textile products	3.4	122.8	121.0	109.8	103.7	75.6	89.4	85.7
	Iron and steel	15.9	253.0	242.3	159.8	132.5	94.2	115.2	111.0
	Other manufactures	7.9	136.5	137.8	124.9	110.4	93.1	93.5	93.6
	Logging	7.1	405.3	385.0	372.5	364.5	216.4	346.5	343.8
	Mining	12.7	112.8	115.0	112.0	111.9	109.4	113.6	109.1
	Communications	1.8	111.1	112.0	94.4	91.3	86.5	89.7	83.9
	Transportation	11.9	137.5	136.8	122.5	103.8	94.3	103.3	99.0
	Construction	23.2	326.1	365.7	132.4	87.1	77.8	89.7	69.8
	Services	1.6	257.1	255.8	207.9	173.6	167.6	166.1	155.0
	Trade	7.8	168.1	190.9	150.8	132.3	123.3	127.5	127.2
<u>Maritimes</u> -	All Industries	100.0	178.8	183.9	135.2	118.4	100.5	112.3	107.5
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	64.3	199.2	195.6	149.6	123.0	107.0	111.4	104.8
	Lumber products	2.4	113.8	113.3	94.7	86.4	71.3	80.7	71.4
	Pulp and paper	6.0	128.2	128.4	113.8	105.1	99.5	99.6	95.4
	Textile products	14.5	186.7	183.6	169.7	151.1	130.5	136.4	131.2
	Iron and steel	19.1	290.0	278.7	160.4	101.8	80.1	94.3	84.7
	Other manufactures	22.3	200.1	198.8	154.7	130.3	116.2	114.9	108.4
	Logging	7.6	440.5	423.3*	412.1	347.6	186.8	497.9	433.3
	Mining	2.7	309.2	310.7	271.8	287.1	253.1	232.6	227.1
	Communications	1.3	96.4	97.4	82.8	75.7	74.0	74.3	70.8
	Transportation	6.1	87.7	89.6*	79.2	72.1	68.9	68.9	69.9
	Construction	9.0	113.5	110.9	75.7	45.7	136.0	66.3	53.6
	Services	2.0	148.8	149.0	128.8	114.6	113.3	115.4	105.4
	Trade	7.0	169.6	182.0	156.2	144.7	141.1	135.7	136.6
<u>Quebec</u> -	All Industries	100.0	176.7	175.0	139.4	116.0	113.0	114.5	106.7
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	69.4	193.9	189.0*	151.8	122.9	108.9	113.6	108.4
	Lumber products	2.7	88.5	88.8	76.2	65.1	59.8	63.8	63.3
	Pulp and paper	5.1	132.1	131.8	116.4	112.7	106.4	108.4	102.6
	Textile products	8.4	145.6	141.2	133.3	124.2	107.5	113.3	113.3
	Iron and steel	27.3	268.8	260.4	190.7	125.4	105.0	115.3	106.6
	Other manufactures	25.9	198.1	193.3*	158.7	137.7	125.4	126.4	120.2
	Logging	2.8	209.3	196.7	227.0	199.1	138.1	271.9	217.1
	Mining	4.0	282.8	282.4	291.7	286.6	262.6	245.2	232.1
	Communications	1.4	91.5	91.1	85.8	77.4	76.1	80.1	77.0
	Transportation	4.9	91.6	96.9	82.2	76.7	74.4	74.8	74.0
	Construction	6.1	112.7	118.8	87.9	65.7	73.5	87.3	61.9
	Services	2.2	196.8	198.0	175.5	155.5	153.4	155.5	142.5
	Trade	9.2	160.0	176.8	154.6	141.9	137.3	134.4	134.6
<u>Ontario</u> -	All Industries	100.0	173.3	172.7*	143.4	120.2	109.2	116.2	108.4
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	37.1	161.1	160.9	126.2	109.8	100.6	100.9	100.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	140.5	150.6	127.7	99.7	90.1	94.8	83.4
	Pulp and paper	2.5	108.2	105.9	99.5	103.0	102.5	99.1	97.4
	Textile products	2.8	211.0	201.1	179.6	150.5	130.7	115.2	124.7
	Iron and steel	13.3	131.7	128.4	98.5	84.8	78.1	80.2	78.9
	Other manufactures	16.1	211.8	215.8	158.5	137.9	125.0	126.4	127.4
	Logging	2.5	246.2	214.5	330.4	202.2	162.3	199.9	159.4
	Mining	8.1	156.9	157.5	134.8	131.8	131.9	121.2	122.2
	Communications	2.5	109.7	112.9	96.4	87.8	86.9	86.8	85.1
	Transportation	17.3	106.6	109.4	98.3	94.3	87.6	85.4	87.8
	Construction	10.8	73.0	82.1	66.9	54.0	50.6	47.0	46.2
	Services	3.1	142.1	142.8	129.0	115.5	113.5	104.5	99.6
	Trade	18.6	130.8	145.4	126.6	121.0	113.9	111.0	112.3
<u>Prairies</u> -	All Industries	100.0	126.8	131.4	112.2	100.8	93.9	91.7	91.4
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	51.2	186.0	180.2*	140.4	106.2	98.1	99.1	95.7
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.8	131.9	130.5	111.7	94.9	81.5	78.7	81.0
	Pulp and paper	5.4	156.0	157.0	133.3	117.7	94.9	115.9	117.6
	Textile products	1.2	189.8	185.7	163.0	129.7	127.9	124.6	127.3
	Iron and steel	16.4	458.0	408.5	201.3	81.7	87.3	86.2	79.1
	Other manufactures	14.4	152.9	156.5*	153.6	121.1	119.0	117.9	107.9
	Logging	5.2	92.8	108.7	89.2	80.0	70.3	71.2	43.4
	Mining	7.3	114.8	115.4*	110.5	107.9	112.2	109.4	98.0
	Communications	2.6	122.1	122.3	109.2	107.6	107.3	105.3	103.0
	Transportation	9.5	93.3	94.9	88.2	90.0	91.7	88.4	98.5
	Construction	7.6	81.6	88.8	80.7	61.2	68.1	75.3	66.5
	Services	3.1	137.4	140.4	131.7	118.2	112.9	108.4	100.0
	Trade	13.5	173.2	188.4	146.0	138.8	133.5	131.4	129.5
<u>B.C.</u> -	All Industries	100.0	140.5	142.6*	118.0	100.0	96.2	96.4	91.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	74.6	184.1	182.0 *	142.3	116.2	100.6	104.4	97.7
Plant products - edible	3.7	150.6	153.7	131.8	124.0	115.1	110.1	100.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.8	133.1	131.9	116.6	115.7	113.4	106.5	103.7
Textiles	14.7	166.5	162.5	146.1	129.8	113.2	114.4	108.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	160.6	164.9	137.6	122.5	109.1	110.9	109.0
Iron and steel	26.3	248.8	242.9	156.4	101.8	78.3	90.6	82.0
Other manufactures	21.7	165.8	165.5 *	136.6	116.3	103.2	106.4	99.6
Communications	1.4	67.1	70.2	69.8	65.2	63.5	64.3	62.9
Transportation	4.2	80.2	81.3 *	84.3	76.1	78.6	71.0	74.7
Construction	4.5	66.2	74.9	60.7	44.8	113.7	59.5	45.9
Trade	12.1	161.4	173.3	152.6	140.2	135.1	128.3	128.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	155.2	156.4 *	126.0	105.7	102.6	97.5	91.8
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	75.0	244.1	236.3	158.2	115.3	101.4	104.0	97.9
Leather products	10.2	109.0	105.0	97.7	102.2	97.4	97.6	102.2
Other manufactures	64.8	303.7	294.1	184.4	121.3	103.1	106.8	96.0
Transportation	3.4	69.1	73.0	85.8	88.5	93.6	81.2	81.7
Construction	6.3	145.4	168.3	160.3	55.7	275.7	82.2	58.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	195.4	195.4	144.1	107.1	117.0	97.9	91.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	73.2	194.0	187.2 *	144.2	115.4	105.1	105.6	100.9
Plant products	5.4	163.3	172.8	129.1	122.6	110.9	112.9	108.8
Printing and publishing	7.2	156.6	157.0	139.1	134.3	129.3	127.7	123.0
Textiles	9.5	127.1	120.1	110.9	100.4	88.9	92.2	91.1
Iron and steel	21.8	325.4	309.2 *	195.4	111.4	96.0	100.0	90.2
Other manufactures	29.3	187.0	178.8 *	141.5	117.3	108.7	106.6	102.3
Communications	1.4	72.5	72.5	73.1	66.4	66.6	67.5	65.4
Transportation	3.2	102.4	102.6	104.3	95.0	92.0	94.8	92.7
Construction	2.4	83.0	91.0	69.6	52.6	47.3	59.4	47.8
Trade	16.1	146.5	156.9	143.7	132.6	127.2	124.9	124.6
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	171.0	168.8	136.5	113.9	105.7	106.1	101.9
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	45.5	154.0	156.5	132.7	102.2	92.2	94.5	90.1
Lumber products	2.3	48.9	46.9	56.3	49.7	45.3	45.2	35.6
Pulp and paper	13.7	127.6	129.7	112.9	102.2	95.8	96.1	90.3
Other manufactures	29.5	209.3	213.6	174.9	121.9	106.2	111.0	109.5
Construction	20.4	302.2	242.2	137.5	107.8	107.3	97.5	89.2
Trade	18.7	170.5	192.6	157.8	145.6	137.1	131.7	128.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	170.8	169.9	132.7	109.2	103.1	101.4	98.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.4	192.5	185.3	145.4	120.1	97.4	110.1	102.0
Textiles	12.4	113.4	108.5	107.7	100.3	85.2	88.8	91.8
Electrical apparatus	11.1	203.4	180.4	146.8	122.0	98.2	125.5	110.5
Iron and steel	45.4	263.1	255.1	173.7	130.1	95.7	115.0	98.6
Other manufactures	17.5	155.5	154.8 *	137.5	123.0	110.9	115.9	112.6
Construction	2.8	103.7	113.2	94.4	50.1	45.3	39.1	49.3
Trade	6.9	145.8	175.6	142.2	131.4	124.8	130.6	125.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	181.2	178.4 *	140.6	116.6	96.9	107.9	101.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	89.9	234.5	279.4	223.5	165.4	155.7	169.7	160.0
Iron and steel	76.3	313.2	306.0	246.9	166.5	154.1	176.3	165.6
Other manufactures	13.6	188.1	190.3	171.5	161.5	161.2	145.1	139.2
Construction	2.6	96.9	101.4	46.6	38.8	33.0	47.8	30.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	251.6	249.1	201.2	148.6	140.5	154.3	145.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	59.5	159.0	157.3	118.3	104.0	94.8	96.2	96.9
Animal products - edible	6.4	185.8	195.2	161.5	130.9	118.8	130.5	130.7
Printing and publishing	4.9	111.7	106.5	104.4	109.9	107.7	103.5	102.6
Textiles	7.5	215.6	206.7	184.6	155.6	135.2	127.9	130.5
Iron and steel	19.9	122.5	117.7	97.9	79.9	72.6	77.2	77.7
Other manufactures	20.8	210.8	214.1	122.1	116.8	107.1	104.7	105.9
Transportation	5.4	74.1	76.5	82.3	77.7	76.5	76.7	78.3
Construction	2.4	45.6	44.3 *	112.1	24.9	29.4	23.4	21.5
Trade	26.7	112.0	126.5	107.0	104.7	95.7	95.9	96.5
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	126.6	130.4 *	110.1	95.8	89.1	89.3	89.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	54.4	253.4	235.8	159.1	118.8	112.6	110.2	106.5
Lumber products	9.4	135.2	129.9	118.9	95.1	80.3	77.7	80.2
Other products	45.0	310.3	286.8	178.5	129.9	127.3	125.0	118.4
Communications	4.0	113.1	115.4	108.6	106.8	106.0	105.5	104.6
Transportation	8.7	80.1	80.2	92.0	96.8	105.3	98.2	118.0
Construction	5.2	79.7	80.9	60.6	41.6	41.1	52.2	35.1
Services	4.8	134.0	136.2	133.0	122.4	117.2	111.8	102.9
Trade	22.9	176.3	190.2	148.3	143.7	135.0	134.8	133.7
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	169.5	166.6	128.8	110.3	106.7	105.3	104.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

\* Revised.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1.

(Preliminary figures).

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	994,932	973,600*	28,237,597	25,629,995*	28.38	26.32*
Animal products - edible	32,102	33,067*	872,808	844,561	27.19	25.54*
Fur and products	2,720	2,863	67,739	68,618	24.90	23.97
Leather and products	28,945	28,728	577,692	523,565	19.96	18.22
Boots and shoes	18,231	18,083	347,731	311,981	19.07	17.25
Lumber and products	57,515	57,499	1,318,354	1,254,486	22.92	21.82
Rough and dressed lumber	33,168	33,054	781,695	746,170	23.57	22.57
Furniture	10,156	10,277	235,968	228,481	23.04	22.23
Other lumber products	14,191	14,168	302,691	279,835	21.33	19.75
Musical instruments	2,403	2,448*	66,478	58,171*	27.66	23.76*
Plant products - edible	46,093	46,976	1,081,374	1,063,511	23.46	22.64
Pulp and paper products	82,997	82,784	2,594,855	2,467,665	31.26	29.81
Pulp and paper	36,933	36,913	1,269,283	1,226,215	34.37	33.22
Paper products	15,233	15,083	391,891	356,068	25.73	23.61
Printing and publishing	30,831	30,788	933,681	885,382	30.28	28.76
Rubber products	16,991	17,890	452,721	438,701	26.64	24.52
Textile products	144,769	141,373	2,886,142	2,505,491*	19.94	17.72*
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,455	53,027	1,119,326	964,603*	20.94	18.19*
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,833	25,459	530,371	441,759	20.53	17.35
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,440	12,255	262,777	236,970*	21.12	19.34*
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,893	10,951	231,772	196,798	21.28	17.97
Hosiery and knit goods	23,806	23,586	435,779	388,505	18.31	16.47
Garments and personal furnishings	50,253	47,993	955,460	825,731	19.01	17.21
Other textile products	17,255	16,767	375,577	326,652	21.77	19.48
Tobacco	15,266	13,481*	265,181	197,123*	17.37	14.62*
Beverages	12,073	12,755	368,419	389,527	30.52	30.54
Chemicals and allied products	58,559	55,942	1,671,616	1,562,348	28.55	27.93
Clay, glass and stone products	14,608	14,741	382,148	373,484	26.16	25.34
Electric light and power	17,792	18,094	611,577	581,637	34.37	32.35
Electrical apparatus	32,832	31,587	979,922	904,557	29.85	28.64
Iron and steel products	355,578	341,939	11,737,446	10,178,924*	33.01	29.77*
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,967	30,719	1,002,868	953,225	32.39	31.03
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,052	25,823*	832,646	766,294*	31.96	29.67*
Agricultural implements	9,492	9,312	292,472	261,929	30.81	28.13
Land vehicles	137,722	134,851	4,696,410	4,300,911*	34.10	31.89*
Automobiles and parts	38,998	38,534	1,480,572	1,268,714	37.97	32.92
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	29,339	26,614	1,024,823	712,813	34.93	26.78
Heating appliances	5,196	5,081	140,542	127,147	27.05	25.02
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	17,513	16,955	603,062	525,193	34.44	30.98
Foundry and machine shop products	14,384	14,175	463,751	377,365	32.24	26.62
Other iron and steel products	84,913	78,409	2,680,872	2,154,047*	31.57	27.47*
Non-ferrous metal products	47,676	46,849*	1,474,555	1,470,407*	30.93	31.39*
Non-metallic mineral products	14,465	14,033	506,089	488,616	34.99	34.82
Miscellaneous	11,548	10,551*	322,481	258,603*	27.93	24.51*
<b>LOGGING</b>	79,272	76,699*	1,390,465	1,362,548*	17.54	17.76*
<b>MINING</b>	82,632	83,092*	2,985,645	2,672,321	36.13	32.16*
Coal	27,745	27,767	930,133	709,665	33.52	25.56
Metallic ores	44,490	44,469*	1,765,573	1,679,505*	39.68	37.77*
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,397	10,856	289,939	283,151	27.89	26.08
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	26,763	26,928	737,231	756,162	27.55	28.08
Telegraphs	6,733	6,703	181,275	182,576	26.92	27.24
Telephones	20,030	20,225	555,956	573,586	27.76	28.36
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	123,782	127,359*	4,285,439	4,523,484	34.62	35.52*
Street railways and cartage	34,823	35,328	1,096,750	1,075,689	31.49	30.45
Steam railways	72,220	73,786	2,718,716	2,923,603	37.64	39.62
Shipping and stevedoring	16,739	18,245*	469,973	524,192	28.08	28.73*
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	148,439	156,669	3,683,573	3,708,116	24.82	23.67
Building	62,991	63,705	1,877,554	1,754,441	29.81	27.54
Highway	51,793	62,025	1,075,350	1,267,266	20.76	20.43
Railway	33,655	30,939	730,669	686,409	21.71	22.19
<b>SERVICES</b>	37,217	37,429	627,995	626,350	16.87	16.73
Hotels and restaurants	22,818	22,928	362,261	366,413	15.88	15.98
Personal (chiefly laundries)	14,399	14,501	265,734	259,937	18.46	17.93
<b>TRADE</b>	160,905	176,905	3,798,245	4,062,219	23.61	22.96
Retail	123,310	138,689	2,671,651	2,917,541	21.67	21.04
Wholesale	37,595	38,216	1,126,594	1,144,678	29.97	29.95
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,653,942	1,658,681*	45,746,190	43,341,195*	27.66	26.13*
<b>FINANCE</b>	62,727	62,632	1,868,460	1,870,457	29.79	29.86
Banks and Trust Companies	35,668	35,743	944,283	950,481	26.47	26.59
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,434	1,430	46,885	45,848	32.70	32.06
Insurance	25,625	25,459	877,292	874,128	34.24	34.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,716,669	1,721,313*	47,714,650	45,211,652*	27.79	26.27*

\* Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Area and Industries		Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
		Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
<u>Maritime</u> - All Manufacturing		45,335	44,216	1,160,872	1,062,218	25.61	24.02
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3,841	3,731	67,684	62,109	17.62	16.65
	Pulp and paper	5,047	4,899	151,356	137,142	29.99	27.99
	Iron and steel	21,231	20,331	629,036	566,345	29.63	27.86
	Logging	9,505	9,029	156,940	163,768	16.51	18.14
	Mining	17,024	17,359	515,487	366,597	30.28	21.12
	Transportation	15,902	15,822	515,211	510,640	32.40	32.27
	Construction	31,007	34,768	580,810	628,848	18.73	18.09
	Trade	10,383	11,787	221,886	241,801	21.37	20.51
	Maritimes - All Industries	133,762	137,595	3,232,985	3,056,001	24.17	22.21
	<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	331,363	325,532*	8,571,087	7,833,128*	25.87	24.06
	Lumber products	12,587	12,533	239,204	233,170	19.00	18.60
	Pulp and paper	30,695	30,739	950,837	914,079	30.98	29.74
	Textile products	74,764	73,506*	1,413,169	1,240,353*	18.90	16.87
	Chemicals and allied products	25,297	24,448	691,304	665,819	27.33	27.23
<u>Quebec</u>	Iron and steel	98,525	94,688	3,125,287	2,715,431*	31.72	28.68*
	Logging	39,022	37,493*	589,124	571,580*	15.10	15.24*
	Mining	14,188	14,256	485,501	444,793	34.22	31.20
	Communications	6,782	6,848	206,971	210,569	30.52	30.75
	Transportation	31,488	32,150*	1,099,676	1,142,640	34.92	35.54*
	Construction	46,237	45,188	1,204,483	1,112,337	26.05	24.62
	Services	10,311	10,324	166,453	167,727	16.14	16.25
	Trade	36,170	36,827	818,498	864,478	22.63	22.26
	Quebec - All Industries	515,561	510,618*	13,143,793	12,347,252*	25.49	24.18
	<u>Ontario</u> All manufacturing	488,030	475,772*	14,640,068	13,131,334*	30.00	27.60*
	Lumber products	19,122	19,179*	440,754	417,733*	23.05	21.78
	Plant products - edible	24,590	25,204	595,348	578,294	24.21	22.94
	Pulp and paper	35,976	35,911	1,149,508	1,076,394	31.95	29.97
	Textile products	59,042	57,233	1,274,206	1,083,593*	21.58	18.93*
<u>Ontario</u>	Chemicals and allied products	26,772	25,131	781,687	714,024	29.20	28.41
	Electrical apparatus	24,388	23,133	730,956	664,923	29.97	28.74
	Iron and steel	191,633	185,610*	6,501,541	5,650,952*	33.93	30.45*
	Non-ferrous metal products	26,251	25,728	858,765	799,272	32.71	31.07
	Logging	19,673	18,488	372,298	328,671	18.92	17.78
	Mining	27,993	27,950	1,108,330	1,058,067	39.49	37.86
	Communications	9,983	9,936	279,282	288,759	27.98	29.06
	Transportation	34,352	36,330	1,223,473	1,292,614	35.62	35.58
	Construction	42,882	45,228	1,175,541	1,177,378	27.41	26.03
	Services	15,252	15,347	261,481	260,974	17.14	17.00
	Trade	65,048	71,883	1,576,610	1,663,067	24.24	23.14
	Ontario - All Industries	703,213	700,934*	20,634,083	19,200,864*	29.34	27.39*
	<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	63,680	63,611	1,779,208	1,734,922	27.94	27.27
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	8,941	9,401	248,332	242,481	27.77	25.79
	Lumber products	4,068	4,359	81,901	90,629	20.13	20.79
	Plant products - edible	4,440	4,517	106,734	112,707	24.04	24.95
	Textile products	4,852	4,623	87,997	83,458	18.14	18.05
	Iron and steel	22,819	22,249	703,699	679,161	30.84	30.53
	Mining	13,917	13,970	534,979	484,007	38.44	34.65
	Communications	4,211	4,333	109,990	115,110	26.12	26.57
	Transportation	29,711	30,511	1,039,609	1,158,059	34.99	37.96
	Construction	18,491	20,794	456,989	508,195	24.71	24.44
	Services	5,404	5,432	92,339	90,814	17.09	16.72
	Trade	31,821	35,389	795,037	874,727	24.98	24.72
	Prairies - All Industries	171,507	177,761	4,873,880	5,017,844	28.42	28.23
	<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	66,524	64,469*	2,086,362	1,868,393*	31.36	28.98*
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	3,900	3,943	111,412	101,417	28.57	25.72
	Lumber products	17,897	17,697	488,811	450,845	27.31	25.48
	Plant products - edible	3,648	3,805	85,385	85,035	23.41	22.35
	Pulp and paper	7,016	7,063	215,587	220,700	30.73	31.25
	Iron and steel	21,370	19,061	777,883	567,035	36.40	29.75
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,064	5,367*	183,107	224,674*	36.16	41.86*
	Logging	6,800	7,968	206,374	246,519	30.35	30.94
	Mining	9,510	9,557*	344,348	318,857*	36.21	33.36*
	Transportation	12,329	12,546	407,470	419,531	33.05	33.44
	Construction	9,822	10,691	265,750	281,358	27.06	26.32
	Services	4,039	4,126	76,947	75,996	19.05	18.42
	Trade	17,483	19,019	386,214	418,146	22.09	21.99
	B.C. All Industries	129,899	131,773	3,863,449	3,719,234	29.74	28.22

\* Revised.



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, 1942, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1.

(Preliminary Figures.)

City and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	175,608	173,610	\$ 4,787,465	\$ 4,342,892	\$ 27.26	\$ 25.02
Textile products	34,488	33,665	667,712	571,651	19.36	16.98
Iron and steel	62,031	60,562	2,061,412	1,838,286	33.23	30.35
Communications	3,287	3,437	124,653	130,209	37.92	37.88
Transportation	9,741	9,877	305,615	308,702	31.37	31.25
Construction	10,642	12,048	295,516	323,137	27.77	26.82
Services	7,596	7,584	126,122	126,574	16.60	16.69
Trade	28,535	30,639	650,984	689,027	22.81	22.49
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	235,441	237,249	6,290,943	5,921,912	26.72	24.96
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	20,432	19,775	463,423	404,580	22.68	20.46
Chemicals and allied products	7,832	7,553	167,593	166,177	21.40	22.00
Transportation	921	972	25,998	27,015	28.23	27.79
Construction	1,708	1,978	41,867	43,274	24.51	21.88
Services	1,063	1,087	15,091	15,583	14.20	14.34
Trade	2,849	3,158	55,367	61,218	19.43	19.39
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	27,243	27,242	609,068	559,405	22.36	20.53
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	160,757	155,127	\$ 4,807,292	\$ 4,214,908	\$ 29.90	\$ 27.17
Textile products	20,845	19,698	474,044	407,411	22.74	20.68
Iron and steel	47,941	45,545	1,634,701	1,314,635	34.10	28.86
Communications	3,035	3,035	106,744	103,879	35.17	35.87
Transportation	7,114	7,132	232,879	226,217	32.74	31.72
Construction	5,351	5,533	170,687	163,746	31.90	29.60
Services	7,865	7,911	142,231	141,956	18.08	17.94
Trade	35,439	37,963	909,312	952,600	25.66	25.09
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	219,648	216,785	6,372,284	5,811,265	29.01	26.81
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	10,248	10,412	282,898	265,857	27.61	25.53
Pulp and paper	3,081	3,131	93,609	88,932	30.38	28.40
Iron and steel	2,984	3,253	87,331	79,167	29.27	24.34
Construction	4,600	3,687	115,377	92,110	25.08	24.98
Services	1,872	1,887	28,697	28,246	15.33	14.97
Trade	4,215	4,760	88,384	92,899	20.97	19.52
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	22,500	22,387	554,826	521,655	24.66	23.30
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	51,108	49,203	1,603,415	1,456,907	31.37	29.61
Iron and steel	26,879	26,060	941,887	860,830	35.04	33.03
Construction	1,681	1,835	49,097	46,095	29.21	25.12
Trade	4,083	4,918	101,840	111,787	24.94	22.73
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	59,167	58,267	1,810,838	1,671,197	30.61	28.68
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	30,754	30,209	1,256,880	1,076,462	40.87	35.63
Iron and steel	26,092	25,492	1,103,690	929,378	42.30	36.46
Construction	903	945	25,715	25,866	28.48	27.37
Trade	1,255	1,402	32,449	34,073	25.86	24.30
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	34,195	33,849	1,353,151	1,173,882	39.57	34.68
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	31,376	31,027	858,446	812,925	27.36	26.20
Iron and steel	10,515	10,105	318,098	298,745	30.25	29.56
Communications	1,203	1,250	31,022	33,787	25.79	27.03
Transportation	2,857	2,948	89,573	90,448	31.35	30.68
Construction	1,285	1,249	37,093	33,916	28.87	27.15
Services	1,963	1,971	32,152	30,571	16.38	15.51
Trade	14,077	15,908	362,825	406,406	25.77	25.55
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	52,765	54,357	1,411,277	1,408,218	26.75	25.91
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	32,513	30,257	1,049,086	832,879	32.27	27.53
Iron and steel	15,894	13,807	585,861	399,186	36.86	28.91
Communications	2,420	2,469	64,355	65,611	26.59	26.57
Transportation	5,193	5,200	173,743	160,264	33.46	30.82
Construction	3,076	3,124	92,550	93,040	30.09	29.78
Services	2,839	2,886	54,541	54,208	19.21	18.78
Trade	13,715	14,796	301,668	328,490	22.00	22.20
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	59,761	58,737	1,736,058	1,534,605	29.05	26.13





Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**MARCH, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
May 9, 1942

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY.

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Acting Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

G E N E R A L   S U M M A R Y .

EMPLOYMENT.

A further slight decline in employment was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of March, when the 12,923 establishments furnishing data indicated a staff of 1,651,067 men and women, as compared with 1,654,191 in the preceding month. This loss of 3,124 workers, or 0.2 p.c., lowered the index number from 165.4 at the beginning of February, to 165.1 at Mar. 1; it was then 22 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1941.

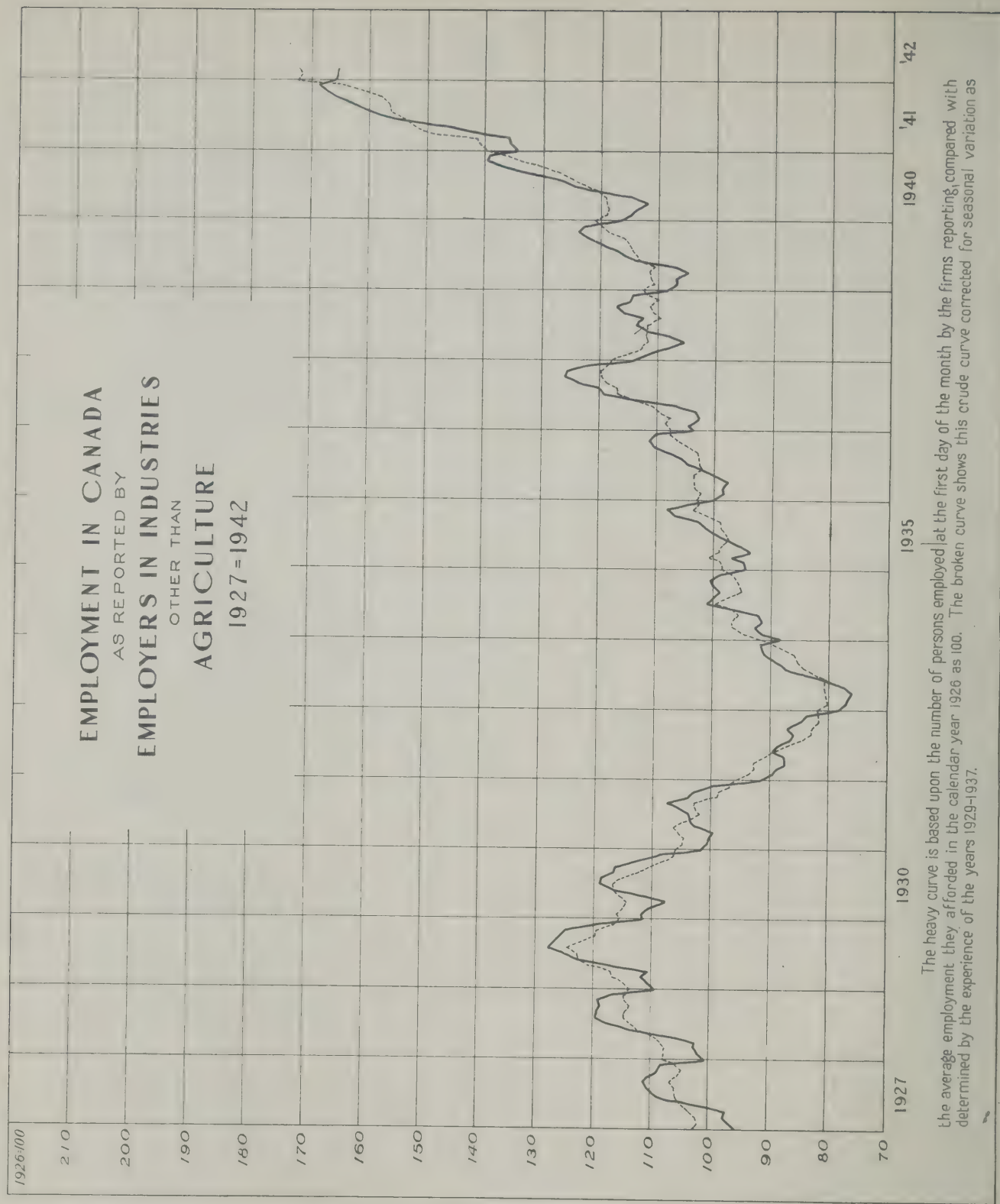
A slackening in industrial activity has frequently been indicated at the beginning of March; the latest reduction was rather less than normal in the experience of the years 1929-1937 from which the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed. Consequently, the seasonally-corrected index number showed a small increase, rising from 171.8 at Feb. 1, to 172.1 at the date under review. These figures, with that of 172.3 at Jan. 1, 1942, are the highest in the record.

The contraction at the beginning of March involved the release of a rather smaller number of workers than was laid off in the preceding month. The loss again took place wholly in the non-manufacturing division, the reductions in construction and trade being most pronounced. Logging, mining and transportation were also generally quieter. On the other hand, a further important advance was shown in manufacturing, in which the reported employees, for the first time in this record exceeding the million mark, numbered 1,018,653, as compared with 995,170 at Feb. 1. The increase of 23,483 men and women, or 2.4 p.c., raised the index to a new maximum of 195.7 at Mar. 1; previously the high figure was that of 191.2 in the preceding month.

The increase in manufacturing at the beginning of March was seasonal in character, but with one exception, was greater than that reported in any earlier March in the record. As a result, the seasonally-corrected index resumed its upward movement, following a slight decline in the preceding month. The latest figure was 199.9; at Feb. 1, it had stood at 198.4, while the previous maximum was that of 199.6 at Jan. 1, 1942.

The largest gains at the date under review were those of 11,000 persons in iron and steel and 10,500 in chemical manufacturing. Other important additions to the personnel were reported in non-ferrous metals, lumber, textiles, miscellaneous manufactured products, pulp and paper and leather factories. Although employment in textile plants continued at an unusually high level, the increase recorded at Mar. 1 was decidedly less-than-usual for the time of year. The expansion in iron and steel, on the other hand, greatly exceeded the normal.

Chart 1





Curtailment as compared with Feb. 1 was noted in the food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, rubber and electrical apparatus divisions; the losses in some cases were seasonal, while those in the last two groups were largely due to shortages of materials.

A fuller analysis of the employment situation as reported in the different industrial divisions is given following the text dealing with the statistics of earnings, and with employment conditions in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities.

The co-operating establishments, including those in the finance group, reported the disbursement of \$47,986,641 in weekly payrolls at Mar. 1, as compared with \$47,615,112 at Feb. 1. This was an increase of 0.7 p.c. The per capita average rose from \$27.73 at Feb. 1, to \$27.99 at Mar. 1. The gain took place largely in manufacturing, there being a decline, on the whole, in employment and earnings in the non-manufacturing group. The losses were undoubtedly seasonal in character. The average in manufacturing rose from \$28.39 at Feb. 1 to \$28.58 in the latest period of observation.

#### THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

As stated in recent bulletins on employment and earnings, the value of any comparison of the volume in employment as presently existing with that indicated at the opening of hostilities has largely been vitiated by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the winter; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, after which seasonal curtailment in succeeding weeks usually reduces employment in the first quarter to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at Mar. 1, 1942, with that at Sept. 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first thirty months of the war, employment in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been wholly due to seasonal contractions in the industries particularly subject to such influences. These factors have recently reduced employment in a number of industries in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, but nevertheless, from Sept. 1, 1939, to Mar. 1, 1942, the general index has risen by 38 p.c. The magnitude of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

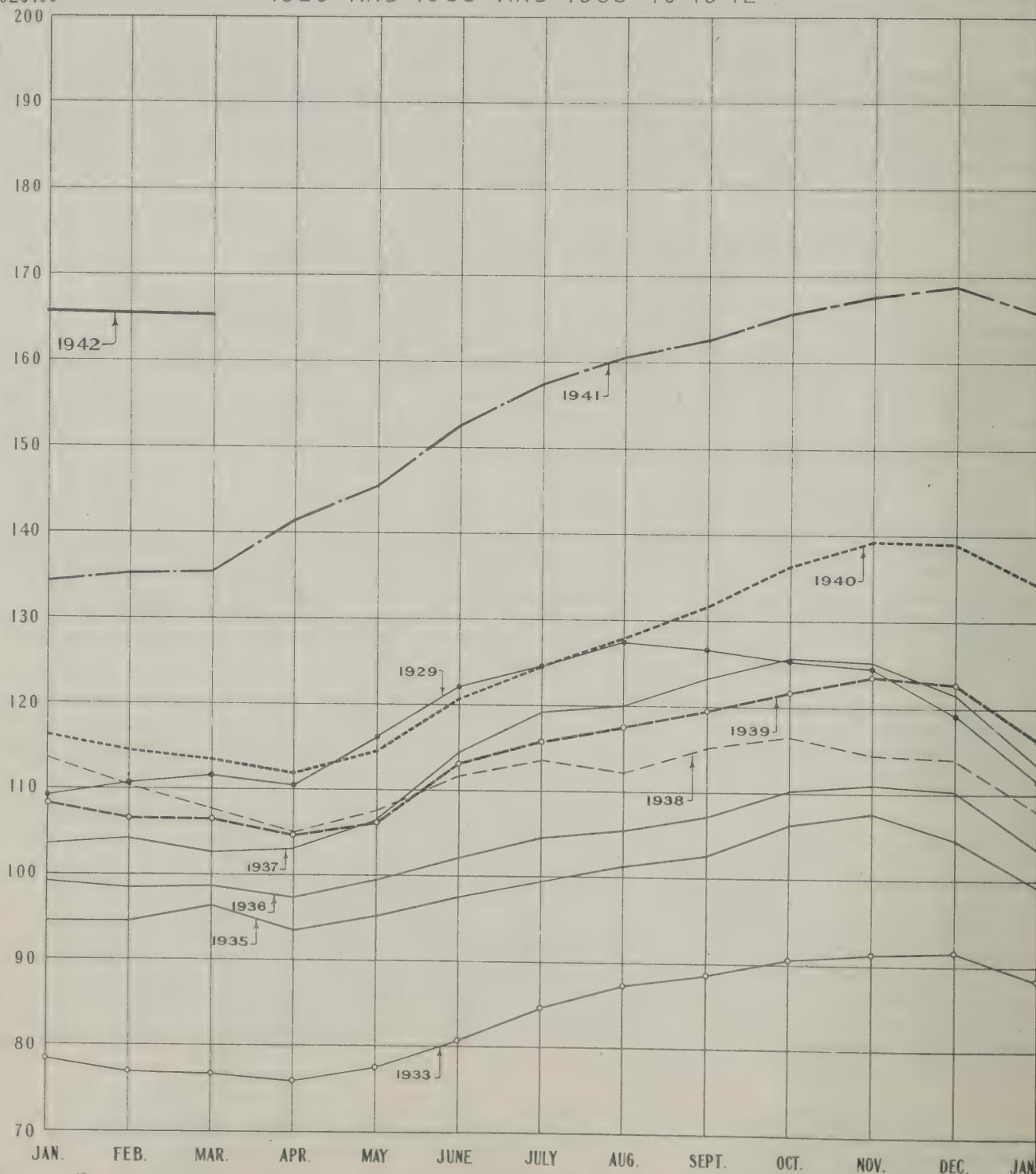
The manufacturing industries have for obvious reasons, shown a greater response to war-time demands than any other class. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Mar. 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 69.7 p.c., while the general gain in the non-manufacturing groups, despite seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction) was 6.1 p.c.

Particularly impressive increases have been reported in the durable goods industries, in which the index number has advanced from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 225.5 at Mar. 1, 1942, or by 124.6 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted over 52 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Mar. 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown large gains during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 173.3 at Mar. 1, 1942. This was a growth of 36.9 p.c. Activity in these industries is unusually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in some divisions, notably the food group. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

In spite of the large seasonal losses recently recorded in construction, trade and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 6.1 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1939. The effect of the seasonal changes in these classes is shown in the decline in this rate of increase from 14.6 p.c. at Sept. 1, 1941, over Sept. 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not enter into the situation. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



months of the war; logging, 328.4 p.c., mining, five p.c., communications 14.8 p.c., transportation, 8.3 p.c., services, 11.5 p.c. and trade, 12.5 p.c. In construction, on the other hand, there was a decline of 31.9 p.c.; this took place wholly in the highway division, and to a large extent, resulted from the need to postpone all but essential work until after the war. It was also seasonal in character.

#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the twelfth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of this page gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings, and their treatment in the Bureau.

At the first of March, the sum of \$46,093,114 was distributed to the 1,651,067 persons on the staffs of the 12,923 co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries for which provincial data are given in the Table on Page 6 ; at Feb. 1, these firms had reported 1,654,191 employees, whose earnings in the week preceding aggregated \$45,746,652. A decline of 0.2 p.c. in the personnel was thus accompanied by an increase of \$346,462, or 0.8 p.c., in the weekly payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$27.92, was higher by 27 cents than that indicated in the preceding report, being also the largest average yet indicated; previously, the highest figures were those of \$27.65 at Feb. 1, 1941, and \$27.32 at Dec. 1, 1941.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,653,942 employees of the 12,891 establishments whose returns were then tabulated were given as \$45,746,190, paid on or about Feb. 1 for services rendered in the last week in January. The

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NOTE:- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1 and at Feb. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Mar. 1 and Feb. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
<b>(a) Provinces.</b>						
Maritime Provinces	119,195	133,762	3,090,175	3,232,985	25.93	24.17
Prince Edward Island	2,193	2,235	44,104	45,066	20.11	20.16
Nova Scotia	69,695	81,629	1,901,899	2,006,276	27.29	24.58
New Brunswick	47,307	49,898	1,144,172	1,181,643	24.19	23.68
Quebec	521,030	515,605	13,395,638	13,142,974	25.71	25.49
Ontario	707,858	703,386	20,755,148	20,647,907 <sup>x</sup>	29.32	29.36 <sup>x</sup>
Prairie Provinces	170,637	171,507	4,835,884	4,873,880	28.34	28.42
Manitoba	81,261	80,885	2,296,323	2,294,458	28.26	28.37
Saskatchewan	30,115	30,425	831,043	833,614	27.60	27.40
Alberta	59,261	60,197	1,708,518	1,745,808	28.83	29.00
British Columbia	132,347	129,931	4,016,269	3,848,906 <sup>x</sup>	30.35	29.62 <sup>x</sup>
CANADA	1,651,067	1,654,191	46,093,114	45,746,652 <sup>x</sup>	27.92	27.65 <sup>x</sup>
<b>(b) Cities.</b>						
Montreal	237,767	235,441	6,451,612	6,291,043	27.13	26.72
Quebec City	27,852	27,287	631,378	610,139	22.67	22.36
Toronto	221,316	219,763	6,458,564	6,375,560	29.18	29.01
Ottawa	20,609	22,500	513,356	554,826	24.91	24.66
Hamilton	58,976	59,167	1,823,597	1,820,828	30.92	30.77
Windsor	35,507	34,195	1,377,082	1,353,151	38.78	39.57
Winnipeg	53,107	52,765	1,402,674	1,411,277	26.41	26.75
Vancouver	60,133	59,793	1,761,377	1,721,515 <sup>x</sup>	29.29	28.79 <sup>x</sup>
<b>(c) Industries.</b>						
Manufacturing	1,018,653	995,170	29,115,234	28,253,709 <sup>x</sup>	28.58	28.39 <sup>x</sup>
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	523,593	510,677	16,502,339	15,971,248 <sup>x</sup>	31.52	31.27 <sup>x</sup>
Non-Durable Goods	477,505	466,701	12,005,666	11,670,884	25.14	25.01
Electric Light and Power	17,555	17,792	599,383	611,577	34.14	34.37
Logging	76,631	79,272	1,453,973	1,390,465	18.97	17.54
Mining	82,447	82,632	2,872,099	2,985,645	34.84	36.13
Communications	26,761	26,763	740,877	737,231	27.68	27.55
Transportation	122,836	123,782	4,262,692	4,270,204 <sup>x</sup>	34.70	34.50 <sup>x</sup>
Construction and Maintenance	130,335	148,439	3,294,968	3,683,573	25.28	24.82
Services	37,673	37,217	639,919	627,995	16.99	16.87
Trade	155,731	160,916	3,713,352	3,797,830	23.84	23.60
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,651,067	1,654,191	46,093,114	45,746,652 <sup>x</sup>	27.92	27.65 <sup>x</sup>
Finance	63,363	62,727	1,893,527	1,868,460	29.88	29.79
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,714,430	1,716,918	47,986,641	47,615,112 <sup>x</sup>	27.99	27.73 <sup>x</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

<sup>x</sup> Revised.



per capita average based on these totals was \$27.66. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

The Table on Page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 8 and 9 give information for certain industries in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.- Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basis period for an index number of earnings, the statistics of payrolls reported at June 1 as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the payrolls data in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings for the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together  
With Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

1941	Employ- ment	All Industries	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Manufacturing	Per Capita Earnings
		Aggregate Payrolls			Aggregate Payrolls	
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
1942						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.3	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65 <sup>1/</sup>	113.8	126.3	28.39 <sup>2/</sup>
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58

The increase of eight p.c. in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 19.4 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 119.4, is only slightly lower than the maximum figure of 119.5 indicated at Dec. 1; the index of employment then, however, was 2.4 points higher than at Mar. 1. The all-industries per capita average rose from \$27.65 at Feb. 1 to \$27.92 at Mar. 1; this increase is partly due to the fact that the losses in employment in the first quarter of the year have taken place mainly among casual or seasonal workers. The continued growth in the personnel of the heavy manufacturing industries has had

1/ Revised from \$27.66.

2/ Revised from \$28.38.

an important effect in raising the average, which is also affected by overtime work. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the early part of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

The index numbers of employment and payrolls in manufacturing have shown very impressive gains in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 30.2 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$28.58 paid on or about Mar. 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing a gain of some \$3.00 since June 1 in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly striking in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage-rates over the nine months, and a more widely distributed use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries and by overtime work. The recent losses in employment in certain classes of manufactures, as in a number of non-manufacturing divisions, have taken place mainly in groups in which the average earnings are ordinarily lower than in the heavy manufacturing industries, a change in the composition of the total working force which has tended to raise the per capita average. Accordingly, it may be concluded that, to some extent, the more recently recorded increases in the per capita figures are seasonal in character.

Earnings by Industries.- The 1,018,653 persons employed at Mar. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$29,115,234 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 995,170 persons at the beginning of February, when they had distributed the sum of \$28,253,709 in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 2.4 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of three p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a considerable gain, rising from \$28.39 received on or about Feb. 1, to \$28.58 at Mar. 1. The latter is the highest per capita figure yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls showed a proportionately larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 2.5 p.c., while the weekly payrolls rose by 3.3 p.c. since Feb. 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 22.5 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 40.1 p.c.; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 2.3 p.c., from Feb. 1, while the earnings rose by 2.9 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 11.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941; the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 20.4 p.c.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Employment in logging showed a moderate decrease, amounting to 3.3 p.c., but the aggregate payrolls rose by 4.6 p.c. The per capita weekly average accordingly showed a gain, rising from \$17.54 paid at Feb. 1 for services in the last week in January, to \$18.97 paid at Mar. 1. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.



There was a reduction of 0.2 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported earnings decreased by 3.8 p.c. The statistics show that 82,447 persons were paid \$2,872,099 at Mar. 1; this was a per capita figure of \$34.84. The average pay envelope of those employed at Feb. 1 had contained \$36.13. The decrease in aggregate earnings at Mar. 1 took place mainly in metallic ore mining.

In communications, there was no general change in employment, but the aggregate payrolls reported were slightly higher. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a small increase, rising from \$27.55 at Feb. 1, to \$27.68 paid at Mar. 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 122,836 men and women at Mar. 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,262,692. The former figure was lower by 0.8 p.c. than that at Feb. 1, while the payrolls were lower by 0.4 p.c. The average earnings rose by 20 cents, the per capita figure being \$34.70, compared with the revised average of \$34.50 paid at Feb. 1.

Further seasonal losses, on the whole, were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 12.2 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls by 10.5 p.c. There were reductions in employment and earnings in building and highway construction and maintenance, while railway work was rather more active as a result of snow-clearance. The weekly payrolls reported in the last-named were rather higher, but those in building and highway work were lower. The per capita average earnings in highway employment increased, many of the workers laid-off having belonged in the lower-paid classes; the averages in building and railway maintenance work, however, were lower, with a curtailment of working hours in the former, and the employment of a considerable number of more or less casual workers in the latter. As a result of these varying movements in the different divisions of construction, the per capita earnings in the industry as a whole showed a further gain, rising from \$24.82 at Feb. 1 to \$25.28 at Mar. 1.

The service establishments furnishing returns employed slightly larger staffs, and the reported payrolls were also rather higher. The average earnings therefore showed a further gain, being \$16.99 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$16.87 at Feb. 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 p.c. of those reported in the service industry.

There was a seasonal decline of 3.2 p.c. in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 2.3 p.c. The per capita earnings were somewhat higher, rising from \$23.60 at Feb. 1 to \$23.84 at Mar. 1.

In the financial group, 63,363 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,893,527 at Mar. 1, a per capita weekly average of \$29.88. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,727, whose earnings were given as \$1,868,460, an average of \$29.79 per person. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$27.73<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at Feb. 1, and to \$27.99 at Mar. 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was \$27.65, and at the latter, \$27.92.

Earnings by Provinces.- The general curtailment of employment in the three Maritime Provinces, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta, was accompanied by losses in the aggregate weekly payrolls reported; in Prince Edward Island and Alberta the per capita averages were also lower. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, however, the averages were rather higher. In Ontario, there was an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the number of employees, and of 0.5 p.c. in the total of salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments; this discrepancy in the rates of increase resulted in a slight decline in the per capita earnings paid at Mar. 1, which stood at \$29.32, as compared with \$29.36 paid at Feb. 1. In Quebec and British Columbia, there were gains in the number of persons in recorded employment, and in the aggregate and per capita earnings.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the economic areas are given in Table 8. Manufacturing reported increased employment, accompanied in four of the areas by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments; in the Prairie Area, however, the aggregate and average earnings in manufacturing declined at Mar. 1. In the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the per capita averages were higher than at Feb. 1. The trends in the non-manufacturing classes were mixed, no doubt responding in the main to varying seasonal influences.

Earnings by Cities:- The total weekly payrolls disbursed at Mar. 1 by the firms co-operating in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver were higher than at Feb. 1. In five of these centres the per capita figures were also greater, Windsor being the exception. In Ottawa and Winnipeg, however, the aggregate weekly payrolls reported were lower; in the former city, the average earnings showed a gain, but in Winnipeg the per capita figure declined.

Table 9 gives statistics of employment and earnings for leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments  
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the period of observation:-

Apr. 1	97.5	Aug. 1	106.5	Dec. 1	118.5
May 1	99.8	Sept. 1	109.5	Jan. 1	116.7
June 1	100.0	Oct. 1	110.4	Feb. 1	125.0 <sup>x</sup>
July 1	102.3	Nov. 1	115.4	Mar. 1	128.0

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in the three Maritime Provinces and in Saskatchewan and Alberta showed curtailment, most of which took place in construction. On the other hand, further gains were indicated in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Industrial activity in all parts of the country continued at a higher level than in the late winter of any earlier year of the record.

Maritime Provinces:- The trend of employment in each of the Maritime Provinces was downward for the third consecutive month. Statements were tabulated from 929 employers whose working forces were reduced from 133,762 at Feb. 1, to 119,195 at the beginning of March. This was a decrease of 14,567 persons, or 10.9 p.c. While the falling off was seasonal, the loss was decidedly larger than usual. The greatest curtailment was in Nova Scotia.

Employment in manufacturing was rather more active; the improvement took place mainly in pulp and paper and iron and steel works, while vegetable food and textile factories were rather quieter. Transportation afforded more employment and there was a slight gain in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments. Other non-manufacturing industries, however, showed declines, those in logging and construction being considerable.

The 885 establishments furnishing information for Mar. 1, 1941, had reported 100,627 employees, as compared with 100,691 in the preceding month. The index number then stood at 135.1,

\*Revised.



many points below that of 159.3 at the date under review.

Quebec:- Further improvement was reported in Quebec. This took place largely in manufacturing; the greatest expansion was in the chemical and iron and steel industries, while gains on a smaller scale were shown in leather, lumber, textile, non-ferrous metal and other manufacturing industries. There were, however, moderate reductions in the vegetable food and electrical apparatus divisions. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, shipping, construction and trade showed fairly large declines, while the trend was favourable in the communications and service groups.

The firms furnishing information at Mar. 1 numbered 3,243, and their employees numbered 521,030, an increase of 5,425, or 1.1 p.c., over their employees at the beginning of February. The index number of employment stood at 178.6, a figure which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded, namely, by that of 179.8 reported at Dec. 1, 1941. The latest figure was 29.7 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1941, when curtailment had been indicated. The 3,123 firms then furnishing data had employed 394,914 persons.

Ontario:- Industrial activity in Ontario continued to expand. The gain in the number of employees was not so large as that at Mar. 1, 1941, but the percentage increase approximated the average as indicated in the last 21 years. Manufacturing showed especially marked improvement, notably in iron and steel and chemical works. Non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, textile and miscellaneous manufactured products also afforded more employment. On the other hand, food, rubber, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus plants reduced their staffs. In the non-manufacturing class, logging, construction and trade also released employees, while there were moderate gains in mining, transportation and services.

Statements were tabulated from 5,576 establishments whose employees numbered 707,858, as compared with 703,386 at Feb. 1. The increase amounted to 0.6 p.c. This raised the index number to 174.4 at Mar. 1, when it was slightly higher than in any other month in the record, being 19.7 p.c. above that of 145.7 indicated at the same date of last year. The employers furnishing information for Mar. 1, 1941, had employed 582,611 persons, an increase of 8,863 over their staffs in the preceding month; the gain had taken place largely in manufacturing.

Prairie Provinces:- Employment in Manitoba was rather brisker, but curtailment was indicated in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics were tabulated from 1,819 firms whose staffs aggregated 170,637 at Mar. 1, as compared with 171,507 at the beginning of February. This decline was somewhat below average, according to the experience of other years of the record. The index of employment stood at 126.1, as compared with 126.8 at Feb. 1, 1942, and 111.3 at the beginning of March in 1941.

Manufacturing showed further gains; logging also afforded more employment, but there were contractions in transportation, trade and construction. The changes in employment generally in this area were relatively small. The 1,775 establishments co-operating at Mar. 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 146,294 persons.

British Columbia:- The seasonal increase recorded in British Columbia exceeded the average gain at the beginning of March in the period since 1920. Most of the advance took place in manufacturing; within that group, the improvement in iron and steel and lumber plants was especially pronounced. Logging, transportation and construction also afforded greater employment, while mining and trade were slacker. Little general change was reported in other industries.

Statistics were tabulated from 1,356 firms employing 132,347 men and women, an increase of 2,416, or 1.9 p.c., as compared with the preceding month. The index number rose from 140.5 at Feb. 1 to 143.1 at the beginning of March, when it was 22.5 p.c. higher than the figure of 116.8 indicated at the same date in 1941; information had then been received from 1,299 employers whose staffs had aggregated 103,761.

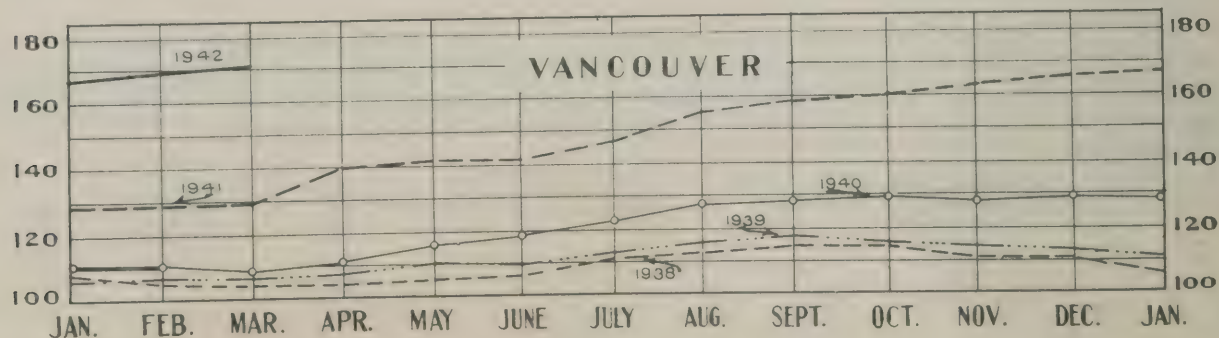
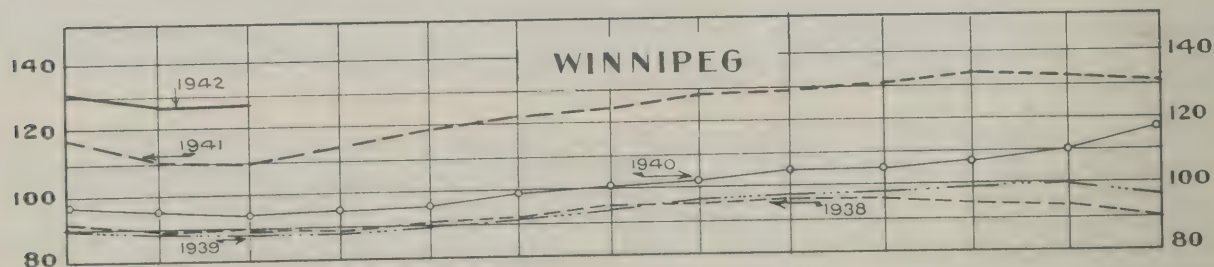
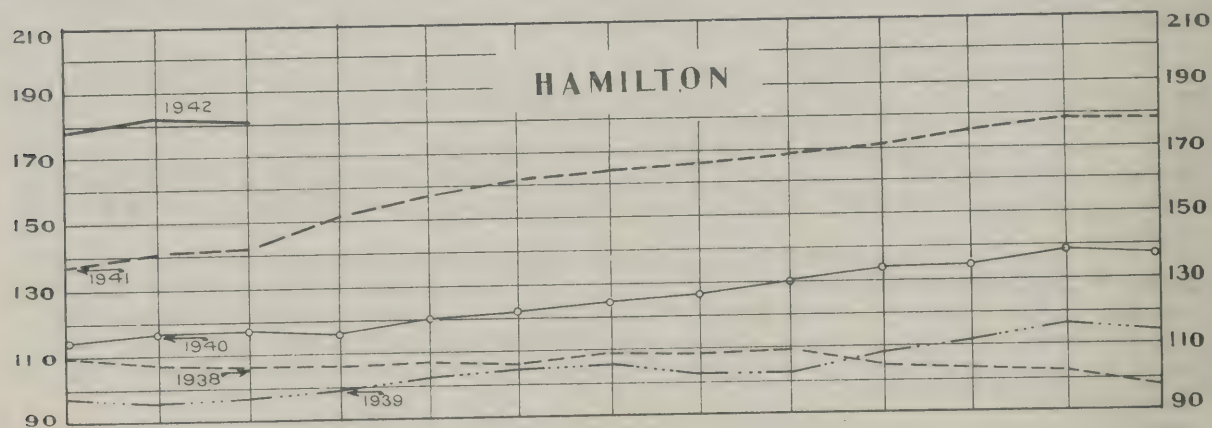
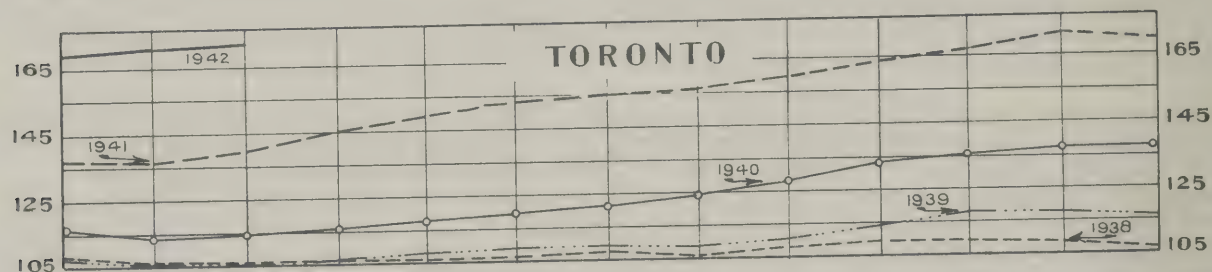
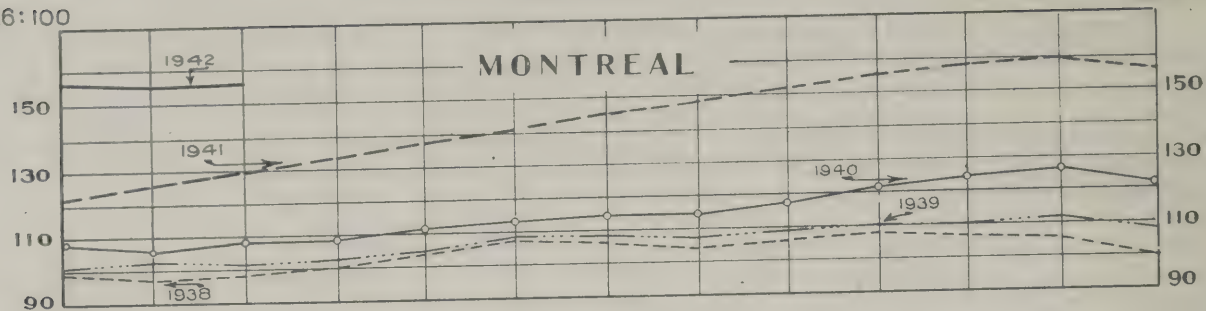
Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

## EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1938-1942

1926:100

1926:100





EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Activity advanced in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement, while there were losses in Ottawa and Hamilton. Employment in each of these cities was at a much higher level than at Mar. 1 of 1941, or any other year of the record.

Montreal:- The movement in Montreal was again upward. There were important gains in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel, the textile, leather, tobacco, beverage and miscellaneous manufactured product groups also showed considerable improvement. Construction and services were busier, among the non-manufacturing classes, but transportation and trade were quieter. Statements were tabulated from 1,869 firms employing 237,767 workers, as compared with 235,441 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year 1,820 employers had reported 200,906 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 130.0, as compared with 156.8 at the latest date, the highest on record for Mar. 1.

Quebec:- Manufacturing in Quebec afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the chemical and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, construction and trade were not so busy. The working forces of the 223 co-operating establishments totalled 27,852 persons, compared with 27,287 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index was much higher than at the same date in 1941, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 218 firms furnishing data, whose employees had numbered 20,309.

Toronto:- Activity substantially increased in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains were in iron and steel; printing and publishing, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactures were also busier, as were services and transportation. Construction and trade, however, reported a falling-off. Returns were received from 1,937 employers, with 221,316 men and women on their paylists at the beginning of March, as compared with 219,763 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 172.3, was some 33 points higher than at Mar. 1, 1941, when a larger gain had been indicated by the 1,848 establishments making returns, whose staffs aggregated 181,452,

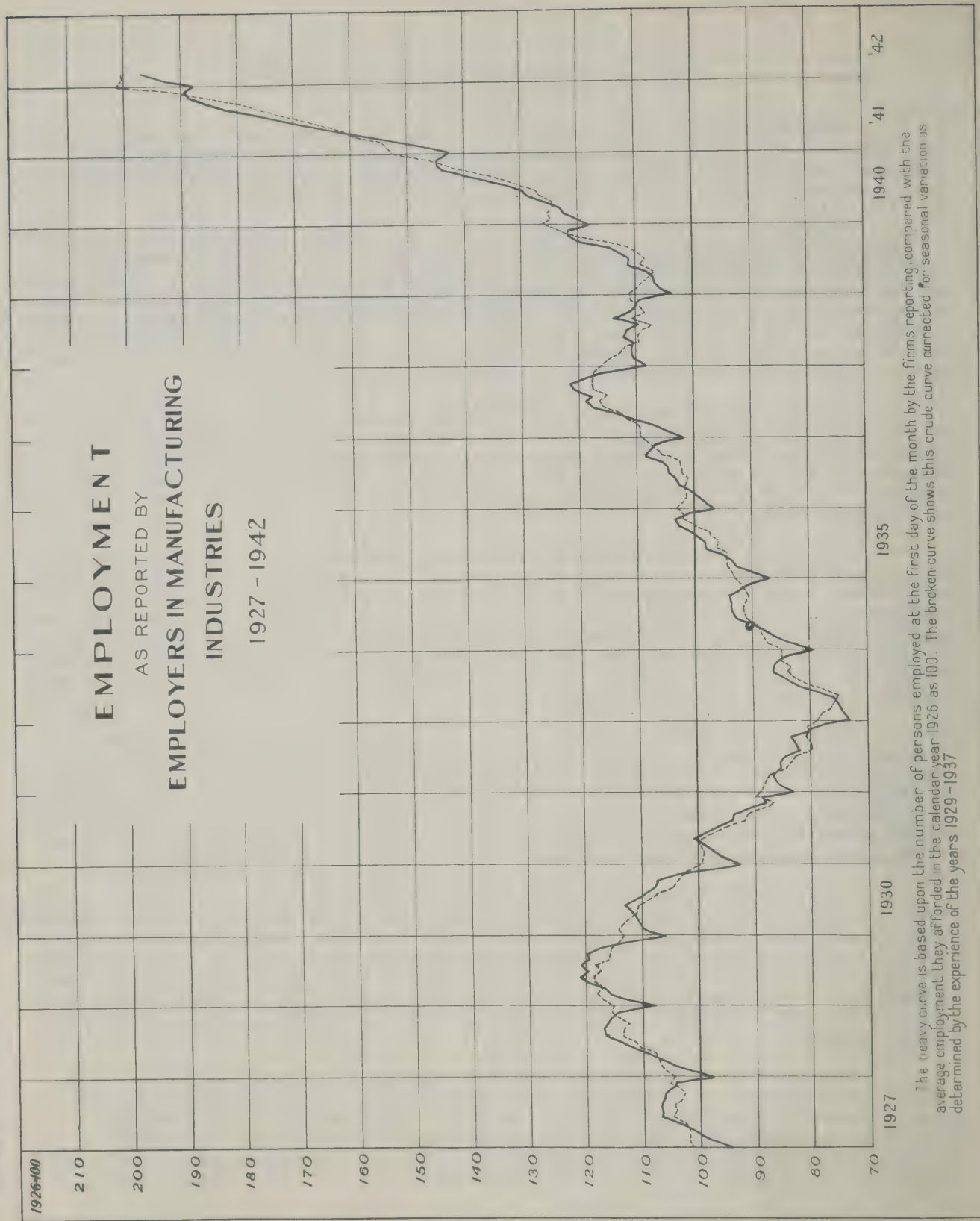
Ottawa:- Employment in Ottawa showed a considerable decline, mainly because construction work on several projects was nearing completion. Manufacturing, services and trade were also rather quieter. The 247 co-operating firms reported a total working force of 20,609 persons at the date under review, as compared with 22,500 at Feb. 1. The index, at 156.4, was many points higher than that of 131.4 at the beginning of March, 1941, although much smaller losses had then been indicated by the 241 establishments whose data were tabulated, and which had employed 17,958 men and women.

Hamilton:- There was a further moderate decline in Hamilton. The greatest loss was in the electrical apparatus industry, while iron and steel plants reported continued expansion. Trade was also rather busier, but construction was not so active. An aggregate staff of 58,976 was indicated by the 343 firms furnishing statistics, as compared with 59,167 in their last report. A gain had been recorded at the beginning of March of last year, but the level of employment then was decidedly lower, the index standing at 141.7, as compared with 180.6 at the latest date. For Mar. 1, 1941, 336 employers had made returns showing 46,286 persons on their paylists.

Windsor:- The trend was again upward in Windsor, there being a large advance in iron and steel. Trade and construction were quieter, while other divisions showed little general change. Information was received from 201 establishments with 35,507 workers, or 1,312 more than at Feb. 1. Employment was at the maximum for the period during which statistics have been segregated for Windsor. The 197 firms reporting for Mar. 1, 1941, had a staff of 29,322; a rather larger gain from the preceding month had then been recorded.

Winnipeg:- Heightened activity was indicated in Winnipeg, where 559 employers reported a personnel of 53,107, as against 52,765 at the beginning of February. There was a falling-off in trade, while manufacturing operations increased moderately, mainly in the iron and steel division; construction also showed a gain. Employment was in larger volume than at Mar. 1 of

Chart 4





last year, when a small decrease had been reported by the 548 co-operating firms, whose forces had included 48,181 men and women. The latest index, at 127.4, was higher than in any other March for which data are available.

Vancouver:- Manufacturing recorded substantial improvement in Vancouver, and transportation was rather brisker; on the other hand, trade showed a pronounced decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 340 in the staffs of the 591 establishments furnishing information, whose employees numbered 60,133. A smaller advance had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when the 578 co-operating firms had reported 43,998 workers; the index was then 41 points lower than that of 170.5 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing:- Further important expansion was reported in manufacturing, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time high level of employment. The index (1926=100) rose from 191.2 at Feb. 1, to 195.7 at the beginning of March, when it was 29.8 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1941. Statements for Mar. 1, 1942, were furnished by 7,147 manufacturers having 1,018,653 employees, compared with 995,170 at the beginning of February. This increase of 23,483 persons, or 2.4 p.c., which greatly exceeds that indicated at the same date of last winter, was with one exception the largest ever reported at Mar. 1 in the period since 1920. Accordingly, the index when corrected for seasonal influences, showed a further gain, rising to 199.9, from 198.4 at Feb. 1; these two figures are the highest in the record.

The most marked increases in employment at the date under review took place in the production of durable goods, in which the index advanced from 219.9 in the preceding month, to 225.5 at Mar. 1. Within this class, iron and steel plants showed particularly large gains, 11,000 men and women having been added to the working forces of the co-operating establishments. While most branches of iron and steel reported improvement, that in the production of vehicles (for use on land and sea and in the air), and in the fire arm division was especially pronounced. Lumbering and non-ferrous metal factories also showed greatly increased activity, but the electrical apparatus division released employees as a result of continued shortage of materials for consumers' electrical equipment. Clay, glass and stone plants were also quieter.

Among the non-durable goods industries, there were further marked increases in chemical factories, which absorbed an additional 10,500 employees. The textile, leather, pulp and paper, beverage, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing industries likewise reported heightened activity. On the other hand, rubber, tobacco and food factories afforded less employment. The shrinkage in many cases was seasonal.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers of employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1 in the recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1942, 195.7; 1941, 150.8; 1940, 122.6; 1939, 107.0; 1938, 110.5; 1937, 107.6 and 1936, 99.5.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1941, shows that returns had then been received from 6,846 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 776,708, compared with 759,117 in the preceding month.

Logging:- There was considerable contraction of a seasonal character in logging camps, in many of which the winter's operations were drawing to a close; 476 firms had 76,631 persons in their employ, or 2,641 fewer than in their last report. The decline was decidedly smaller than that recorded at Mar. 1, 1941, and was also below the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 258.3, was many points above the Mar. 1, 1941, figure of 210.0; it was also higher than in any other March in the report, except 1938.

Mining:- Statements were compiled from 425 operators with a personnel of 82,447, as against 82,632 at Feb. 1. Coal and other non-metallic mineral mining released workers, while the extraction of metallic ores showed moderate improvement. A similar decrease, on the

whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1941, but employment was then in rather smaller volume, the index, at 168.7, being a few points below that of 176.4 at Mar. 1, 1942.

Communications:- No general change was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of March of last year. Returns were received from 61 companies and branches having 26,761 employees at the date under review, compared with 26,763 in the preceding month. The index, at 100.2, was higher than at Mar. 1 in any earlier year since 1931.

Transportation:- Employment in transportation showed a slightly downward movement, in conformity with the general trend at Mar. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. Improvement was noted at the date under review in steam railway operation and local transportation, while shipping and stevedoring were slacker. The labour forces of the 557 co-operating branches and employers were lowered from 123,782 men and women at Feb. 1, to 122,836 at Mar. 1, 1942, when the index, at 97.5, was higher than at the same date of 1941, or any other year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance:- This industry reported further seasonal curtailment, 130,335 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,448 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 employees had aggregated 148,439. Railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, largely due to snow-clearing operations, while building and highway work released many workers. The construction index, standing at 103.7 at the latest date, was decidedly higher than at the beginning of March in 1941, when a small contra-seasonal advance had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Services:- A moderate gain was noted in the service group, in which 613 establishments reported a combined staff of 37,673, compared with 37,217 in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning shops were brisker. Improvement had also been recorded at Mar. 1, 1941, but the index was then much lower.

Trade:- Employment in retail trade was substantially reduced, but there was an advance in wholesale houses. On the whole, there was a decrease of 5,185 in the personnel of the 2,196 firms furnishing data, who had 155,731 workers, compared with 160,916 at Feb. 1. A much smaller contraction had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 145.7 as compared with 151.7 at the latest date; this is the highest March figure on record.

Finance:- At the beginning of March, 761 financial institutions reported staffs aggregating 63,363 persons, compared with the 62,727 in the preceding month; the index number was 122.7, slightly higher than that of 121.5 at Feb. 1. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Mar. 1 survey of employment to 1,714,430 in 13,684 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.1 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.0; when the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions was added to the general figures for Feb. 1, the index was lowered from 165.4 to 163.2. The comparable figure for Mar. 1, 1941, was 134.2, while that in the eight industries above enumerated having been 135.3.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.



TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	-	-	-	96.2	100.1	95.2	-	-	-	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	-	-	-	100.9	106.3	101.8	-	-	-	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	-	-	-	104.7	118.4	112.3	-	-	-	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	115.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1942.

100.0    7.2    .1    4.2    2.9    31.6    42.9    10.3    4.9    1.8    3.6    8.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	85.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1942.

14.4      1.7      13.4      1.2      3.6      .. 2.2      3.2      3.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>All Industries</u>	<u>Mam- facturing</u>	<u>Logging</u>	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Commun- ications</u>	<u>Trans- portation</u>	<u>Con- struction</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.5	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1942.

100.0      61.7      4.7      5.0      1.6      7.4      7.9      2.3      9.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1942	Feb.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938	Mar.1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	61.7	195.7	191.2	150.8	122.6	107.0	110.5	107.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	162.0	162.5	148.5	131.3	119.6	119.6	117.8
Fur and products	.2	113.1	112.7	110.6	107.2	87.7	82.0	81.2
Leather and products	1.8	142.4	141.0	126.9	126.8	111.7	108.4	114.2
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.4	132.6	123.2	124.9	114.8	113.5	118.2
Lumber and products	3.5	109.7	107.4	94.9	80.5	72.7	74.5	71.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	97.5	93.9	83.7	67.4	61.1	61.7	59.3
Furniture	.6	115.1	114.7	106.6	90.0	84.1	84.1	86.0
Other lumber products	.9	150.3	151.0	124.8	117.0	100.7	107.4	98.7
Musical instruments	.2	89.0	85.4	79.8	54.0	39.8	42.5	44.4
Plant products - edible	2.7	140.1	143.5	122.6	115.8	104.2	103.1	100.4
Pulp and paper products	5.0	133.6	133.0	117.9	111.3	104.9	103.8	103.9
Pulp and paper	2.2	122.5	121.8	106.9	98.5	90.2	92.2	95.1
Paper products	.9	189.0	189.7	152.0	141.9	130.9	129.6	127.4
Printing and publishing	1.9	129.2	128.2	120.3	117.3	114.9	110.1	107.3
Rubber products	1.0	128.6	131.9	125.4	108.1	103.6	98.5	101.1
Textile products	8.8	166.3	165.6	153.3	142.7	119.8	124.6	124.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	175.2	176.1	164.3	156.7	127.9	136.6	139.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	129.7	129.3	122.6	121.3	93.9	100.2	100.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	193.9	201.4	179.7	169.8	128.5	137.6	147.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	585.3	577.3	562.9	507.4	494.7	530.4	545.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	145.2	145.6	135.8	138.1	118.7	124.4	124.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	166.9	164.5	151.4	134.6	116.3	120.3	115.7
Other textile products	1.1	172.1	170.2	154.8	131.9	108.0	101.3	107.1
Tobacco	.9	182.3	185.0	155.6	172.2	163.8	150.1	123.7
Beverages	.7	222.3	218.7	183.9	165.9	159.9	153.8	150.2
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	552.6	468.4	265.1	180.7	153.6	158.3	145.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	126.7	129.4	108.1	83.0	71.7	76.1	76.7
Electric light and power	1.1	137.9	139.8	137.5	130.7	123.9	116.0	112.3
Electrical apparatus	2.0	233.2	236.8	188.5	139.4	123.9	142.0	127.9
Iron and steel products	22.2	270.3	262.1	178.7	116.7	94.6	105.3	101.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	241.7	242.2	193.9	150.4	114.2	126.6	128.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	251.4	246.8	188.9	126.9	114.2	127.5	117.1
Agricultural implements	.6	115.9	113.1	97.5	71.4	62.6	81.1	67.5
Land vehicles	8.6	224.7	218.0	152.9	110.2	90.3	100.3	98.5
Automobiles and parts	2.5	278.9	266.9	239.2	156.5	151.3	161.2	161.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.9	695.7	646.8	339.3	103.5	62.2	77.9	63.8
Heating appliances	.3	160.8	158.6	140.8	130.9	118.7	110.1	116.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	272.7	270.6	212.2	132.5	97.1	118.5	102.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	269.3	270.4	200.7	121.5	98.5	116.1	111.9
Other iron and steel products	5.4	419.6	401.6	198.6	122.5	98.0	102.9	100.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	326.3	317.5	244.1	171.0	152.6	153.4	143.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	191.2	189.5	173.8	158.7	146.3	149.6	139.3
Miscellaneous	.7	291.7	277.6	178.4	152.2	134.2	133.0	124.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	4.7	258.3	267.2	210.0	179.1	108.8	212.7	193.3
<b>MINING</b>	5.0	176.4	176.8	168.7	167.1	160.9	153.9	145.8
Coal	1.7	100.2	101.0	95.1	94.1	93.4	94.3	93.8
Metallic ores	2.7	357.4	356.4	349.2	350.2	334.6	307.4	280.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	152.1	153.4	125.8	125.4	117.7	116.6	111.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	100.2	100.2	89.7	82.2	80.8	82.2	80.8
Telegraphs	.4	116.6	117.3	99.9	91.7	88.6	90.8	90.3
Telephones	1.2	95.7	95.5	86.9	79.6	78.7	79.9	78.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.4	97.5	98.2	90.5	83.0	80.3	79.0	79.6
Street railways and cartage	2.1	145.3	144.9	135.0	125.4	119.8	110.4	115.6
Steam railways	4.4	90.7	90.5	82.4	75.6	72.6	73.8	72.5
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	70.0	75.3	68.6	62.1	64.6	62.8	65.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	7.9	103.7	118.1	83.0	55.4	94.3	71.4	52.8
Building	3.5	133.6	145.2	104.7	44.4	43.3	44.9	32.7
Highway	2.2	92.5	131.9	79.4	67.3	177.3	108.8	67.9
Railway	2.2	83.8	78.3	62.9	55.9	68.9	63.2	59.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	169.1	167.0	150.2	132.6	128.5	127.1	118.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	162.9	161.4	143.2	128.6	124.8	122.5	110.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	179.9	176.9	162.6	139.7	144.9	134.3	130.5
<b>TRADE</b>	9.4	151.7	156.8	145.7	134.9	128.9	126.0	126.1
Retail	7.1	157.7	165.2	151.6	139.5	133.5	130.7	132.6
Wholesale	2.3	136.0	134.4	130.2	123.0	117.5	115.5	111.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	165.1	165.4	135.3	113.5	106.5	107.8	102.8

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1942	Feb. 1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938	Mar.1 1937
<u>Maritime -</u>									
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Manufacturing	38.2	167.9	167.2	135.1	118.9	90.4	100.8	102.9
	Lumber products	3.3	88.3	86.4	88.8	85.2	67.7	65.9	74.9
	Pulp and paper	4.3	186.3	182.6	158.9	150.1	145.8	158.1	156.9
	Textile products	3.7	117.7	122.8	113.1	110.4	75.4	85.3	85.9
	Iron and steel	18.0	256.0	253.0	168.6	134.1	92.0	116.3	116.3
	Other manufactures	8.9	135.8	136.5	127.6	115.8	88.9	92.4	94.2
	Logging	7.1	361.8	405.3	273.3	246.0	153.5	247.7	275.2
	Mining	14.2	112.4	112.8	113.4	111.1	110.1	112.6	108.3
	Communications	2.0	110.3	111.1	91.1	83.2	85.6	86.0	82.9
	Transportation	13.5	139.4	137.5	125.3	108.0	95.5	102.6	102.4
	Construction	14.5	181.6	326.1	140.6	84.8	95.5	89.0	73.1
	Services	1.9	264.1	257.1	210.8	176.5	165.5	164.3	156.3
	Trade	8.6	164.9	168.1	150.2	133.0	124.5	122.3	120.4
<u>Maritimes-</u>									
<u>Quebec</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	159.3	178.8	135.1	116.0	101.2	108.3	106.6
	Manufacturing	65.8	205.9	199.2	154.4	126.4	108.5	112.5	107.8
	Lumber products	2.5	116.2	113.8	100.7	79.9	76.4	81.0	74.1
	Pulp and paper	5.9	128.0	128.2	114.0	105.7	99.0	96.8	96.9
	Textile products	14.5	188.1	186.7	173.7	159.4	133.6	139.6	135.8
	Iron and steel	19.6	300.8	290.0	169.0	108.4	80.8	93.7	89.0
	Other manufactures	23.3	212.0	200.1	159.4	131.4	117.2	117.0	110.1
	Logging	7.2	420.0	440.5	273.9	244.3	126.9	308.4	312.2
	Mining	2.7	308.1	309.2	273.6	286.6	260.7	233.9	222.6
	Communications	1.3	98.0	96.4	83.1	75.7	73.8	74.5	74.2
	Transportation	5.8	84.4	87.7	79.2	72.1	74.7	69.3	68.1
	Construction	8.6	109.8	113.5	74.7	41.7	137.1	72.1	40.5
	Services	2.0	152.6	148.8	130.7	115.3	112.6	112.9	103.4
	Trade	6.6	161.9	169.6	155.1	145.4	138.4	133.9	134.3
<u>Quebec</u>									
<u>Ontario</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	178.6	176.7	137.7	114.3	112.8	110.1	102.5
	Manufacturing	70.3	197.6	193.9	155.7	124.4	109.6	112.9	110.9
	Lumber products	2.7	88.1	88.5	77.1	67.4	60.4	63.8	65.4
	Pulp and paper	5.1	133.3	132.1	117.1	112.6	106.9	104.5	103.4
	Textile products	8.4	145.9	145.6	134.7	128.3	109.6	112.9	116.3
	Iron and steel	27.7	275.5	268.8	200.8	127.7	106.0	115.3	111.5
	Other manufactures	26.4	204.9	198.1	160.5	137.6	125.4	125.8	121.5
	Logging	2.6	193.5	209.3	197.5	160.4	101.1	231.8	192.5
	Mining	4.0	288.1	282.8	291.6	284.1	262.6	245.4	230.1
	Communications	1.4	91.8	91.5	86.8	77.9	76.1	79.4	78.0
	Transportation	4.9	92.1	91.6	84.8	76.3	71.6	73.1	73.2
	Construction	5.6	105.1	112.7	90.3	65.7	81.9	79.0	58.6
	Services	2.2	198.8	196.8	178.0	156.4	151.9	152.3	141.6
	Trade	9.0	156.8	160.0	153.6	140.9	134.8	132.8	132.7
<u>Ontario</u>									
<u>Prairie</u>									
<u>Provinces</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	174.4	173.3	145.7	120.0	109.1	113.7	108.9
	Manufacturing	37.4	161.4	161.1	126.5	108.8	100.3	102.2	100.7
	Lumber products	2.4	144.0	140.5	133.4	96.1	105.1	100.8	83.9
	Pulp and paper	2.6	110.9	108.2	100.6	99.3	98.8	94.1	93.8
	Textile products	2.9	216.3	211.0	186.3	155.7	128.2	130.4	135.5
	Iron and steel	13.6	133.9	131.7	100.5	84.2	76.6	84.3	80.7
	Other manufactures	15.9	207.4	211.8	154.1	136.4	124.3	122.4	125.5
	Logging	2.7	267.3	246.2	339.7	220.2	172.4	190.0	157.1
	Mining	8.0	154.4	156.9	128.9	129.9	131.2	120.9	118.8
	Communications	2.5	108.9	109.7	94.0	87.5	86.2	85.4	84.4
	Transportation	17.2	105.5	106.6	98.6	92.4	87.7	85.8	87.1
	Construction	10.7	72.0	73.0	65.7	48.0	53.4	49.6	48.6
	Services	3.2	142.0	142.1	127.0	116.5	111.5	104.4	102.0
	Trade	18.3	128.5	130.8	124.1	117.9	112.9	109.3	110.1
<u>Prairies-</u>									
<u>British</u>									
<u>Columbia</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	126.1	126.8	111.3	98.5	94.3	92.2	91.3
	Manufacturing	52.3	193.4	186.0	137.0	109.9	101.1	100.5	93.7
	Lumber products	14.2	138.5	131.9	112.5	97.5	84.5	83.9	76.0
	Pulp and paper	5.2	153.3	156.0	133.1	120.2	104.1	113.2	120.8
	Textile products	1.2	190.5	189.8	165.4	137.2	131.2	128.9	126.2
	Iron and steel	17.7	500.0	458.0	196.3	85.3	85.0	89.0	80.0
	Other manufactures	14.0	152.0	152.9	142.4	126.4	121.4	115.8	105.4
	Logging	6.1	110.7	92.8	97.8	93.3	69.0	69.2	36.5
	Mining	6.9	110.3	114.8	110.6	107.9	109.7	108.4	98.2
	Communications	2.5	118.9	122.1	111.0	107.1	106.1	105.7	101.8
	Transportation	9.4	94.7	93.3	87.6	88.7	91.3	86.1	91.7
	Construction	7.7	84.1	81.6	76.5	61.4	69.4	74.8	68.8
	Services	3.0	136.7	137.4	134.7	118.3	115.0	108.3	101.2
	Trade	12.1	158.0	173.2	145.4	133.1	128.1	129.6	128.3
<u>B.C.</u>									
<u>All Industries</u>		100.0	143.1	140.5	116.8	101.8	96.7	96.2	89.2

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1942	Feb.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar. 1 1938	Mar.1 1937
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	75.5	188.2	184.1	147.8	119.6	102.5	106.5	101.1
Plant products - edible	3.6	147.7	150.6	136.4	123.7	114.0	112.5	97.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	132.6	133.1	118.5	115.6	113.2	107.0	105.7
Textiles	14.9	170.5	166.5	154.4	141.3	118.2	120.4	113.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	164.8	160.6	136.9	121.4	111.8	114.1	107.7
Iron and steel	27.2	259.2	248.8	165.6	106.1	79.6	91.5	87.0
Other manufactures	21.6	167.2	165.8	139.8	115.8	104.5	106.8	102.8
Communications	1.4	68.8	67.1	64.4	65.9	63.2	64.1	64.1
Transportation	3.5	69.3	80.2	75.6	76.8	81.2	72.5	72.4
Construction	4.8	70.3	66.2	57.2	46.8	89.6	56.9	36.8
Trade	11.5	154.5	161.4	152.1	141.3	133.4	126.7	126.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	156.8	155.2	130.0	108.1	101.4	98.5	92.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	76.4	254.3	244.1	166.1	119.3	103.3	106.4	99.8
Leather products	10.0	108.5	109.0	100.0	100.4	101.0	102.9	105.1
Other manufactures	66.4	318.5	303.7	195.5	127.5	104.4	107.9	97.4
Transportation	3.4	71.2	69.1	72.2	81.9	102.5	84.8	79.9
Construction	5.8	136.6	145.4	144.6	50.9	269.0	77.4	56.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	199.3	195.4	145.8	108.7	117.9	99.7	92.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	73.7	196.7	194.0	148.6	116.8	105.3	106.0	102.9
Plant products - edible	5.3	161.4	163.3	132.8	121.8	113.2	109.6	108.0
Printing and publishing	7.2	159.5	156.6	138.9	132.0	126.5	125.5	122.0
Textiles	9.5	127.5	127.1	114.1	104.6	91.5	92.7	95.3
Iron and steel	22.3	334.3	325.4	211.2	116.1	96.8	100.7	93.5
Other manufactures	29.4	189.1	187.0	144.0	117.5	107.9	108.3	104.1
Communications	1.4	73.0	72.5	73.6	66.9	66.7	67.0	65.8
Transportation	3.3	103.7	102.4	92.3	94.7	91.5	92.8	92.2
Construction	2.2	81.3	88.0	68.7	47.3	46.7	54.4	46.3
Trade	15.8	144.5	146.5	143.2	132.6	125.2	123.3	125.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	172.3	171.0	139.3	114.6	105.3	105.6	103.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	49.6	153.7	154.0	134.6	104.1	91.0	93.1	90.2
Lumber products	2.5	47.5	48.9	56.2	50.0	38.1	43.8	37.0
Pulp and paper	14.9	127.5	127.6	113.9	103.1	96.6	95.1	91.0
Other manufactures	32.2	209.3	203.3	181.0	125.1	105.8	109.3	108.6
Construction	13.8	186.9	302.2	115.6	108.9	136.4	91.3	97.8
Trade	20.2	168.2	170.5	155.6	138.8	137.3	130.2	128.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.4	170.8	131.4	108.9	105.3	99.7	99.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	86.3	191.8	192.5	147.2	120.6	97.9	107.4	104.9
Textiles	12.5	114.2	113.4	104.6	101.7	85.4	87.0	90.5
Electrical apparatus	10.0	183.4	203.4	153.7	121.9	97.9	121.3	114.2
Iron and steel	46.5	268.5	263.1	178.9	129.5	94.6	110.6	103.0
Other manufactures	17.3	153.2	155.5	136.5	124.4	114.5	115.7	116.8
Construction	2.8	100.6	103.7	84.9	51.5	53.8	43.6	47.6
Trade	7.0	147.1	145.8	143.4	130.5	122.1	132.0	127.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	180.6	181.2	141.7	117.1	97.4	106.1	103.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	90.9	298.4	284.5	242.7	166.1	154.1	168.9	162.3
Iron and steel	77.9	331.8	313.2	263.5	167.2	152.6	174.8	168.4
Other manufactures	13.0	186.3	188.1	173.7	162.4	159.3	146.8	140.0
Construction	2.3	88.5	96.9	46.0	35.1	30.0	46.6	31.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	261.3	251.6	211.8	149.2	139.1	153.1	146.8
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	59.4	159.8	159.0	121.8	103.5	93.2	97.0	97.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	172.5	185.8	155.9	131.8	114.9	124.8	129.5
Printing and publishing	5.0	115.2	111.7	103.8	102.9	101.0	95.0	95.5
Textiles	7.6	220.3	215.6	190.8	161.6	136.1	133.6	140.5
Iron and steel	20.1	124.1	122.5	102.1	80.6	70.1	80.8	79.2
Other manufactures	20.8	212.8	210.8	125.1	114.4	109.2	104.9	106.9
Transportation	5.3	72.8	74.1	69.2	77.0	76.7	77.1	79.2
Construction	3.3	63.1	45.6	106.4	23.9	32.9	30.5	37.1
Trade	25.9	109.8	112.0	106.7	100.8	95.9	94.4	95.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	127.4	126.6	109.9	94.4	88.5	89.6	90.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	56.9	266.9	253.4	161.6	119.7	113.3	113.0	108.8
Lumber products	9.4	136.1	135.2	118.4	94.9	80.5	83.3	83.1
Other manufactures	47.5	330.0	310.3	181.9	131.3	128.2	126.5	120.5
Communications	3.9	109.9	113.1	109.9	106.2	105.9	105.5	103.4
Transportation	9.0	83.2	80.1	85.1	95.6	103.9	91.6	105.2
Construction	5.0	77.5	79.7	58.3	41.5	44.0	47.4	41.8
Services	4.7	133.6	134.0	134.3	121.9	119.5	111.7	104.2
Trade	20.5	157.7	176.3	146.3	137.1	130.6	133.0	132.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	170.5	169.5	129.5	109.0	106.4	104.2	103.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.



Table 7.- Numbers of Persons Employed at Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, 1942, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Mar. 1 and Feb. 1. (Preliminary figures.)

Area and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	March 1	Feb. 1	March 1	Feb. 1	March 1	Feb. 1
MANUFACTURING	1,018,653	995,170	29,115,234	28,253,709 <sup>x</sup>	28.58	28.39 <sup>x</sup>
Animal products - edible	31,993	32,102	865,128	872,808	27.04	27.19
Fur and products	2,730	2,720	68,444	67,739	25.07	24.90
Leather and products	29,221	28,945	591,738	577,692	20.25	19.96
Boots and shoes	18,342	18,231	357,810	347,731	19.51	19.07
Lumber and products	58,776	57,615	1,362,595	1,318,354	23.18	22.92
Rough and dressed lumber	34,452	33,168	815,157	781,695	23.66	23.57
Furniture	10,197	10,156	242,972	233,968	23.83	23.04
Other lumber products	14,127	14,191	304,466	302,691	21.55	21.33
Musical instruments	2,506	2,403	68,979	66,478	27.53	27.66
Plant products - edible	44,981	46,093	1,063,701	1,081,374	23.65	23.46
Pulp and paper products	83,371	82,997	2,583,593	2,594,855	30.99	31.26
Pulp and paper	37,148	36,933	1,254,735	1,269,283	33.78	34.37
Paper products	15,174	15,233	391,857	391,891	25.82	25.73
Printing and publishing	31,049	30,831	937,001	933,681	30.18	30.28
Rubber products	16,558	16,991	460,598	452,721	27.82	26.64
Textile products	145,367	144,769	2,989,009	2,886,242	20.56	19.94
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,200	53,455	1,143,253	1,119,326	21.49	20.94
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,912	25,833	541,946	530,371	20.91	20.53
Woollen yarn and cloth	11,978	12,440	263,481	262,777	22.00	21.12
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,044	10,893	241,099	231,772	21.83	21.28
Hosiery and knit goods	23,737	23,806	444,169	435,779	18.71	18.31
Garments and personal furnishings	50,987	50,263	1,012,934	955,560	19.87	19.01
Other textile products	17,443	17,255	388,653	375,577	22.28	21.77
*Tobacco	15,043	15,266	267,673	265,181	17.79	17.37
Beverages	12,274	12,073	375,719	368,419	30.61	30.52
Chemicals and allied products	69,092	58,559	1,897,599	1,671,616	27.46	28.55
Clay, glass and stone products	14,296	14,608	373,454	382,148	26.12	26.16
Electric light and power	17,555	17,792	599,383	611,577	34.14	34.36
Electrical apparatus	32,333	32,832	999,998	989,922 <sup>x</sup>	30.93	30.15 <sup>x</sup>
Iron and steel products	366,680	355,643	12,170,384	11,739,791	33.19	33.01
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,901	30,967	981,888	1,002,868	31.78	32.39
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,540	26,052	879,314	832,646	33.13	31.96
Agricultural implements	9,724	9,492	301,219	292,472	30.98	30.81
Land vehicles	141,905	137,722	4,831,633	4,696,410	34.05	34.10
Automobiles and parts	40,760	38,998	1,517,312	1,480,572	37.23	37.97
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	31,555	29,339	1,116,979	1,024,823	35.40	34.93
Heating appliance	5,268	5,196	146,415	140,542	27.79	27.05
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	17,745	17,578	620,784	605,407	34.98	34.44
Foundry and machine shop products	14,322	14,384	472,667	463,751	33.02	32.24
Other iron and steel products	88,720	84,913	2,819,285	2,680,872	31.78	31.57
Non-ferrous metal products	49,002	47,676	1,526,929	1,474,555	31.16	30.93
Non-metallic mineral products	14,593	14,465	515,578	506,089	35.33	34.99
Miscellaneous	12,282	11,721 <sup>x</sup>	334,732	326,148 <sup>x</sup>	27.25	27.83 <sup>x</sup>
LOGGING	76,631	79,272	1,453,973	1,390,465	18.97	17.54
MINING	82,447	82,632	2,872,099	2,985,645	34.84	36.13
Coal	27,528	27,745	892,141	930,133	32.41	33.52
Metallic ores	44,614	44,490	1,681,108	1,765,573	37.68	39.68
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,305	10,397	298,850	289,939	29.00	27.89
COMMUNICATIONS	26,761	26,763	740,877	737,231	27.68	27.55
Telegraphs	6,692	6,733	182,524	181,275	27.27	26.92
Telephones	20,069	20,030	558,353	555,956	27.82	27.76
TRANSPORTATION	122,836	123,782	4,262,692	4,270,204 <sup>x</sup>	34.70	34.50 <sup>x</sup>
Street railways and cartage	34,905	34,823	1,049,862	1,081,358 <sup>x</sup>	30.06	31.05 <sup>x</sup>
Street railways	72,366	72,220	2,748,265	2,718,716	37.98	37.64
Shipping and stevedoring	15,565	16,739	465,065	470,130	29.88	28.09
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	130,335	148,439	3,294,968	3,683,573	25.28	24.82
Building	57,990	62,991	1,680,507	1,877,554	28.63	29.81
Highway	36,329	51,793	892,725	1,075,350	24.57	20.76
Railway	36,016	33,655	741,736	730,669	20.59	21.71
SERVICES	37,673	37,217	639,919	627,995	16.99	16.87
Hotels and restaurants	23,030	22,818	373,224	362,261	16.21	15.88
Personal (chiefly laundries)	14,643	14,399	266,695	265,734	18.21	18.46
TRADE	155,731	160,916	3,713,352	3,797,830	23.84	23.60
Retail	117,711	123,354	2,586,480	2,672,732	21.97	21.67
Wholesale	38,020	37,562	1,126,872	1,125,098	29.64	29.95
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,651,067	1,654,191	46,093,114	45,746,652 <sup>x</sup>	27.92	27.65 <sup>x</sup>
FINANCE	63,363	62,727	1,893,527	1,866,460	29.88	29.79
Banks and Trust Companies	36,359	35,668	984,657	944,283	27.08	26.47
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,426	1,434	47,202	46,885	33.10	32.70
Insurance	25,578	25,625	861,668	877,292	33.69	34.24
TOTAL	1,714,430	1,716,918	47,986,641	47,615,112 <sup>x</sup>	27.99	27.73 <sup>x</sup>

x Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Mar. 1 and Feb. 1. (Preliminary figures.)

Area and Industries		Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
		Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
				\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Maritime</u>	- All Manufacturing	45,536	45,335	1,196,839	1,160,872	26.28	25.61
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3,926	3,841	70,557	67,684	17.97	17.62
	Pulp and paper	5,149	5,047	153,479	151,356	29.81	29.99
	Iron and steel	21,485	21,231	656,657	629,036	30.56	29.63
	Logging	8,485	9,505	134,202	156,940	15.82	16.51
	Mining	16,957	17,024	524,143	515,487	30.91	30.28
	Transportation	16,118	15,902	535,182	515,211	33.20	32.40
	Construction	17,263	31,007	396,821	580,810	22.99	18.73
	Trade	10,187	10,383	220,783	221,886	21.67	21.37
<u>Maritimes -</u>	All Industries	119,195	133,762	3,090,175	3,232,985	25.93	24.17
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	342,648	331,363	9,014,031	8,571,187	26.31	25.87
	Lumber products	12,854	12,587	250,568	239,204	19.49	19.00
	Pulp and paper	30,633	30,695	936,855	950,837	30.58	30.98
	Textile products	75,309	74,764	1,468,473	1,413,269	19.50	18.90
	Chemicals and allied products	31,250	25,297	815,137	691,384	26.08	27.33
	Iron and steel	102,209	98,525	3,323,184	3,125,287	32.51	31.72
	Logging	37,206	39,022	607,815	589,124	16.34	15.10
	Mining	14,137	14,188	459,449	485,501	32.50	34.22
	Communications	6,891	6,782	208,252	206,971	30.22	30.52
	Transportation	30,285	31,488	1,060,647	1,099,676	35.02	34.92
	Construction	44,715	46,237	1,073,714	1,204,483	24.01	26.05
	Services	10,574	10,311	169,941	166,453	16.07	16.14
	Trade	34,574	36,214	801,807	819,579	23.19	22.63
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	521,030	515,605	13,395,638	13,142,974	25.71	25.49
<u>Ontario</u>	All manufacturing	497,447	488,203	14,939,845	14,553,735*	30.03	30.02*
	Lumber products	19,031	19,122	443,206	440,754	23.29	23.05
	Plant products - edible	24,401	24,590	589,801	595,348	24.17	24.21
	Pulp and paper	36,324	35,976	1,149,948	1,149,508	31.66	31.95
	Textile products	59,158	59,042	1,313,957	1,274,206	22.21	21.58
	Chemicals and allied products	31,434	26,772	897,729	781,687	28.56	29.20
	Electrical apparatus	24,011	24,388	754,113	740,956*	31.41	30.38
	Iron and steel	196,420	191,633	6,629,492	6,501,541	33.75	33.93
	Non-ferrous metal products	27,120	26,251	855,017	858,765	31.53	32.71
	Logging	18,184	19,673	357,697	372,298	19.67	18.92
	Mining	28,521	27,993	1,074,491	1,105,330	37.67	39.49
	Communications	10,012	9,983	282,805	279,282	28.25	27.98
	Transportation	34,514	34,352	1,212,270	1,223,630	35.12	35.62
	Construction	40,007	42,882	1,088,646	1,175,541	27.21	27.41
	Services	15,408	15,252	267,491	261,481	17.36	17.14
	Trade	63,765	65,048	1,531,903	1,576,610	24.02	24.24
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	707,858	703,386	20,755,148	20,647,907*	29.32	29.36*
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	63,857	63,745	1,777,932	1,781,553	27.84	27.95
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	8,653	8,941	241,166	248,332	27.87	27.77
	Lumber products	4,170	4,068	86,506	81,901	20.74	20.13
	Plant products - edible	4,144	4,440	103,498	106,734	24.98	24.04
	Textile products	4,972	4,852	92,658	87,997	18.64	18.14
	Iron and steel	23,236	22,884	714,929	706,044	30.77	30.85
	Mining	13,694	13,917	489,571	534,979	35.75	38.44
	Communications	4,178	4,211	112,569	109,990	26.94	26.12
	Transportation	29,416	29,711	1,042,647	1,039,609	35.44	34.99
	Construction	18,231	18,491	463,709	456,989	25.44	24.71
	Services	5,401	5,404	94,080	92,339	17.42	17.09
	Trade	31,223	31,756	779,396	792,692	24.96	24.98
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	170,637	171,507	4,835,884	4,873,880	28.34	28.42
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	69,165	66,524	2,186,605	2,086,362	31.61	31.36
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	3,987	3,900	115,311	111,412	28.92	28.57
	Lumber products	18,795	17,897	511,758	488,811	27.23	27.31
	Plant products - edible	3,503	3,648	85,573	85,385	24.43	23.41
	Pulp and paper	6,897	7,016	216,456	215,587	31.38	30.73
	Iron and steel	23,330	21,370	846,122	777,883	36.27	36.40
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,051	5,064	185,225	183,107	36.67	36.16
	Logging	8,119	6,800	278,279	206,374	34.28	30.35
	Mining	9,138	9,510	324,445	344,348	35.51	36.21
	Transportation	12,503	12,329	411,946	392,178*	32.95	31.81*
	Construction	10,119	9,822	272,078	265,750	26.89	27.06
	Services	4,019	4,039	76,446	76,947	19.02	19.05
	Trade	15,982	17,515	379,463	387,063	23.74	22.10
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	132,347	129,931	4,016,269	3,848,906*	30.35	29.62*

\* Revised.



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, 1942, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Mar. 1 and Feb. 1.

(Preliminary Figures.)

Area and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings	
	March 1	Feb. 1	March 1	Feb. 1	Paid on or about March 1	Feb. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	179,537	175,608	4,976,534	4,787,565	27.72	27.26
Plant Products - edible	8,574	8,744	197,668	203,722	23.05	23.30
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	8,869	8,903	246,982	250,684	27.85	28.16
Textiles	35,324	34,488	705,631	667,812	19.98	19.36
Tobacco, distilled and malted liquors	10,631	10,359	231,775	227,347	21.80	21.95
Iron and Steel	64,623	62,031	2,208,293	2,061,412	34.17	33.23
Communications	3,369	3,287	125,634	124,653	37.29	37.92
Transportation	8,418	9,741	260,257	305,615	30.92	31.37
Construction	11,304	10,642	311,256	295,516	27.54	27.77
Services	7,782	7,596	128,049	126,122	16.45	16.60
Trade	27,327	28,535	649,067	650,984	23.75	22.81
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	237,767	235,441	6,451,612	6,291,043	27.13	26.72
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	21,280	20,432	488,556	463,423	22.96	22.68
Chemicals and Allied Products	8,258	7,832	176,165	167,593	21.33	21.40
Iron and Steel	3,643	3,231	122,061	109,863	33.51	34.00
Transportation	948	921	25,299	25,988	26.69	28.22
Construction	1,605	1,708	41,563	41,867	25.90	24.51
Services	1,011	1,063	14,998	15,091	14.83	14.20
Trade	2,732	2,893	53,396	56,448	19.54	19.51
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	27,852	27,287	631,378	610,139	22.67	22.36
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	163,064	160,872	4,915,488	4,810,568	30.14	29.90
Plant Products - edible	11,788	11,928	282,303	279,501	23.95	23.43
Pulp and Paper	16,039	15,750	497,102	491,737	30.99	31.22
Textiles	20,901	20,845	497,999	474,044	23.83	22.74
Chemicals and Allied Products	12,742	12,593	353,366	343,614	27.73	27.29
Electrical Apparatus	10,770	10,448	326,786	311,701	30.34	29.83
Iron and Steel	49,256	47,941	1,670,673	1,634,701	33.92	34.10
Communications	3,055	3,035	109,420	106,744	35.82	35.17
Transportation	7,204	7,114	229,653	232,879	31.88	32.74
Construction	4,940	5,351	163,928	170,687	33.18	31.90
Services	8,006	7,865	146,297	142,231	18.27	18.08
Trade	34,954	35,439	890,659	909,312	25.48	25.66
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	221,316	219,763	6,458,584	6,375,560	29.18	29.01
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	10,227	10,248	282,542	282,898	27.63	27.61
Pulp and Paper	3,077	3,081	91,956	93,609	29.88	30.38
Iron and Steel	2,959	2,984	86,379	87,331	29.19	29.27
Construction	2,844	4,600	74,595	115,377	26.23	25.08
Services	1,868	1,872	29,994	28,697	16.06	15.33
Trade	4,159	4,215	86,994	88,384	20.92	20.97
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	20,609	22,500	513,356	554,826	24.91	24.66
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	50,920	51,108	1,621,577	1,613,415 <sup>x</sup>	31.85	31.57 <sup>x</sup>
Textiles	7,354	7,306	162,132	160,523	22.05	21.97
Electrical Apparatus	5,907	6,548	203,368	212,057 <sup>x</sup>	34.43	32.39 <sup>x</sup>
Iron and Steel	27,435	26,879	956,281	941,887	34.86	35.04
Construction	1,630	1,681	46,309	49,097	28.41	29.21
Trade	4,120	4,083	100,035	101,840	24.28	24.94
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	58,976	59,167	1,823,597	1,820,828 <sup>x</sup>	30.92	30.77 <sup>x</sup>
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	32,265	30,754	1,287,356	1,256,880	39.90	40.87
Iron and Steel	27,646	26,092	1,137,168	1,103,690	41.13	42.30
Construction	825	903	22,905	25,715	27.76	28.48
Trade	1,123	1,255	29,568	32,449	26.33	25.86
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	35,507	34,195	1,377,082	1,353,151	38.78	39.57
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	31,571	31,441	851,133	860,791	26.96	27.38
Animal Products - edible	3,159	3,402	92,739	96,201	29.36	28.28
Textiles	4,033	3,948	76,190	72,229	18.89	18.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	4,449	4,488	123,310	136,332	27.72	30.38
Iron and Steel	10,691	10,580	322,235	320,443	30.14	30.29
Communications	1,203	1,203	30,995	31,022	25.76	25.79
Transportation	2,807	2,857	86,183	89,573	30.70	31.35
Construction	1,779	1,285	46,354	37,093	26.06	28.87
Services	1,975	1,963	32,717	32,152	16.57	16.38
Trade	13,768	14,012	355,126	360,490	25.79	25.73
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	53,107	52,765	1,402,674	1,411,277	26.41	26.75
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	34,251	32,513	1,093,547	1,049,086	31.93	32.27
Lumber Products	5,677	5,641	156,241	156,241	26.87	27.70
Iron and Steel	17,596	15,894	633,613	585,861	36.01	36.86
Communications	2,351	2,420	60,777	64,355	25.85	26.59
Transportation	5,395	5,193	168,170	158,351 <sup>x</sup>	31.17	30.49 <sup>x</sup>
Construction	2,992	3,076	89,793	92,550	30.01	30.09
Services	2,831	2,839	53,413	54,541	18.87	19.21
Trade	12,308	13,747	295,534	302,517	24.01	22.01
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	60,133	59,793	1,761,377	1,721,515 <sup>x</sup>	29.29	28.79 <sup>x</sup>

<sup>x</sup>Revised.











Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72.002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**APRIL, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in March

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
June 3, 1942

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MARCH.

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Acting Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.,  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

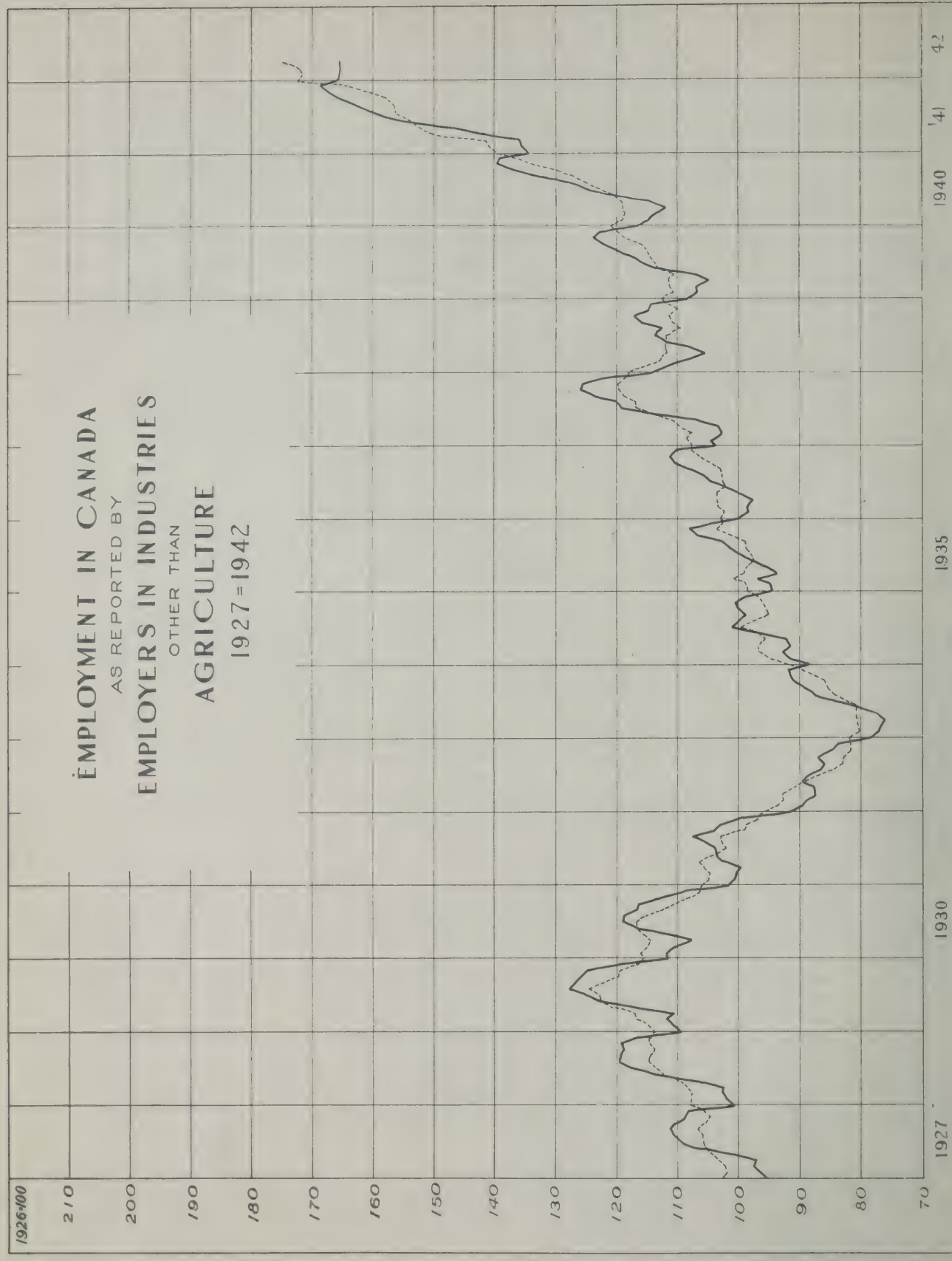
The upward movement indicated in manufacturing almost without interruption since the outbreak of war continued in force at the beginning of April; there were also general increases in employment in transportation, communications, services and retail trade. On the other hand, seasonal declines on a large scale were shown in logging; mining was also seasonally slacker and there was a considerable falling-off in construction. On the whole, employment showed a slight increase, whose significance was heightened by the fact that it was contra-seasonal. The 13,037 establishments furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,652,810 men and women, or 1,053 more than at Mar. 1. The index number (1926=100) rose from 165.1 at that date, to 165.2 at the beginning of April. This was the maximum for April in the years since 1920. The latest figure was, however, slightly lower than the indexes indicated in the last quarter of 1941, being also fractionally less than at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1942; with these exceptions, it was the highest on record. The Apr. 1, 1941, figure had been 141.3,

In the experience of the years since 1920, employment on the whole has show curtailment at the beginning of April, due in the main to the completion of the winter's operations in logging camps before the commencement of spring-time activity in many other lines of business. The latest advance in the all-industries index, as already stated, was contra-seasonal, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index number, which had stood at 172.1 at Mar. 1, rose to 175.0 at the beginning of April. This was a new all-time high.

The manufacturers co-operating in the survey for the first of April reported a personnel of 1,038,501; this was an increase of 19,218 persons from Mar. 1, which brought the volume of employment in manufacturing to a new maximum. The greatest gains at Apr. 1 were reported in the manufacture of iron and steel, chemical, textile, lumber and miscellaneous manufactured products, while vegetable food, tobacco and pulp and paper plants were quieter. The losses were largely of a seasonal character.

The firms classified in the eight leading industrial groups - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade - reported that on or about Apr. 1, they had paid their employees \$46,959,087 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was an increase of \$845,331, or 1.8 p.c., as compared with the sum of \$46,113,756 disbursed by the same employers at Mar. 1. The statistics including the figures for financial institutions show that the 1,716,261 persons in recorded employment at Apr. 1 received a total payroll of \$48,855,431 for services rendered in one week. This was a per capita average

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA**  
AS REPORTED BY  
**EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES**  
OTHER THAN  
**AGRICULTURE**  
1927 = 100



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, corrected for seasonal variation, and the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation.



of \$28.47, being 48 cents higher than the weekly average indicated at the beginning of March.

The 12,600 employers furnishing statistics for Apr. 1, 1941, had reported an aggregate working force of 1,405,425 persons. The index had then stood at 141.3, while the figures for the beginning of April in recent years of the record have been as follows:- 1940, 111.9; 1939, 104.9; 1938, 105.0; 1937, 103.0 and 1936, 97.4. The 1926 average is used as the base in calculating these index numbers.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

As has been pointed out in the last few bulletins on employment and earnings, the value of any comparison of the volume in employment as presently existing with that indicated at the opening of the war has largely been nullified by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the late winter; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, after which fairly continuous seasonal curtailment usually reduces employment in the first three or four months of the year to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at Apr. 1, 1942, with that at Sept. 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first thirty-one months of the war, employment in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been wholly due to seasonal contractions in the industries particularly subject to such influences. These factors have recently reduced employment in a number of industries in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, but nevertheless, from Sept. 1, 1939, to Apr. 1, 1942, the general index has risen by 38.1 p.c. The magnitude of the gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

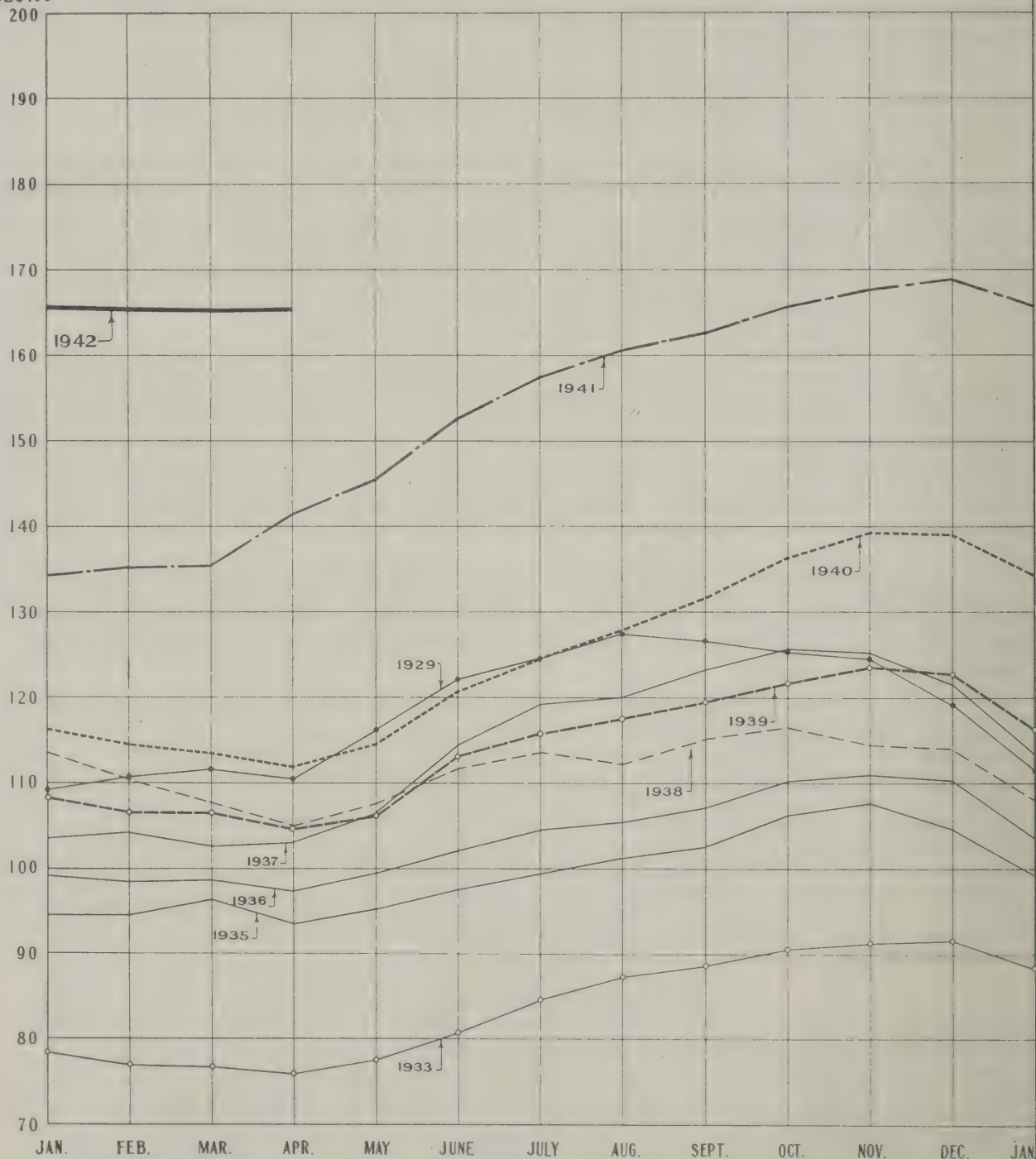
The manufacturing industries have, for obvious reasons, shown a greater response to war-time demands than any other class. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Apr. 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 72.9 p.c., while the general gain in the non-manufacturing groups, despite important seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction) was three p.c.

Particularly impressive expansion has been reported in the durable goods industries, in which the index number has advanced from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 232.3 at Apr. 1, 1942, or by 131.4 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted almost 53 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Apr. 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown large gains during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 174.4 at Apr. 1, 1942. This was an expansion of 37.8 p.c. Activity in these industries is unusually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in certain divisions, notably the food group. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

In spite of the large seasonal losses recently recorded in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, three p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in these classes are largely responsible for the decline in this rate of increase from 14.6 p.c. at Sept. 1, 1941, over Sept. 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-one months of the war; logging, 246.1 p.c., mining, 4.2 p.c., communications, 16.6 p.c., transportation, 10 p.c., services, 13.9 p.c. and trade, 13.4 p.c. In building, a contra-seasonal increase of 16 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, 1939, largely resulted from wartime requirements. On the other hand, railway and highway construction showed declines of a seasonal character in this comparison; that in the highway division was, however, also due to the present policy of postponing all but essential work until the conclusion of the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of road work had been undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



## STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

With the present tabulation, the Bureau's current record of payrolls goes into its second year, the first statistics of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for Apr. 1, 1941. However, the information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because a considerable number of employers found it impossible to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation. The payroll figures obtained in the first two surveys are therefore not wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. Comparisons with the corresponding period of last year will accordingly be made commencing only with the report for June 1. The statistics of the present bulletin are subject to revision.

The 13,037 establishments furnishing information at the beginning of April reported the distribution of \$46,959,087 in weekly salaries and wages to the 1,652,810 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,651,757 workers at the first of March, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to \$46,113,756. There was accordingly a gain of 0.1 p.c. in the number of their employees at Apr. 1, together with an increase of \$845,331, or 1.8 p.c., in the aggregate payroll. The per capita average, at \$28.41, was higher by 49 cents than the average of \$27.92 paid at Mar. 1. These two figures are the highest in the period of observation, considerably exceeding the previous maximum of \$27.65 reported at Feb. 1.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,651,067 employees of the 12,923 establishments whose returns were then tabulated were given as \$46,093,114, paid on or about Mar. 1 for services rendered in the last week in February. The per capita average based on these totals was also \$27.92. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

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NOTE:- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at April 1 and at Mar. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and  
Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about April 1 and Mar. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	April 1	Mar. 1	April 1	Mar. 1	April 1	Mar. 1
(a) <u>Provinces.</u>			\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces	116,439	119,245	3,073,456	3,091,507	26.40	25.93
Prince Edward Island	1,787	2,193	40,066	44,104	22.42	20.11
Nova Scotia	70,634	69,745	1,930,995	1,903,231	27.34	27.29
New Brunswick	44,018	47,307	1,102,395	1,144,172	25.04	24.19
Quebec	516,086	521,247	13,613,694	13,402,462	26.38	25.71
Ontario	709,567	708,051	21,137,760	20,760,414	29.79	29.32
Prairie Provinces	172,158	170,637	4,912,240	4,835,884	28.53	28.34
Manitoba	82,311	81,261	2,337,623	2,296,323	28.40	28.26
Saskatchewan	31,255	30,115	851,195	831,043	27.23	27.60
Alberta	58,592	59,261	1,723,422	1,708,518	29.41	28.83
British Columbia	138,560	132,577	4,221,937	4,023,489	30.47	30.35
CANADA	1,652,810	1,651,757	46,959,087	46,113,756	28.41	27.92
(b) <u>Cities.</u>						
Montreal	243,290	237,964	6,719,886	6,457,278	27.62	27.14
Quebec City	29,034	27,852	651,383	632,642 *	22.44	22.71 *
Toronto	224,651	221,458	6,645,367	6,462,334	29.58	29.18
Ottawa	20,635	20,609	519,205	513,356	25.16	24.91
Hamilton	59,272	58,976	1,861,174	1,823,597	31.40	30.92
Windsor	36,264	35,507	1,416,900	1,377,082	39.07	38.78
Winnipeg	53,122	53,107	1,428,627	1,402,674	26.89	26.41
Vancouver	62,946	60,330	1,852,541	1,767,434	29.43	29.30
(c) <u>Industries.</u>						
Manufacturing	1,038,501	1,019,283	30,050,974	29,133,269	28.94	28.58
Durable Goods 1/	540,234	524,181	17,227,237	16,519,305	31.89	31.51
Non-Durable Goods	480,648	477,547	12,215,397	12,014,581	25.41	25.16
Electric Light and Power	17,619	17,555	608,340	599,383	34.53	34.14
Logging	61,931	76,631	1,254,854	1,453,973	20.26	18.97
Mining	81,762	82,447	2,870,888	2,872,099	35.11	34.84
Communications	27,189	26,761	761,839	740,877	28.02	27.68
Transportation	124,721	122,836	4,319,807	4,263,958	34.64	34.71
Construction and Maintenance	123,204	130,369	3,269,160	3,295,757	26.53	25.28
Services	38,491	37,673	653,740	639,919	16.98	16.99
Trade	157,011	155,757	3,777,825	3,713,904	24.06	23.84
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,652,810	1,651,757	46,959,087	46,113,756	28.41	27.92
Finance	63,451	63,363	1,896,344	1,893,527	29.89	29.88
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,716,261	1,715,120	48,855,431	48,007,283	28.47	27.99

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

\* Revised.



The Table on Page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 8 and 9 give information for certain industries in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.— Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the statistics of payrolls reported at June 1 as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total number of wage-earners engaged in industries other than agriculture, governmental, educational, domestic and personal service in the Dominion. The presentation of the payroll data in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings for the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole, are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	<u>All Industries</u>			<u>Manufacturing</u>		
	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>
<u>1941</u>						
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
<u>1942</u>						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94

The increase of eight p.c. in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 21.6 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 121.6, is the maximum in the period of observation, slightly exceeding the previous high figure of 119.5 at Dec. 1. The all-industries per capita average rose from \$27.92 at Mar. 1, to \$28.41 at Apr. 1. This increase partly resulted from the changes in employment recently indicated; the losses recorded have taken place mainly in the industries in which the earnings are below average, while the indicated gains have been chiefly in the industries in which the earnings are relatively high. To some extent the increase in the per capita figure may therefore be of a seasonal character, although overtime work has been a factor in many cases. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the first few months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 18.7 p.c. in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 34.3 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$28.94 paid on or about Apr. 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing an increase of \$3.37 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the ten months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with overtime work. As already stated, the recent losses in employment in certain classes of manufactures, as in a number of non-manufacturing divisions, have taken place mainly in groups in which the average earnings are ordinarily lower than in the heavy manufacturing industries, a change in the composition of the total working force which has tended to raise the per capita average. Accordingly, it may be concluded that the more recently recorded increases in the per capita average for manufacturing as well as in the more general figures, are to some extent seasonal in character.

Earnings by Industries.- The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,038,501, were paid \$30,050,974 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,019,283 persons at the beginning of March, when they had reported the distribution of \$29,133,269 in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 1.9 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 3.2 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a considerable gain, rising from \$28.58 received on or about Mar. 1, to \$28.94 at Apr. 1. The latter is the highest per capita figure yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls showed a relatively larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 3.1 p.c., while the weekly payrolls rose by 4.3 p.c. since Mar. 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 26.2 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 46.1 p.c.; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was an increase of 0.6 p.c. from March, while the earnings rose by 1.7 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 12.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 22.5 p.c.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products, with those in iron and steel plants coming in second place. The earnings in the pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In comparing the earnings reported in various industries, it must be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is a factor of importance, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Employment in logging showed a further seasonal decrease, amounting to 19.2 p.c., while the aggregate payrolls declined by 13.7 p.c. As a result of these changes the per capita weekly average showed a gain, rising from \$18.97 paid at Mar. 1, to \$20.26 paid at Apr. 1. The difference is largely due to the retention of the more highly paid workers as operations in many camps drew to a close. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

There was a reduction of 0.8 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by less than a tenth of one p.c. The statistics show that 81,762 persons were paid \$2,870,888 at Apr. 1; this was a per capita figure of \$35.11. The average pay envelope of those employed at Mar. 1 had contained \$34.84.

In communications, there was an increase of 1.6 p.c. in employment, while the reported payrolls rose by 2.8 p.c. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a further advance, rising



from \$27.68 stated at Mar. 1, to \$28.02 paid at Apr. 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 124,721 men and women at Apr. 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,319,807. The former figure was higher by 1.5 p.c. than that at Mar. 1, while the payrolls increased by 1.3 p.c. The average earnings were rather lower, the per capita figure being \$34.64, compared with the revised average of \$34.71 paid at Mar. 1.

Further seasonal losses were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 5.5 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 0.8 p.c. There were contractions in employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; the weekly payrolls reported in building were rather higher, but those in highway and railway work were lower. The per capita average earnings gained in each of the three divisions, with the release of workers in the lower-paid groups; in the industry as a whole, the average earnings rose from \$25.28 at Mar. 1 to \$26.53 at Apr. 1.

The service establishments furnishing returns reported 2.2 p.c. more employees, with an increase of much the same size in the reported payrolls. The average earnings, therefore, showed practically no change, being \$16.98 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$16.99 at Mar. 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 60 p.c. of those reported in the service industry.

There was a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were greater by 1.7 p.c. The per capita earnings were therefore somewhat higher, rising from \$23.84 at Mar. 1, to \$24.06 at Apr. 1.

In the financial group, 63,451 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,896,344 at Apr. 1, a per capita average of \$29.89. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 63,363, and the weekly earnings were given as \$1,893,527, an average of \$29.88 per person. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$27.99 at Mar. 1, and \$28.47 at Apr. 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was \$27.92, and at the latter, \$28.41.

Earnings by Provinces.- Firms in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported reductions in employment and in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed. However, the general per capita averages in these provinces were higher. There was also a falling-off in the number employed in Quebec and Alberta, but the reported aggregates of salaries and wages were greater than at Mar. 1; accordingly, the average earnings in each showed an increase. In the remaining provinces, the indicated staffs and the disbursements in weekly payrolls were higher at Apr. 1. In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the contents of the average pay envelope were rather greater at Apr. 1 than at Mar. 1, but in Saskatchewan there was a decline in the per capita figure.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in the economic areas are given in Table 8. Manufacturing again reported increased employment in each of the areas, accompanied by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments, so that the average per capita earnings generally advanced. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the number of employees and the total payrolls in transportation also showed gains; improvement was general in trade. Logging, except in British Columbia, reported seasonal curtailment in the personnel and in the wage disbursements. The trends of employment and earnings in the remaining non-manufacturing classes in the various areas were mixed.

Earnings by Cities.-The total payrolls disbursed at Apr. 1 by the firms co-operating in the eight leading cities for which statistics are tabulated were higher than at Mar. 1. In seven of these, the per capita figures were also greater, Quebec being the exception. As in the provinces, the general trends in manufacturing were upward, while there was variation in the movements in other industrial divisions within the cities.

Table 9 gives statistics of employment and earnings for leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments  
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the period of observation:-

Apr. 1	97.5	Aug. 1	106.5	Dec. 1	118.5	Apr. 1	126.0
May 1	99.8	Sept. 1	109.5	Jan. 1	116.7		
June 1	100.0	Oct. 1	110.4	Feb. 1	125.0		
July 1	102.3	Nov. 1	115.4	Mar. 1	128.0		

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity increased in five provinces at Apr. 1, the trend being upward in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The largest gains were in British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta, however, the tendency was downward. The general level of employment was higher than in any other spring for which data are on record.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. A falling-off was indicated in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, while improvement was noted in Nova Scotia. The 936 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 119,245 persons at Mar. 1, to 116,439 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 3,000 men being released from bush work; transportation and railway construction and maintenance also showed curtailment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported substantial gains, mainly in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel divisions. Mining, building and highway construction and maintenance, and retail trade also showed advances. Employment generally was decidedly brisker than at the beginning of April, 1941, when an advance had been noted; statements for Apr. 1 of last year were received from 886 firms employing 101,415 workers, 558 more than at Mar. 1, 1941.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, communications, transportation, services and trade recorded heightened activity in Quebec; the unusually large gains in manufacturing extended to many industrial divisions, being most pronounced in the iron and steel, chemical and textile groups. Tobacco plants, however, were slacker. There were large seasonal losses in logging, and construction also released employees. The general tendency in Quebec was downward, according to data tabulated from 3,282 establishments with 516,086 employees, as against 521,247 at Mar. 1. The index, at 176.3 at Apr. 1, 1942, was many points higher than at the same date of last year, when increased activity had been indicated. The trend has been retrogressive in eighteen of the twenty-one preceding Aprils for which information is available; the decline at the latest date was therefore seasonal in character.

At Apr. 1, 1941, statistics had been furnished by 3,117 employers, whose payrolls had included 413,456 men and women.

Ontario.- Employment showed a further moderate advance in Ontario, where 5,624 firms had enlarged their forces by 1,516 workers since the preceding report, bringing them to 709,567 at Apr. 1. A gain had also been registered by the 5,399 establishments making returns for the same date in 1941; their staffs had aggregated 615,118. The index of employment then stood at 152.0, compared with 174.8 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in seventeen of the twenty-one previous years for which data are available; the advance at the date under review was therefore contra-seasonal.

Manufacturing reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the most marked improvement being in iron and steel plants. The trend was also favourable in



the lumber, chemical, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other divisions. On the other hand, food, printing and publishing, rubber and tobacco factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, railway construction and maintenance and retail trade showed some expansion. Logging, however, released a large number of men as the season's operations drew to a close, and building and highway construction were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces as a whole advanced moderately at Apr. 1; the gain was contra-seasonal. The Prairie index, at 127.2 at the latest date, was  $10\frac{1}{2}$  points above that at Apr. 1, 1941, previously the maximum for April. Firms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported improvement at the beginning of April of the present year, while a falling-off was shown in Alberta. An analysis of the returns by industry shows that most of the increase in the Prairie Provinces as a whole was in construction and manufacturing. Smaller gains were indicated in transportation and services, while logging and coal-mining were slacker. The working forces of the 1,817 co-operating employers aggregated 172,158 persons, compared with 170,637 at Mar. 1.

The establishments furnishing information on employment at the same date of last year had number 1,789, with a personnel of 157,538.

British Columbia.- Further expansion of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,377 firms with 138,560 employees, or 5,983 more than in their last report. The increase exceeded the average at Apr. 1 in previous years of the record, but was smaller than that gain reported at the same date of last spring. The indicated volume of employment was greater than at Apr. 1 of 1941, or of any other year of the record. There was a large advance at the date under review in manufacturing; this took place mainly in the iron and steel division, but lumber mills were also busier. Logging, construction and trade also afforded more employment.

At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,305 co-operating establishments had reported 117,898 employees.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in each of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated, viz., Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The largest proportionate gains were in Quebec City and Vancouver, while those in Ottawa and Winnipeg were nominal. Employment in each of these cities reached a new all-time high at the beginning of April.

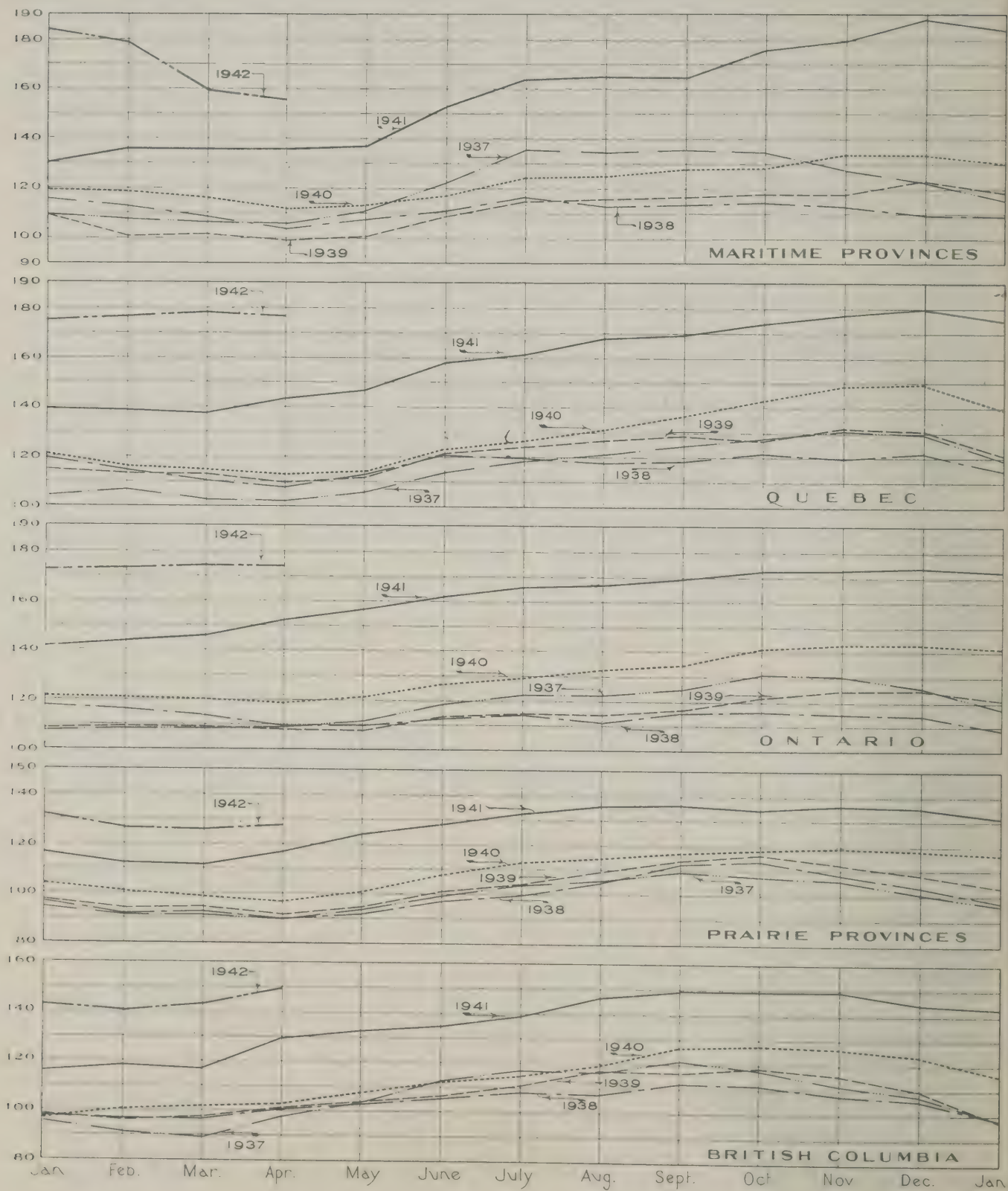
Montreal.- There was a further upward movement in Montreal, according to 1,903 firms who reported 243,290 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 237,964 at Mar. 1. This increase, which was seasonal in character, was above the average for Apr. 1 in earlier years of the record, although it was exceeded by the gain indicated at the same date in 1937 and in 1941. Manufacturing generally showed marked improvement at Apr. 1, 1942, from the preceding month; textile and iron and steel plants reported the greatest expansion. Transportation, services and trade also afforded rather more employment, while construction was quieter. The 1,807 establishments from which returns were received for Apr. 1, 1941, had reported 200,508 employees, compared with 194,723 in the preceding month; the index then was some 26 points lower than that of 160.3 at the beginning of April, 1942, when a new maximum was established.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, the advance in manufacturing being outstandingly large. There was an increase of 1,182 persons in the working forces of the 225 employers making returns, who had 29,034 on their payrolls at Apr. 1. A smaller gain had been indicated by the 216 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1941, whose staffs aggregated 20,839; the index was then decidedly lower than that 207.8 at the latest date.

Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1937-1942

1926=100





Toronto.- Toronto firms reported considerable improvement over the preceding month. Expansion in activity is usually indicated at the beginning of April; the latest increase, however, was above normal for the time of year. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, but smaller gains were made in services, trade and transportation. Within the manufacturing division, there were pronounced increases in iron and steel and miscellaneous manufacturing plants, with smaller advances in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and textiles. On the other hand, the food, printing and publishing and paper products and some other classes were slacker. The working forces of the 1,966 employers furnishing statistics totalled 224,651 persons, compared with 221,458 at Mar. 1. Employment in Toronto in recent months has reached successive new all-time highs; the latest index was 174.8, compared with 172.3 at Mar. 1. At the first of April, 1941, the figure had been 145.4. Data were then received from 1,870 firms, whose staffs had included 186,668 men and women.

Ottawa.- Little general change was indicated in Ottawa; there were moderate gains in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in trade, but construction was rather quieter. An aggregate staff of 20,635 workers was employed by the 249 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 20,609 in their last report. The index, at 156.6 was much higher than that of 142.3 at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 237 firms with 18,709 workers.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed further expansion, particularly in the iron and steel division. Trade also afforded more employment. In construction, however, the trend was downward. Returns were tabulated from 344 employers with 59,272 persons on their paylists, or 296 more than at Mar. 1. The level of employment reached a new maximum, the index rising from 180.6 at Mar. 1, 1942, to 181.5 at the date under review. A greater gain had been indicated by the 334 establishments furnishing returns for Apr. 1, 1941; their payrolls had included 49,341 men and women.

Windsor.- The movement in Windsor continued decidedly favourable, according to data received from 204 firms employing 36,264 workers, as against 35,507 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing was more active, especially in the iron and steel division, and trade showed some improvement. Employment generally was in greater volume than in any other month of the record. The 197 concerns reporting for Apr. 1, 1941, had provided work for 30,391 persons.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity showed little general change in Winnipeg, the staffs of the 560 establishments furnishing statistics aggregating 53,122, as compared with 53,107 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and services showed a small gain. The other non-manufacturing classes, however, were rather slacker. An upward movement had been noted at Apr. 1, 1941, when information had been received from 549 employers with a personnel of 47,868; the index was then decidedly lower, standing at 114.8, as compared with 127.4 at the same date under review. The latter figure is the highest for April in the period of observation.

Vancouver.- Improvement was recorded in Vancouver, according to 602 firms with a staff of 62,946, as compared with 60,330 in the preceding month. Many industrial divisions showed expansion, that in manufacturing being most pronounced; the greatest gains were made in iron and steel plants. Construction and trade also reported considerably heightened activity. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, but employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 177.9 at the latest date, compared with 139.9 at Apr. 1, 1941, when the 576 co-operating establishments had reported 47,570 men and women on their paylists.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing continued to expand. The gains were seasonal in character, but were on a scale considerably above the average in the experience of the years since 1920; the number of persons added to the reported working forces has only once been exceeded in the twenty-one earlier years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,250 establishments which employed 1,038,501 operatives at

the latest date, as compared with 1,019,283 at the beginning of March. The Apr. 1 index (1926=100), stood at 199.4, as compared with the previous high of 195.7 at Mar. 1, 1942, and 158.2 at Apr. 1, 1941.

Since the advance at the date under review was above average, the seasonally adjusted index showed a further increase, rising from 199.9 at Mar. 1, 1942, to 201.1 at the latest date. These two figures are the highest so far recorded.

The greatest additions to the personnel at the date under review were again reported in iron and steel products, which employed some 11,900 more workers than at Mar. 1; the increases in shipbuilding, aircraft and firearm manufacturing were particularly large. There were also important gains in lumber, woollen, garment, chemical, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and machinery and other divisions. On the other hand, tobacco, vegetable food, printing and publishing and rubber plants were slacker. In some cases, the losses were seasonal.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1942, 199.4; 1941, 158.2; 1940, 123.4; 1939, 107.1; 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8 and 1936, 101.1.

The 6,866 manufacturers furnishing statistics for Apr. 1, 1941, had employed 821,669 workers, a substantial increase in comparison with their staffs in the preceding month.

Logging.- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal nature were noted in logging camps, 478 of which reduced their personnel from 76,631 men at Mar. 1, to 61,931 at the date under review; the percentage decline was rather below average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec, but the movement was also downward in Ontario and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index then stood at 166.2, many points below the Apr. 1, 1942, figure of 208.7.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed a decrease on the whole; there was no general change in the metallic division, while a moderate gain was indicated in quarrying and in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. Four hundred and twenty-four mine operators reported 81,762 employees, compared with 82,447 at the beginning of March. The level of employment in this group approximated that indicated at the same date in 1941, but was higher than at Apr. 1 in any preceding year for which statistics are available.

Communications.- Information was received from 61 communications companies and branches employing 27,189 workers, or 428 more than in the preceding month. Telephones and telegraphs both reported increased activity. The index number stood at 101.8 at the latest date, or 8.4 points higher than at Apr. 1, 1941, when the trend had also been favourable.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation advanced at the beginning of April, when the shipping, steam railway and street railway, cartage and storage divisions showed improvement. The working forces of the 557 co-operating employers aggregated 124,721 persons, compared with 122,836 in the preceding month. A larger increase, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of April of last year, but the index was then nearly five points lower than the latest figure of 99.0.

The construction and maintenance industries reported a further seasonal decline at Apr. 1, there being curtailment in the building, highway and railway branches. Statistics were tabulated from 1,459 contractors with 123,204 employees, or 7,165 fewer than in their last return. An upward movement had been indicated at the beginning of April of 1941, when the index of employment in construction was slightly higher than that of 98.0 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed continued activity, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also busier. The 614 firms co-operating in the service division reported 38,491 employees, compared with 37,673 at Mar. 1. The trend had also been favourable at the beginning of April, 1941, when the index was some 14 points lower.



Trade.- There was a moderate increase in the aggregate forces of the 2,194 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 157,011 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 155,757 at the beginning of March. The advance which was seasonal in character, approximated the average for the time of year. The index, at 153.0, was rather higher than that of 149.1 at Apr. 1, 1941, when greater improvement had been noted.

Finance.- At the beginning of April, 762 financial institutions reported staffs aggregating 63,451 persons, compared with the 63,363 in the preceding month; the index number was 122.9, as compared with 122.7 at Mar. 1, and 115.7 at Apr. 1, 1941. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the latest survey of employment to 1,716,261 in 13,799 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.1; when the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions was added to the general figures for Mar. 1, the index was lowered from 165.1 to 163.0. The comparable figure for Apr. 1, 1941, was 140.1, that in the eight industries above enumerated having been 141.3.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	-	-	-	94.6	100.4	94.1	-	-	-	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	-	-	-	99.2	106.0	101.9	-	-	-	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	-	-	-	101.1	117.4	113.9	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	-	-	-	103.7	112.7	103.2	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	-	-	-	98.5	102.4	97.7	-	-	-	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	109.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1942.

100.0 7.1 .1 4.3 2.7 31.2 42.9 10.4 5.0 1.9 3.5 8.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Apr. 1, 1938	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1942.

14.7      1.8      13.6      1.2      3.6      2.2      3.2      3.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.5	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1942.

100.0	62.8	3.8	4.9	1.6	7.6	7.5	2.3	9.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1942	Mar. 1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.8	199.4	195.7	158.2	123.4	107.1	110.8	110.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	162.3	162.0	153.2	132.0	122.4	121.1	119.9
Fur and products	.2	117.2	113.1	113.0	110.1	95.1	91.2	92.5
Leather and products	1.8	142.7	142.4	132.9	124.9	112.7	109.2	117.3
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.2	133.4	127.7	122.8	115.1	113.3	120.9
Lumber and products	3.7	113.9	109.7	102.4	79.5	72.4	74.2	77.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	101.2	97.5	91.9	66.6	60.9	61.2	63.8
Furniture	.6	114.6	115.1	109.2	90.3	83.4	82.5	88.3
Other lumber products	.9	160.8	150.3	134.9	114.2	100.4	108.9	109.6
Musical instruments	.2	91.2	89.0	85.7	59.6	47.2	47.3	44.8
Plant products - edible	2.7	136.2	140.1	126.0	115.1	104.8	105.2	101.8
Pulp and paper products	5.0	132.8	133.6	122.5	110.8	104.5	105.4	105.6
Pulp and paper	2.3	123.2	122.5	112.2	97.5	90.1	95.4	95.4
Paper products	.9	188.9	189.0	159.2	139.8	130.2	131.0	133.1
Printing and publishing	1.8	126.2	129.2	123.2	117.8	114.0	109.8	109.6
Rubber products	1.0	127.2	128.6	128.6	109.3	105.4	100.4	102.1
Textile products	8.9	169.0	166.3	158.4	144.4	120.5	124.4	127.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	177.8	175.2	167.3	158.0	126.3	130.8	140.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	129.6	129.7	123.8	122.0	94.2	98.7	101.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	206.3	193.9	185.0	170.9	124.9	124.9	151.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	580.4	585.3	571.6	512.9	474.6	498.1	547.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	145.4	145.2	140.9	141.2	120.6	125.5	125.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	171.6	166.9	157.2	136.3	118.0	123.6	120.3
Other textile products	1.0	173.2	172.1	163.5	132.8	110.2	106.1	110.3
Tobacco	.8	166.0	182.3	139.9	165.6	110.8	120.8	105.4
Beverages	.7	222.3	222.3	196.5	164.3	164.0	159.0	153.7
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	571.5	552.6	288.3	182.0	156.5	160.9	149.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	128.5	126.7	119.7	85.3	76.8	77.4	82.1
Electric light and power	1.1	138.4	137.9	140.1	130.6	123.5	119.0	111.3
Electrical apparatus	2.0	238.6	233.2	196.7	142.3	124.5	135.8	133.7
Iron and steel products	22.9	279.0	270.3	190.8	118.9	95.8	105.8	106.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	244.2	241.7	206.2	148.7	119.1	132.2	137.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	251.7	251.4	206.8	131.0	114.0	124.6	123.7
Agricultural implements	.6	118.5	115.9	104.5	75.4	61.1	76.7	72.0
Land vehicles	8.8	230.4	224.7	172.7	112.0	90.5	99.7	101.8
Automobiles and parts	2.5	280.7	278.9	252.0	163.4	147.6	155.5	166.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.1	760.6	695.7	364.6	128.3	67.1	85.4	72.8
Heating appliances	.3	160.4	160.8	155.6	128.4	121.6	116.1	121.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	279.2	272.7	218.1	132.6	101.3	124.0	114.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	285.6	269.3	217.5	120.1	101.3	115.9	118.2
Other iron and steel products	5.6	436.1	419.6	216.1	124.3	99.6	103.2	105.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	331.8	326.3	255.3	173.0	154.7	155.1	148.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	190.8	191.2	167.1	161.7	146.1	149.8	140.9
Miscellaneous	.8	326.1	291.7	191.2	153.8	134.3	134.5	129.7
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.8	208.7	258.3	166.2	90.0	64.0	115.0	132.5
<b>MINING</b>	4.9	175.0	176.4	174.1	164.4	157.4	151.3	146.0
Coal	1.6	97.4	100.2	96.0	89.7	87.6	89.0	87.8
Metallic ores	2.7	357.3	357.4	363.6	350.2	333.6	307.6	290.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	153.6	152.1	132.4	124.8	119.1	118.3	118.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	101.8	100.2	93.4	83.2	81.2	82.5	81.4
Telegraphs	.4	117.3	116.6	102.7	89.8	89.2	90.8	90.0
Telephones	1.2	97.5	95.7	90.8	81.4	79.0	80.2	79.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.6	99.0	97.5	94.3	82.8	79.3	78.5	79.5
Street railways and cartage	2.2	146.2	145.3	138.9	125.1	119.4	110.9	116.4
Steam railways	4.4	91.6	90.7	82.9	75.5	71.0	72.2	72.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	74.2	70.0	85.6	61.6	65.2	65.7	64.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	7.5	98.0	103.7	100.2	59.6	91.6	71.6	53.7
Building	3.5	131.3	133.6	122.2	45.9	43.4	43.9	36.3
Highway	2.1	89.0	92.5	105.6	78.3	182.7	116.6	69.3
Railway	1.9	72.6	83.8	73.1	56.3	55.5	57.5	56.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	172.8	169.1	158.3	133.4	131.4	129.8	122.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	164.5	162.9	151.9	127.1	125.7	123.0	114.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	187.1	179.9	169.5	144.6	141.2	141.4	134.6
<b>TRADE</b>	9.5	153.0	151.7	149.1	137.6	131.1	127.1	127.5
Retail	7.2	159.8	157.7	156.1	142.9	136.5	132.3	134.4
Wholesale	2.3	134.7	136.0	130.9	123.7	117.6	115.3	111.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	165.2	165.1	141.3	111.9	104.9	105.0	103.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1942	Mar.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	40.0	171.8	167.9	139.5	119.7	94.2	102.9	106.9
	Lumber products	3.9	101.2	88.3	91.9	92.1	59.7	62.1	72.6
	Pulp and paper	4.5	190.7	186.3	167.5	151.7	136.0	158.6	160.8
	Textile products	3.8	118.7	117.7	117.2	109.5	79.7	84.8	86.6
	Iron and steel	18.7	259.3	256.0	175.1	131.6	102.5	121.4	123.8
	Other manufactures	9.1	136.4	135.8	129.1	116.7	96.0	96.5	97.9
	Logging	4.7	233.0	361.8	199.1	118.5	67.0	80.0	180.1
	Mining	14.6	112.6	112.4	116.4	111.2	110.2	113.3	108.1
	Communications	2.1	111.6	110.3	96.8	87.9	86.2	85.4	84.5
	Transportation	13.6	136.7	139.4	134.1	103.4	96.0	101.6	98.1
	Construction	14.1	173.0	181.6	125.3	80.1	89.5	86.3	79.0
	Services	2.0	271.7	264.1	223.3	183.2	165.3	166.0	160.1
	Trade	8.9	167.6	164.9	161.5	138.5	125.8	123.1	121.5
	All Industries	100.0	155.6	159.3	135.6	111.8	99.7	103.6	105.4
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	68.2	211.6	205.9	162.0	127.0	109.6	113.6	111.5
	Lumber products	2.6	121.4	116.2	107.2	78.5	76.0	81.5	80.3
	Pulp and paper	5.9	128.1	128.0	118.1	104.6	99.6	99.4	98.2
	Textile products	15.0	192.9	188.1	178.1	161.7	135.6	140.5	139.3
	Iron and steel	20.7	313.9	300.8	186.1	110.6	82.9	95.1	95.8
	Other manufactures	24.0	216.3	212.0	165.5	131.0	117.6	117.4	112.9
	Logging	5.3	308.3	420.0	206.0	118.6	57.9	185.6	216.9
	Mining	2.7	303.8	308.1	283.3	280.4	256.2	239.7	234.7
	Communications	1.4	100.1	98.0	89.4	77.7	74.0	74.4	73.4
	Transportation	6.1	87.6	84.4	82.5	73.4	70.2	68.8	68.8
	Construction	7.4	93.6	109.8	89.5	50.2	126.4	74.0	41.7
	Services	2.1	159.9	152.6	138.8	116.3	115.3	117.3	104.5
	Trade	6.8	163.3	161.9	157.6	146.4	139.3	135.9	134.2
	All Industries	100.0	176.8	178.6	143.1	112.2	109.4	107.4	102.2
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	70.8	199.6	197.6	163.6	125.6	108.4	112.4	113.6
	Lumber products	2.8	90.8	88.1	82.8	68.7	60.4	63.4	67.6
	Pulp and paper	5.0	131.3	133.3	120.8	111.3	106.1	106.3	106.0
	Textile products	8.4	146.6	145.9	140.2	129.7	108.7	111.5	118.5
	Iron and steel	28.2	281.1	275.5	213.3	130.3	106.0	115.0	117.2
	Other manufactures	26.4	205.5	204.9	167.3	138.5	122.6	124.6	122.4
	Logging	2.2	164.7	193.5	137.6	48.0	35.8	73.6	94.2
	Mining	4.0	289.0	288.1	303.7	286.0	265.0	246.9	236.8
	Communications	1.4	93.2	91.8	86.9	78.1	76.5	80.2	78.9
	Transportation	5.0	94.1	92.1	83.6	76.4	72.7	73.0	74.7
	Construction	5.3	99.6	105.1	114.5	69.3	87.2	78.4	57.0
	Services	2.2	199.7	198.8	185.4	156.4	155.5	154.0	146.1
	Trade	9.1	157.9	156.8	156.8	143.9	138.2	133.4	134.5
	All Industries	100.0	174.8	174.4	152.0	118.8	108.0	109.6	108.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	37.6	163.6	161.4	130.8	109.1	100.2	102.5	101.8
	Lumber products	2.4	144.7	144.0	133.5	92.3	97.8	96.3	90.7
	Pulp and paper	2.4	105.6	110.9	104.5	101.6	100.8	94.1	98.0
	Textile products	2.9	220.7	216.3	198.3	157.8	127.1	134.1	140.2
	Iron and steel	13.9	137.3	133.9	107.2	85.0	76.2	84.2	79.1
	Other manufactures	16.0	210.0	207.4	157.6	136.2	125.5	123.8	127.2
	Logging	2.6	257.2	267.3	285.5	117.4	93.3	109.2	71.7
	Mining	7.6	147.5	154.4	130.9	117.6	114.4	104.3	102.3
	Communications	2.4	109.9	108.9	99.9	86.8	86.3	86.0	84.7
	Transportation	17.2	106.4	105.5	101.5	91.6	87.1	84.1	86.3
	Construction	11.2	76.0	72.0	85.9	47.9	50.0	46.2	46.5
	Services	3.2	145.3	142.0	138.5	116.9	114.7	106.3	105.8
	Trade	18.2	128.6	128.5	124.9	120.3	114.0	110.0	111.9
	All Industries	100.0	127.2	126.1	116.7	96.7	91.7	89.4	89.4
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	52.3	201.9	193.4	147.7	109.2	102.6	101.6	99.7
	Lumber products	13.9	141.9	138.5	126.9	91.0	87.8	85.1	88.4
	Pulp and paper	5.0	154.9	153.3	144.1	123.0	104.3	110.3	116.6
	Textile products	1.2	196.6	190.5	172.9	140.1	129.7	127.9	129.9
	Iron and steel	18.9	551.5	500.0	221.4	96.9	83.8	88.5	82.4
	Other manufactures	13.3	151.0	152.0	142.8	126.6	122.7	118.8	109.4
	Logging	6.6	125.6	110.7	115.9	93.8	99.2	95.2	80.0
	Mining	6.6	110.2	110.3	113.8	106.5	107.4	108.0	102.7
	Communications	2.4	120.9	118.9	117.1	108.2	106.9	105.0	103.9
	Transportation	9.1	95.1	94.7	105.5	88.7	89.5	87.4	90.6
	Construction	8.3	95.0	84.1	101.0	68.3	71.5	82.5	79.6
	Services	2.9	138.5	136.7	139.6	119.4	117.2	111.5	108.8
	Trade	11.8	160.8	158.0	151.1	136.8	132.6	131.4	130.8
	All Industries	100.0	149.6	143.1	129.4	102.8	100.5	100.2	97.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1942	Mar.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	76.0	193.6	188.2	153.0	121.0	104.4	108.1	105.6
Plant products - edible	3.5	146.5	147.7	138.3	125.7	115.7	111.6	101.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	133.1	132.6	121.2	115.9	112.9	108.0	108.2
Textiles	15.0	176.0	170.5	159.2	143.9	121.2	126.1	118.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	165.5	164.8	140.9	121.0	112.7	115.1	109.9
Iron and steel	27.7	270.4	259.2	173.5	107.9	81.5	92.6	93.6
Other manufactures	21.7	171.3	167.2	144.2	116.5	106.3	106.6	106.4
Communications	1.4	70.3	68.8	65.5	67.2	63.7	64.5	64.7
Transportation	3.7	74.3	69.3	76.7	78.3	75.4	72.0	75.3
Construction	4.3	64.3	70.3	58.6	41.8	89.9	64.7	46.8
Trade	11.3	155.4	154.5	153.0	142.1	134.6	128.8	126.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	160.3	156.8	134.0	108.8	102.2	100.6	96.8
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	76.6	265.8	254.3	170.6	119.9	104.9	107.7	101.3
Leather products	9.4	106.6	108.5	104.8	95.9	103.8	103.9	104.8
Other manufactures	67.2	335.9	318.5	199.7	130.4	105.3	109.3	99.7
Transportation	3.1	68.2	71.2	66.4	78.0	80.7	77.7	77.0
Construction	5.5	135.6	136.6	157.4	44.5	281.4	78.6	47.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	207.8	199.3	151.2	108.1	118.1	100.4	93.3
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	73.9	200.0	196.7	155.9	118.1	105.2	106.4	105.7
Plant products - edible	5.2	159.7	161.4	142.8	121.4	113.4	113.3	112.5
Printing and publishing	6.9	154.0	159.5	143.2	130.9	124.6	123.8	124.6
Textiles	9.4	128.3	127.5	121.3	105.9	92.3	94.1	98.3
Iron and steel	22.7	345.7	334.3	223.0	120.8	95.9	99.6	96.2
Other manufactures	29.7	193.8	189.1	150.1	118.3	108.2	108.8	106.5
Communications	1.4	73.4	73.0	67.6	67.8	66.7	66.6	66.3
Transportation	3.3	105.5	103.7	100.8	95.4	92.5	93.0	93.8
Construction	2.2	80.6	81.3	91.9	47.2	47.3	52.2	47.2
Trade	15.6	145.4	144.5	142.3	134.8	128.2	123.8	127.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	174.8	172.3	145.4	115.9	106.1	106.0	105.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	50.3	155.9	153.7	143.6	105.6	92.8	93.5	93.8
Lumber products	2.5	47.8	47.5	56.2	51.5	41.9	42.5	42.2
Pulp and paper	14.9	127.7	127.5	117.3	103.5	94.8	94.7	97.8
Other manufactures	32.9	213.6	209.3	198.1	127.3	109.5	111.0	109.3
Construction	13.0	175.8	186.9	143.5	105.3	145.0	104.8	96.2
Trade	20.5	170.7	168.2	162.7	144.5	138.1	130.2	130.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.6	156.4	142.3	110.6	107.3	101.7	101.9
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.6	193.3	191.8	157.1	119.0	99.9	107.5	110.3
Textiles	12.3	113.1	114.2	106.4	100.5	86.1	90.2	92.4
Electrical apparatus	10.0	184.4	183.4	156.6	122.7	99.4	118.5	116.8
Iron and steel	47.0	272.5	268.5	199.0	125.3	98.8	110.0	113.1
Other manufactures	17.3	153.6	153.2	142.6	125.3	114.8	114.8	120.1
Construction	2.5	89.6	100.6	103.1	62.1	42.0	48.9	47.0
Trade	7.1	149.4	147.1	146.2	134.0	128.2	130.4	127.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	181.5	180.6	151.4	116.4	99.1	106.4	108.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	90.8	304.7	298.4	252.7	172.9	154.0	162.7	167.3
Iron and steel	78.0	339.4	331.8	276.0	176.1	152.4	167.2	173.5
Other manufactures	12.8	188.0	186.3	177.2	161.9	159.4	147.8	144.2
Construction	2.3	90.7	88.5	61.2	34.0	31.7	47.6	38.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	266.8	261.3	221.9	155.1	139.1	148.9	151.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	59.8	160.7	159.8	126.9	104.2	93.6	97.9	99.9
Animal products - edible	6.0	173.2	172.5	157.3	129.4	117.0	124.3	125.0
Printing and publishing	4.6	106.0	115.2	106.1	105.1	104.2	97.6	101.6
Textiles	7.8	225.1	220.3	201.4	162.1	135.7	137.7	146.4
Iron and steel	20.4	126.2	124.1	107.3	81.2	69.5	80.7	81.0
Other manufactures	21.0	215.1	212.8	131.6	115.7	109.7	106.1	108.5
Transportation	5.2	71.4	72.8	69.8	76.0	75.7	76.7	79.4
Construction	3.1	58.3	63.1	136.2	32.2	24.4	25.8	29.0
Trade	25.9	109.6	109.8	105.6	102.0	96.4	94.0	96.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	127.4	127.4	114.8	95.4	88.3	89.6	91.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	58.0	282.1	266.9	175.0	122.7	115.7	110.8	107.8
Lumber products	9.3	139.1	136.1	127.2	94.6	86.1	78.2	78.3
Other manufactures	48.7	351.4	330.0	198.3	136.0	129.1	125.6	121.2
Communications	3.9	114.0	109.9	115.1	108.0	106.7	104.9	104.6
Transportation	8.5	82.9	83.2	104.1	93.5	97.9	94.8	100.2
Construction	5.0	81.1	77.5	63.4	46.1	44.8	49.4	48.3
Services	4.5	133.9	133.6	133.7	124.3	121.6	113.7	110.3
Trade	20.1	161.8	157.7	153.1	141.1	134.2	134.7	136.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	177.9	170.5	139.9	111.5	107.4	104.6	104.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Numbers of Persons Employed at Apr. 1 and Mar. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Apr. 1 and Mar. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	April 1	March 1	April 1	March 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,038,501	1,019,283	30,050,974	29,133,269	28.94	28.58
Animal products - edible	32,057	31,993	895,294	865,128	27.93	27.04
Fur and products	2,830	2,730	76,090	68,444	26.89	25.07
Leather and products	29,276	29,221	594,181	591,738	20.30	20.25
Boots and shoes	18,310	18,342	357,672	357,810	19.53	19.51
Lumber and products	61,145	58,918	1,421,344	1,365,911	23.25	23.18
Rough and dressed lumber	35,841	34,587	848,589	818,310	23.68	23.66
Furniture	10,148	10,197	241,601	242,972	23.81	23.83
Other lumber products	15,156	14,134	331,154	304,629	21.85	21.55
Musical instruments	2,566	2,506	72,980	68,979	28.44	27.53
Plant products - edible	43,734	44,981	1,040,083	1,063,701	23.78	23.65
Pulp and paper products	82,845	83,371	2,591,652	2,583,593	31.28	30.99
Pulp and paper	37,342	37,148	1,275,434	1,254,735	34.16	33.78
Paper products	15,168	15,174	391,739	391,857	25.83	25.82
Printing and publishing	30,335	31,049	924,479	937,001	30.48	30.18
Rubber products	18,341	16,588	455,302	450,598	27.79	27.82
Textile products	147,758	145,395	3,097,749	2,989,588	20.97	20.56
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,985	53,200	1,167,867	1,143,253	21.63	21.49
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,891	25,912	545,568	541,946	21.07	20.91
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,744	11,978	280,183	263,481	21.99	22.00
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,952	11,044	243,981	241,099	22.28	21.83
Hosiery and knit goods	23,770	23,737	446,050	444,169	18.77	18.71
Garments and personal furnishings	52,435	51,001	1,082,129	1,013,190	20.64	19.87
Other textile products	17,568	17,457	401,703	388,976	22.87	22.28
Tobacco	13,699	15,043	251,220	267,673	18.34	17.79
Beverages	12,272	12,274	380,261	375,719	30.99	30.61
Chemicals and allied products	71,498	69,106	1,963,346	1,898,089	27.46	27.47
Clay, glass and stone products	14,505	14,296	382,621	373,454	26.38	26.12
Electric light and power	17,619	17,555	608,340	599,383	34.53	34.14
Electrical apparatus	33,084	32,333	1,021,092	999,998	30.86	30.93
Iron and steel products	378,825	366,923	12,718,817	12,178,200	33.57	33.19
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,285	30,951	1,016,564	983,612	32.50	31.78
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,604	26,622	903,030	882,059	33.94	33.13
Agricultural implements	9,942	9,724	307,594	301,219	30.94	30.98
Land vehicles	145,529	141,905	5,041,568	4,831,633	34.64	34.05
Automobiles and parts	41,013	40,760	1,538,439	1,517,312	37.51	37.23
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	34,538	31,564	1,204,876	1,117,195	34.89	35.39
Heating appliances	5,254	5,268	143,209	146,415	27.26	27.79
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	18,165	17,745	657,814	620,784	36.21	34.98
Foundry and machine shop products	15,292	14,424	515,222	475,998	33.69	33.00
Other iron and steel products	92,216	88,720	2,926,840	2,819,285	31.74	31.78
Non-ferrous metal products	50,109	49,205	1,610,383	1,532,763	32.14	31.15
Non-metallic mineral products	14,566	14,593	511,613	515,578	35.12	35.33
Miscellaneous	13,732	12,282	358,606	334,732	26.11	27.25
<b>LOGGING</b>	61,931	76,631	1,254,854	1,453,973	20.26	18.97
<b>MINING</b>	81,762	82,447	2,870,888	2,872,099	35.11	34.84
Coal	26,744	27,528	833,886	892,141	31.18	32.41
Metallic ores	44,611	44,614	1,732,913	1,681,108	38.84	37.68
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,407	10,305	304,089	298,850	29.22	29.00
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,189	26,761	761,839	740,877	28.02	27.68
Telegraphs	6,730	6,692	185,478	182,524	27.56	27.27
Telephones	20,459	20,069	576,361	558,353	28.17	27.82
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	124,721	122,836	4,319,807	4,263,958	34.64	34.71
Street railways and cartage	35,133	34,905	1,082,538	1,050,628	30.81	30.10
Steam railways	73,110	72,366	2,746,415	2,748,265	37.57	37.98
Shipping and stevedoring	16,478	15,565	490,854	465,065	29.79	29.88
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	123,204	130,369	3,269,160	3,295,757	26.53	25.28
Building	57,051	58,024	1,695,239	1,661,296	29.71	28.63
Highway	34,969	36,329	860,904	892,725	24.62	24.57
Railway	31,184	36,016	713,017	741,736	22.86	20.59
<b>SERVICES</b>	38,491	37,673	653,740	639,919	16.98	16.99
Hotels and restaurants	23,265	23,030	371,920	373,224	15.99	16.21
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,226	14,643	281,820	266,695	18.51	18.21
<b>TRADE</b>	157,011	155,757	3,777,825	3,713,904	24.06	23.84
Retail	119,325	117,711	2,640,605	2,586,480	22.13	21.97
Wholesale	37,686	38,046	1,137,220	1,127,424	30.18	29.63
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,652,810	1,651,757	46,959,087	46,113,756	28.41	27.92
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,451	63,363	1,896,344	1,893,527	29.89	29.88
Banks and Trust Companies	36,406	36,359	987,145	984,657	27.11	27.08
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,416	1,426	47,774	47,202	33.74	33.10
Insurance	25,629	25,578	861,425	861,668	33.61	33.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,716,261	1,715,120	48,855,431	48,007,283	28.47	27.99



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Apr. 1 and Mar. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Apr. 1 and Mar. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Areas and Industries		Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
		Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>				\$	\$	\$	\$
- All Manufacturing		46,632	45,586	1,247,693	1,198,171	26.76	26.28
Lumber products		4,508	3,939	82,605	70,779	18.32	17.97
Pulp and paper		5,272	5,149	158,418	153,479	30.05	29.81
Iron and steel		21,793	21,522	677,005	657,767	31.07	30.56
Logging		5,464	8,485	86,028	134,202	15.74	15.82
Mining		16,995	16,957	500,838	524,143	29.47	30.91
Transportation		15,807	16,118	526,390	535,182	33.30	33.20
Construction		16,446	17,263	401,474	396,821	24.41	22.99
Trade		10,352	10,187	225,648	220,783	21.80	21.67
All Industries		116,439	119,245	3,073,456	3,091,507	26.40	25.93
<u>Quebec</u>		352,232	342,824	9,385,465	9,018,748	26.65	26.31
Lumber products		13,487	12,901	263,786	251,484	19.56	19.49
Pulp and paper		30,665	30,633	943,820	936,855	30.78	30.58
Textile products		77,247	75,363	1,539,241	1,469,630	19.93	19.50
Chemicals and allied products		32,827	31,250	844,718	815,137	25.73	26.08
Iron and steel		106,710	102,253	3,506,907	3,324,544	32.86	32.51
Logging		27,310	37,206	440,044	607,815	16.11	16.34
Mining		13,940	14,137	471,455	459,449	33.82	32.50
Communications		7,043	6,891	213,522	208,252	30.32	30.22
Transportation		31,435	30,285	1,086,857	1,061,913*	34.58	35.06*
Construction		38,137	44,732	1,020,268	1,073,985	26.75	24.01
Services		11,076	10,574	178,194	169,941	16.09	16.07
Trade		34,913	34,598	817,879	802,359	23.43	23.19
All Industries		516,086	521,247	13,613,694	13,402,462*	26.38	25.71
<u>Ontario</u>		502,410	497,621	15,280,080	14,944,593	30.41	30.03
All manufacturing		19,628	19,038	459,336	443,369	23.40	23.29
Lumber products		23,488	24,401	566,615	589,801	24.12	24.17
Pulp and paper		35,733	36,324	1,137,315	1,149,948	31.78	31.66
Textile products		59,420	59,132	1,350,590	1,313,379	22.73	22.21
Chemicals and allied products		32,025	31,448	926,231	898,219	28.92	28.56
Electrical apparatus		24,469	24,011	761,324	754,113	31.11	31.41
Iron and steel		200,350	196,460	6,860,000	6,630,761	34.24	33.75
Non-ferrous metal products		27,587	27,259	888,666	858,421	32.21	31.49
Logging		15,484	18,184	333,728	357,697	21.55	19.67
Mining		28,611	28,521	1,103,468	1,074,491	38.57	37.67
Communications		10,163	10,012	292,733	282,805	28.80	28.25
Transportation		35,271	34,514	1,234,396	1,212,270	35.00	35.12
Construction		37,937	40,024	1,057,682	1,089,164	27.88	27.21
Services		15,481	15,408	268,904	267,491	17.37	17.36
Trade		64,210	63,767	1,566,769	1,531,903	24.40	24.02
All Industries		709,567	708,051	21,137,760	20,760,414	29.79	29.32
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>		64,709	63,857	1,834,234	1,777,932	28.35	27.84
Animal products - edible		8,769	8,653	251,830	241,166	28.72	27.87
Lumber products		4,189	4,170	87,711	86,506	20.94	20.74
Plant products - edible		4,154	4,144	106,771	103,498	25.70	24.98
Textile products		5,074	4,972	94,621	92,653	18.65	18.64
Iron and steel		23,832	23,236	745,734	714,929	31.29	30.77
Mining		13,082	13,694	468,889	489,571	35.84	35.75
Communications		4,218	4,178	114,092	112,569	27.05	26.94
Transportation		29,651	29,416	1,056,270	1,042,647	35.62	35.44
Construction		19,247	18,231	486,114	463,709	25.26	25.44
Services		5,527	5,401	95,674	94,080	17.31	17.42
Trade		31,262	31,223	783,250	779,396	25.05	24.96
All Industries		172,158	170,637	4,912,240	4,835,884	28.53	28.34
<u>British Columbia</u>		72,518	69,395	2,303,502	2,193,825	31.76	31.61
Animal products - edible		3,884	3,987	111,784	115,311	28.78	28.92
Lumber products		19,333	18,870	527,906	513,773	27.31	27.23
Plant products - edible		3,473	3,503	84,233	85,573	24.27	24.43
Pulp and paper		6,966	6,897	227,310	216,456	32.63	31.38
Iron and steel		26,140	23,452	929,171	850,199	35.55	36.25
Non-ferrous metal products		5,009	5,084	194,174	186,353	38.77	36.65
Logging		9,211	8,119	321,337	278,279	34.89	34.28
Mining		9,134	9,138	326,238	324,445	35.72	35.51
Transportation		12,557	12,503	415,884	411,946	33.12	32.95
Construction		11,437	10,119	303,622	272,078	26.55	26.89
Services		4,070	4,019	77,595	76,446	19.07	19.02
Trade		16,274	15,982	384,279	379,463	23.61	23.74
All Industries		138,560	132,577	4,221,937	4,023,489*	30.47	30.35

\* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Apr. 1 and Mar. 1, 1942, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Apr. 1 and Mar. 1.

(Preliminary Figures.)

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	April 1	March 1	April 1	March 1	April 1	March 1
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	184,840	179,640	\$ 5,230,490	\$ 4,979,775	\$ 28.30	\$ 27.72
Plant Products - edible	8,502	8,574	199,256	197,668	23.44	23.05
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	8,898	8,869	247,609	246,982	27.83	27.85
Textiles	36,488	35,352	747,087	706,210	20.47	19.98
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	10,675	10,631	235,028	231,775	22.02	21.80
Iron and steel	67,469	64,667	2,372,395	2,209,653	35.16	34.17
Communications	3,444	3,369	127,235	125,634	36.94	37.29
Transportation	9,032	8,418	285,912	260,257	31.66	30.92
Construction	10,376	11,374	282,111	313,129	27.19	27.53
Services	8,050	7,782	134,647	128,049	16.73	16.45
Trade	27,506	27,351	658,590	649,619	23.94	23.75
Montreal - All Industries	243,290	237,964	6,719,886	6,457,278	27.62	27.14
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	22,247	21,280	505,746	488,554	22.73	22.96
Chemicals and allied products	8,900	8,258	185,670	176,165	20.86	21.33
Iron and steel	3,967	3,643	129,271	122,061	32.59	33.51
Transportation	908	948	26,424	26,565*	29.10	28.02*
Construction	1,593	1,605	38,221	41,563	23.99	25.90
Services	1,168	1,011	16,722	14,998	14.32	14.83
Trade	2,827	2,732	56,597	53,396	20.02	19.54
Quebec - All Industries	29,034	27,852	651,383	632,642*	22.44	22.71*
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	165,969	163,189	5,063,672	4,918,740	30.51	30.14
Plant products - edible	11,664	11,788	281,349	282,303	24.12	23.95
Pulp and paper	15,483	16,039	487,045	497,102	31.46	30.99
Textiles	21,043	20,875	524,401	497,421	24.92	23.83
Chemicals and allied products	12,735	12,756	352,950	353,856	27.71	27.74
Electrical apparatus	11,065	10,770	337,023	326,786	30.46	30.34
Iron and steel	50,969	49,275	1,755,727	1,671,281	34.45	33.92
Communications	3,072	3,055	115,016	109,420	37.44	35.82
Transportation	7,331	7,204	232,042	229,653	31.65	31.88
Construction	4,910	4,957	163,685	164,446	33.34	33.17
Services	8,096	8,006	148,747	146,297	18.37	18.27
Trade	35,182	34,954	919,022	890,659	26.12	25.48
Toronto - All Industries	224,651	221,458	6,645,367	6,462,334	29.58	29.18
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	10,373	10,227	288,101	282,542	27.77	27.63
Pulp and paper	3,082	3,077	89,500	91,956	29.04	29.88
Iron and steel	3,080	2,959	92,440	86,379	30.01	29.19
Construction	2,676	2,844	73,236	74,595	27.37	26.23
Services	1,874	1,868	29,686	29,994	15.84	16.06
Trade	4,220	4,159	86,989	86,994	20.61	20.92
Ottawa - All Industries	20,635	20,609	519,205	513,356	25.16	24.91
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	51,313	50,920	1,658,094	1,621,577	32.31	31.85
Textiles	7,283	7,354	164,092	162,132	22.53	22.05
Electrical apparatus	5,938	5,907	206,777	203,368	34.82	34.43
Iron and steel	27,842	27,435	986,818	956,281	35.44	34.86
Construction	1,453	1,630	45,833	46,309	31.54	28.41
Trade	4,186	4,120	99,910	100,035	23.87	24.28
Hamilton - All Industries	59,272	58,976	1,861,174	1,823,597	31.40	30.92
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	32,943	32,265	1,322,816	1,287,356	40.15	39.90
Iron and steel	28,282	27,646	1,170,983	1,137,168	41.40	41.13
Construction	845	825	24,552	22,905	29.06	27.76
Trade	1,166	1,123	30,393	29,568	26.07	26.33
Windsor - All Industries	36,264	35,507	1,416,900	1,377,082	39.07	38.78
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	31,764	31,571	879,720	851,133	27.70	26.96
Animal products - edible	3,171	3,159	97,703	92,739	30.81	29.36
Textiles	4,121	4,033	76,709	76,190	18.61	18.89
Chemicals and allied products	4,561	4,449	127,514	123,310	27.96	27.72
Iron and steel	10,872	10,691	339,224	322,235	31.20	30.14
Communications	1,199	1,203	32,495	30,995	27.10	25.76
Transportation	2,752	2,807	87,143	86,183	31.67	30.70
Construction	1,642	1,779	41,655	46,354	25.37	26.06
Services	2,019	1,975	33,724	32,717	16.70	16.57
Trade	13,742	13,768	353,724	355,126	25.74	25.79
Winnipeg - All Industries	53,122	53,107	1,428,627	1,402,674	26.89	26.41
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	36,527	34,448	1,168,036	1,099,604	31.98	31.92
Lumber products	5,878	5,752	157,814	154,535	26.85	26.87
Iron and steel	19,683	17,688	699,191	636,635	35.52	35.99
Communications	2,439	2,351	64,558	60,777	26.47	25.85
Transportation	5,378	5,395	169,289	168,170	31.48	31.17
Construction	3,132	2,992	94,686	89,793	30.23	30.01
Services	2,838	2,831	54,643	53,413	19.25	18.87
Trade	12,628	12,308	301,225	295,534	23.85	24.01
Vancouver - All Industries	62,946	60,330	1,852,541	1,767,434	29.43	29.30

\* Revised.









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

**At the Beginning of**

**MAY, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

**For the Last Week in April**

+ + +

**(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)**



**OTTAWA**  
**June 30, 1942**

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL.

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Acting Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S. F.R.S.C.  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

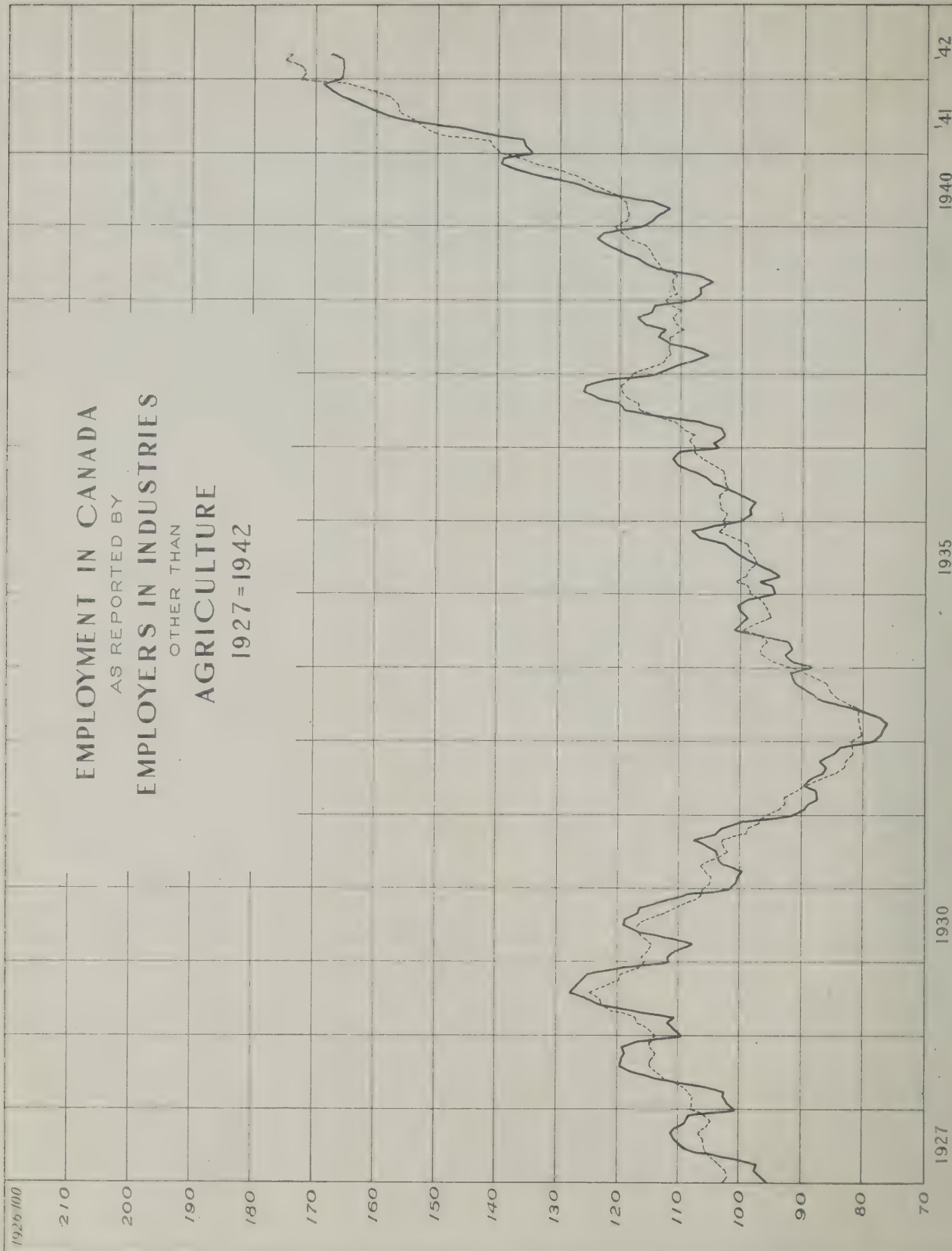
Employment showed a further advance at the beginning of May, when the 13,064 establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the addition of 21,740 persons to their working forces, bringing them to 1,674,665 at May 1. The index, (1926=100), rose from 165.2 at Apr. 1, to 167.4 at the date under review, while at May 1, 1941, the crude figure was 145.5. The general increase from Apr. 1 was rather less-than-average for the time of year, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index slightly receded from its all-time maximum of 175.0 at Apr. 1, to 173.7 at May 1. This decline is the fourth noted since the outbreak of war, the previous reductions in the corrected index during this period having taken place at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in 1940, and at Feb. 1, 1942. The latest adjusted index is the highest in the record, except that for the preceding month.

The general expansion in employment at the beginning of May was accompanied by an increase in the payrolls disbursed. The employees of the reporting firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade industries were paid the sum of \$47,887,408 at May 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was a per capita average of \$28.60. The weekly average reported at Apr. 1 had been \$28.41. Including those in financial institutions, the men and women in recorded employment at May 1 numbered 1,738,018, whose earnings amounted to \$49,795,070, an average of \$28.65 per worker. The average pay envelope of those employed by the same establishments at Apr. 1 had contained \$28.47.

There were seasonal reductions in employment in logging at the beginning of May, some 14,900 men having been laid off since Apr. 1. This decrease was unusually large for the time of year, although it was smaller than that reported at May 1, 1941. Mining also showed curtailment which rather exceeded the average. In the remaining industrial divisions, the trend of employment was upward. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, in which 14,900, 6,400 and 14,200 additional employees were reported, respectively. The increases in communications, services and trade were on a much smaller scale. In communications, transportation and services, the advances were above-normal for May 1; those in trade were less than usual. In construction, the number added to the payrolls was rather above the average, but the percentage gain was not equal to that reported at the beginning of May in the years since 1920.

Within the manufacturing division, there was especially important expansion in iron and steel, in which some 10,800 additional workers found employment. Animal food, lumber and chemical plants also reported substantial increases, while there was improvement on a smaller

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1927 = 1942



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



scale in textiles, beverages, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products. In many cases these advances were of a seasonal character; those in textiles were contra-seasonal. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, printing and publishing, tobacco and miscellaneous manufacturing plants were slacker; to some extent, the contractions in employment were seasonal.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears following the text dealing with earnings and with employment in the economic areas, and the larger cities.

For May 1, 1941, 12,542 firms had furnished data showing that they employed 1,450,542 persons, as compared with 1,408,138 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had then been reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1942, 167.4; 1941, 144.5; 1940, 114.3; 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3 and 1936, 99.5. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

As has been pointed out in recent bulletins on employment and earnings, the value of any comparison of the volume in employment as presently existing with that indicated at the opening of the war has been partly nullified by the seasonal movements in industry from the late summer to the early spring; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, after which fairly continuous seasonal curtailment usually reduces employment in the first few months of the year to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at May 1, 1942, with that at Sept. 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

Industrial activity in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth during the first thirty-two months of the war; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions particularly subject to such influence. Although these factors have recently reduced employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 39.9 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939 and May 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

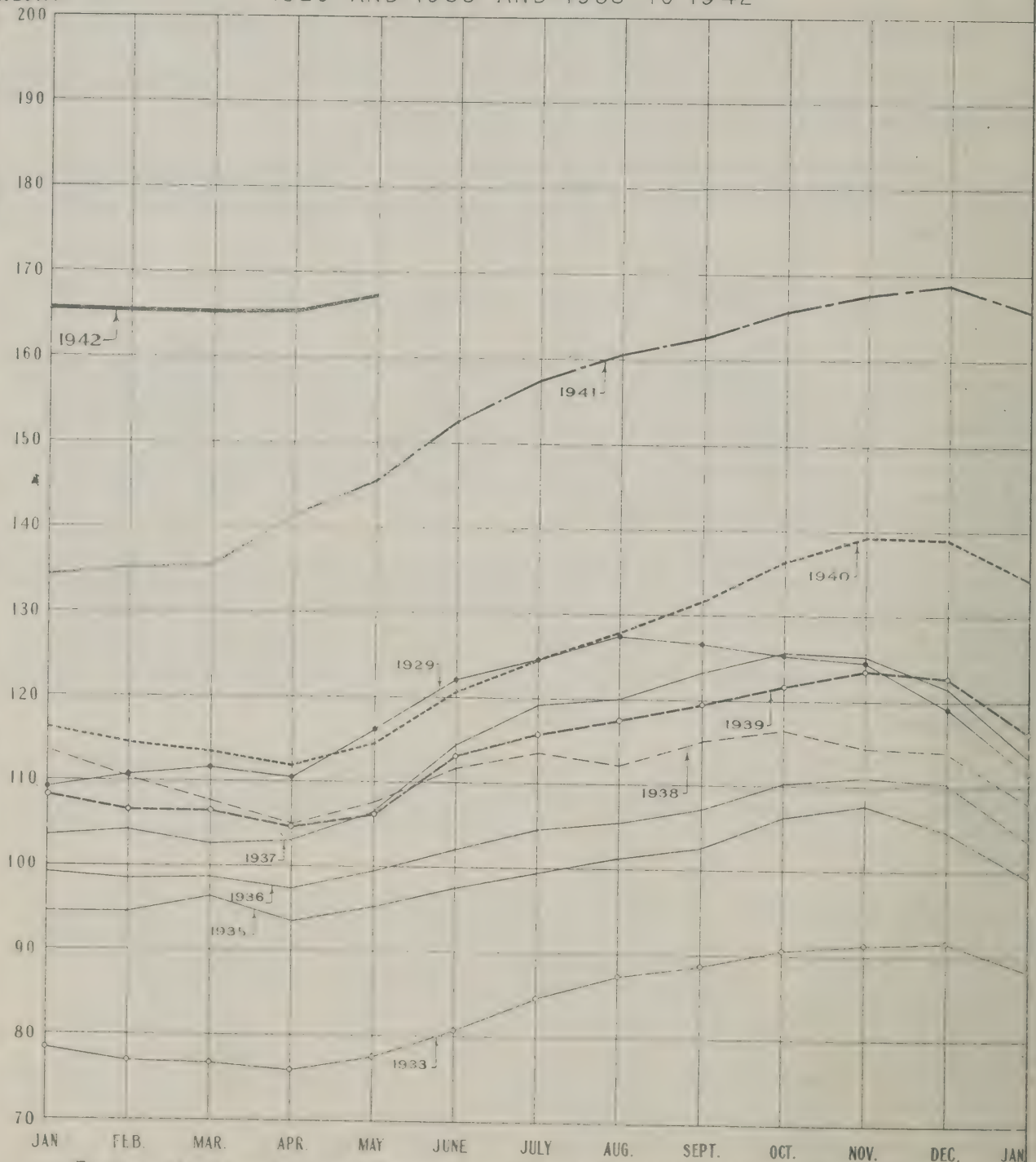
For obvious reasons, the response of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands has been substantially greater than that of any other class. From Sept. 1, 1939, to May 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 75½ p.c., while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of important seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction), was 4.1 p.c.

The durable goods industries have shown especially impressive gains; the index number in this class has risen from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 237.8 at May 1, 1942, or by 136.9 p.c. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted over 53 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at May 1, 1942. This proportion greatly exceeded that of 40 p.c. reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown pronounced expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 175.0 at May 1, 1942. This was an increase of 38.2 p.c. Activity in these industries is usually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in certain divisions, notably the food group. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

Although there has been important seasonal curtailment during the winter and early spring in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 4.1 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



these classes are largely responsible for the decline in this rate. Increase from 14.6 p.c. at Sept. 1, 1941, over Sept. 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-two months of the war; logging, 162.9 p.c., mining, three p.c., communications, 18.8 p.c., transportation, 15.7 p.c., services, 16.2 p.c. and trade, 13.8 p.c. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 28.3 p.c. In building, the increase of 64.5 p.c. at May 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1941, largely resulted from war-time requirements. There was also a gain of 5.3 p.c. in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments. On the other hand, highway construction showed a large decline from September, 1939. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The present tabulation of statistics<sup>1/</sup> of weekly payrolls is the fourteenth made in as many months, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for Apr. 1, 1941. However, the information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because many employers were unable to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation. The payroll figures obtained in the surveys for Apr. 1 and May 1, 1941, are therefore not wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. Comparisons with the corresponding period of last year will accordingly shortly be available. The statistics of the present bulletin are subject to revision.

The 13,064 establishments in eight leading industrial groups furnishing information at the beginning of May reported the distribution of \$47,887,408 in weekly salaries and wages

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NOTE:-- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at May 1 and at Apr. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and Apr. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1
<b>(a) Provinces</b>						
Maritime Provinces	117,240	116,449	3,132,842	3,073,681	26.72	26.40
Prince Edward Island	1,834	1,787	40,326	40,086	21.99	22.42
Nova Scotia	72,359	70,844	1,990,303	1,931,220	27.51	27.34
New Brunswick	43,047	44,018	1,102,213	1,102,395	25.60	25.04
Quebec	519,341	516,163	13,784,932	13,615,354	26.54	26.36
Ontario	713,932	709,595	21,415,329	21,138,536	30.00	29.79
Prairie Provinces	177,126	172,158	5,034,660	4,912,240	28.42	28.53
Manitoba	84,673	82,311	2,412,413	2,337,623	28.49	28.40
Saskatchewan	32,805	31,255	904,129	851,195	27.56	27.23
Alberta	59,648	58,592	1,718,118	1,723,422	28.80	29.41
British Columbia	147,026	138,560	4,519,645	4,221,937	30.74	30.47
CANADA	1,674,665	1,652,925	47,887,408	46,961,748	28.60	28.41
<b>(b) Cities.</b>						
Montreal	247,258	243,335	6,872,684	6,720,992	27.80	27.62
Quebec City	29,964	29,066	683,988	651,947	22.83	22.43
Toronto	227,403	224,634	6,746,573	6,644,827	29.67	29.58
Ottawa	20,633	20,652	518,888	519,783	25.15	25.17
Hamilton	60,308	59,272	1,898,157	1,861,174	31.47	31.40
Windsor	36,504	36,264	1,447,138	1,416,900	39.64	39.07
Winnipeg	54,400	53,122	1,474,633	1,428,637	27.11	26.89
Vancouver	68,461	62,946	2,064,936	1,852,541	30.16	29.43
<b>(c) Industries.</b>						
Manufacturing	1,053,500	1,038,599	30,751,881	30,053,057	29.19	28.94
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	553,023	540,286	17,817,540	17,227,413	32.22	31.89
Non-Durable Goods	482,251	480,694	12,305,789	12,217,304	25.52	25.42
Electric Light and Power	18,226	17,619	628,552	608,340	34.49	34.53
Logging	47,027	61,931	1,001,861	1,254,854	21.30	20.26
Mining	81,076	81,762	2,823,838	2,870,888	34.83	35.11
Communications	27,702	27,189	767,508	761,839	27.71	28.02
Transportation	131,134	124,721	4,523,068	4,319,807	34.49	34.64
Construction and Maintenance	137,444	123,221	3,536,082	3,289,738	25.73	26.54
Services	39,272	38,491	679,372	653,740	17.30	16.98
Trade	157,510	157,011	3,803,798	3,777,825	24.15	24.06
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,674,665	1,652,925	47,887,408	46,961,748	28.60	28.41
Finance	63,353	63,451	1,907,662	1,896,344	30.11	29.89
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,738,018	1,716,376	49,795,070	48,858,092	28.65	28.47

<sup>1/</sup> This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



to the 1,674,665 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,652,925 workers at the first of April, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to \$46,961,748. This gain of 1.3 p.c. in the number of recorded employees at May 1 was accompanied by an increase of \$925,660, or two p.c., in the aggregate payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$28.60, was higher by 19 cents than the previous maximum average of \$28.41 paid at Apr. 1.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,652,810 employees of the 13,037 co-operating establishments were given as \$46,959,087, paid on or about Apr. 1 for services rendered in the last week in March. The per capita average based on this total was also \$28.41. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

The Table on page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 8 and 9 give information for certain industries in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.- Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basis period for an index number of earnings, the statistics of payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May, have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total number of wage-earners engaged in industries other than agriculture, governmental, educational, domestic and personal service in the Dominion. The presentation of the payroll data in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole, are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	<u>All Industries</u>			<u>Manufacturing</u>		
<u>1941</u>	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>
June 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
<u>1942</u>						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.60	120.4	137.4	29.19

The increase of 9.5 p.c. in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 34 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 124.0, is the maximum in the period of observation. The all-industries per capita average rose from \$28.41 at Apr. 1. to \$29.60 at May 1. These two are the highest in the record. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the elapsed months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 20.4 p.c. in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 37.4 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$29.19 paid on or about May 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing an increase of \$3.62 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the eleven months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with overtime work. As already stated, the recent losses in employment in certain classes of manufactures, as in a number of non-manufacturing divisions, have taken place mainly in groups in which the average earnings are ordinarily lower than in the heavy manufacturing industries, a change in the composition of the total working force which has tended to raise the per capita average. Accordingly, it may be concluded that the more recently recorded increases in the per capita average for manufacturing as well as in the more general figures, are, to some extent, seasonal in character.

Earnings by Industries.- The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,053,500, were paid \$30,751,881 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,038,599 persons at the beginning of April, when they had reported the distribution of \$30,053,057 in weekly earnings to their staffs. There was thus an increase of \$698,824 in the payroll of factory employees for the week ending May 1. The increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 2.3 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly continued to mount, rising from \$28.94 received on or about Apr. 1, to \$29.19 at May 1. These two are the highest per capita figures yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls also showed a relatively larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 2.4 p.c., while the weekly payrolls rose by 3.4 p.c. since Apr. 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 29.2 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of earnings had mounted by 51 p.c.; this growth is partly due to overtime payments and the cost-of-living allowance. Of the total increase indicated in manufacturing as a whole at May 1, 1942, as compared with Apr. 1, \$538,631 was reported in the iron and steel division. Employment and payrolls in this group have risen by 41.1 p.c. and 62.8 p.c., respectively, since June 1, 1941.

In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 0.3 p.c. from April, while the earnings rose by 0.7 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 12.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the indicated payrolls has amounted to 23.4 p.c.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products, with those in electric light and power plants coming in second place. The earnings in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers, while overtime payments also enter into the situation.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of women are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In comparing the earnings reported in various industries, it must again be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is an important factor in the averages, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.



Employment in logging showed a further seasonal decrease, amounting to 24.1 p.c., while the aggregate payrolls declined by 20.2 p.c. As a result of these changes, the per capita weekly average showed a gain, rising from \$20.26 paid at Apr. 1, to \$21.30 paid at May 1. The difference is largely due to the retention of the more highly paid workers as operations in many camps drew to a close. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

There was a further reduction of 0.8 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by 1.7 p.c. The statistics show that 81,076 persons were paid \$2,823,838 at May 1; this was a per capita figure of \$34.83. The average pay envelope of those employed at Apr. 1 had contained \$35.11.

In communications, there was an increase of 1.9 p.c. in employment, while the recorded payrolls rose only by 0.7 p.c. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a decline, falling from \$28.02 at Apr. 1, to \$27.71 paid at May 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 131,134 men and women at May 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,523,068. The former figure was higher by 5.1 p.c. than that at Apr. 1, while the payrolls increased by 4.7 p.c. The average earnings were rather lower, the per capita figure being \$34.49, compared with that of \$34.64 paid at Apr. 1.

Moderate seasonal gains were indicated in construction, in which the personnel increased by 11.5 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 7.9 p.c. There was expansion in employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; in highway and railway work, the reported payrolls were also higher, while those in building were rather lower. The per capita average earnings gained in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but those in building were smaller. The average in construction as a whole was also less, falling from \$26.54 at Apr. 1, to \$25.73 at May 1.

The service establishments furnishing returns reported two p.c. more employees, with an increase of 3.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The average earnings therefore showed an advance, rising from \$16.98 at Apr. 1 to \$17.30 at May 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 60 p.c. of those included in the service industry.

There was a gain of 0.3 p.c. in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were greater by 0.7 p.c. The per capita earnings were therefore slightly higher, being \$24.15 at May 1, as compared with \$24.06 at Apr. 1.

In the financial group, 63,353 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,907,662 at May 1, a per capita average of \$30.11. In the last return, the employees of the co-operating financial institutions had aggregated 63,451, with weekly earnings of \$1,896,344, an average of \$29.89 per person. The inclusion of the data for the financial division raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$28.47 at Apr. 1, and \$28.65 at May 1. Without the statistics for this group, the weekly average at the former date was \$28.41, and at the latter, \$28.60.

Earnings by Provinces.—Firms in New Brunswick reported further reductions in employment, and there was an insignificant decline in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed in that province. In Alberta, there was also a falling-off in the reported earnings, but in the remaining areas employment and aggregate payrolls increased. The largest gains were in British Columbia and Ontario.

The weekly average per capita earnings in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were higher at May 1 than at Apr. 1.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in the economic areas are given in Table 8. Manufacturing again reported heightened employment in each

of the areas, accompanied by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments, so that the average per capita earnings generally advanced. There were also gains in both cases in construction and services, while employment and payrolls in transportation generally increased, except in the Maritime Provinces, where there was a seasonal slackening in activity. The only exception to the generally downward movement in logging was British Columbia.

Earnings by Cities.- The number of employees and the total weekly payrolls disbursed at May 1 by the firms co-operating in seven of the eight leading cities for which statistics are tabulated were higher than at Apr. 1. In these seven centres, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the per capita figures were also greater. In Ottawa, however, employment on the whole was rather quieter, and there was a falling-off in the reported earnings. As in the provinces, the general trends in manufacturing were upward, while there were variations in the movements in other industrial divisions within the cities.

Table 9 gives statistics of employment and earnings for leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments  
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the period of observation:-

Apr. 1	97.5	Aug. 1	106.5	Dec. 1	118.5	Apr. 1	126.0
May 1	99.8	Sept. 1	109.5	Jan. 1	116.7	May 1	126.9
June 1	100.0	Oct. 1	110.4	Feb. 1	125.0		
July 1	102.3	Nov. 1	115.4	Mar. 1	128.0		

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in all provinces except New Brunswick, where a seasonal decline was indicated. The largest gains were in British Columbia. Activity in all provinces was at a decidedly higher level than at May 1 in 1941, or any other year for which information is on record.

Maritime Provinces.- On the whole, the advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces was below the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; the index was nevertheless at its peak for that date in the record. Nine hundred and thirty-two firms reported 117,240 employees, or 791 more than at Apr. 1, 1942. The tendency was favourable in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but seasonal curtailment in logging operations in New Brunswick resulted in a general decrease in employment in that province, in spite of improvement in certain other classes.

Activity in the Maritime Provinces, taken as a unit, was seasonally reduced in logging camps; there was also a relatively small decline in transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing was rather brisker, mainly in the iron and steel and chemical divisions. Construction showed considerable improvement, and mining, communications, services and trade reported minor gains.

The 882 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 102,096 persons, being greater by 946 than at Apr. 1, 1941. The index then stood at 136.5, compared with 156.7 at May 1, 1942.

Quebec.- The upward movement was resumed in Quebec, according to 3,295 employers of 819,341 men and women, as against 516,163 in the preceding month. This increase of 3,178 was



not so large as that noted at May 1, 1941, being also smaller than the average gain at that date in the experience of the last twenty-one years. However, the level of employment was higher than at any other May 1 for which information is available.

Further important improvement took place in manufacturing as compared with Apr. 1; there were moderate additions to staffs in a number of industries, notably in tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. The expansion in the last-named was the largest. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper and a few other classes were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, nearly 6,600 men being laid off in this industry; trade also released a few employees. On the other hand, communications, transportation, building, highway construction and services showed greater activity, the increase in transportation and in the construction group as a whole being considerable. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 3,121 firms had reported 424,278 employees, or 10,614 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 146.8, many points lower than that of 177.9 at the date under review.

Ontario.- There was further industrial expansion in Ontario; the movement was seasonal, but the gain was below average according to the experience of earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while large seasonal contractions were noted in logging. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable increases in lumber, chemical and iron and steel plants, together with smaller advances in animal food, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber and tobacco factories were slacker.

The working forces of the 5,636 co-operating establishments included 713,932 persons, compared with 709,595 at Apr. 1. The latest index, (175.9), was higher than in any other month in the period of observation.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1941, had increased considerably, according to statistics from 5,413 employers whose staffs aggregated 633,790. The index was then 156.4.

Prairie Provinces. - Manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity in the Prairie Area, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction. In the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the animal food, textile and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, mining and logging were seasonally slacker.

Statements were compiled from 1,814 firms in these provinces, whose employees increased from 172,158 at the beginning of April, to 176,826 at May 1. This advance, to which all three provinces in the Prairie area contributed, was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1941, but approximated the average at May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 130.7, was several points above that of 124.1 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other May in the record. Statistics for May 1, 1941, had been received from 1,804 establishments, providing work for 167,881 men and women.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further marked increases; these were on a scale considerably above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last twenty-one years. The latest index was 158.8, the maximum to date in this record. An aggregate payroll of 147,026 persons was reported by the 1,387 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1942, who had 138,560 on their staffs at Apr. 1, 1942. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing showed heightened activity; the gains in logging and services were small, while those in manufacturing were particularly large. Within this division, food, lumber and iron and steel plants showed the greatest additions to the working forces. The expansion in iron and steel factories was the largest on record. There were moderate declines in mining and trade at the beginning of May.

For May 1, 1941, 1,318 firms had reported 122,507 workers, as compared with 119,174 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.



### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported heightened employment; considerable improvement was indicated in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while little general change was shown in Ottawa. Except in Vancouver, the gains were on a smaller scale than those noted at May 1, 1941, but employment at the latest date in each of these centres was in greater volume than at the beginning of May of any earlier year of the record. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, new all-time highs were indicated.

Montreal.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in iron and steel factories; textile, tobacco and beverage plants were also busier, while small declines were noted in a number of industries. The 1,913 co-operating employers reported 247,258 persons on their payrolls, compared with 243,335 at Apr. 1. This increase was not equal to that of May 1, 1941, being also below the average at the same date in earlier years of the record. Nevertheless, reported employment reached a new all-time maximum at the beginning of May, 1942. The 1,813 establishments furnishing data for the same date in 1941, had increased their employees to 206,840, from 200,859 at the beginning of April of last year.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 228 firms with 29,964 employees, as against 29,066 at Apr. 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, but the trend was also upward in construction, services and trade. The general gain was smaller than that recorded at May 1, 1941, although it exceeded the average at the beginning of May in preceding years. The index, at 214.3, was at its highest point in the record. The 216 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1941, had reported 21,823 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Construction and maintenance, transportation, services, trade and manufacturing showed heightened activity in Toronto. The largest gains took place in the last-named, in which the additions in iron and steel and chemical products were most outstanding. According to information obtained from 1,971 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 227,403, as compared with 224,634 at Apr. 1. This advance was not so large as that indicated at May 1 of last spring, but exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1941, when statistics had been received from 1,875 establishments employing 191,638 assistants, or 5,608 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 149.7, compared with 176.9 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- The trend in manufacturing and services was moderately upward in Ottawa, but construction was quieter; 252 employers reported staffs aggregating 20,633, compared with 20,652 in the preceding month. The index, at 156.6, was many points higher than at the same date of last spring, although a decidedly larger advance had then been indicated. Two hundred and forty firms had made returns for May 1, 1941, and their employees had numbered 19,131, compared with 18,749 in the month before.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 60,308 was employed by the 345 co-operating establishments, as against 59,272 in their last report. Manufacturing was considerably more active, while the various non-manufacturing divisions showed slight improvement. Industrial employment in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been recorded by the 337 reporting employers, whose personnel included 51,300 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a further gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 204 firms with 36,504 workers, compared with 36,264 in the preceding month. The moderate improvement took place largely in manufacturing, (mainly in textile and beverage plants), and in construction, transportation and trade. Additions to their payrolls had also been indicated by the 195 industries reporting at May 1, 1941, when they employed 31,199 persons. Employment was then at a much lower level, the index standing at 227.9, as compared with 268.6 at the date under review.



Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 560 co-operating employers had a staff of 54,400, compared with 53,122 at Apr. 1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been noted in the 556 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 49,879 men and women.

Vancouver.- The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased substantially in Vancouver; especially important expansion was noted in iron and steel factories. Transportation and construction were also brisker, while trade reported a falling-off. According to data received from 607 firms in this city, they had enlarged their working forces from 62,946 persons at Apr. 1 to 68,461 at May 1. The index was many points higher than at the beginning of May, 1941, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 582 co-operating employers, whose staffs had included 49,682 men and women.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was further important expansion in manufacturing operations at the beginning of May. The increase of 14,901 in the reported personnel considerably exceeded the average number added to the payrolls at May 1 in the years since 1920, although it was smaller than the gain indicated at that date in 1941 and in three of the nineteen pre-war years for which data are available; the percentage increase, however, was slightly below normal for the beginning of May. Returns were tabulated from 7,277 establishments with a combined payroll of 1,053,500 men and women, as compared with 1,038,599 in the preceding month. This increase of 1.4 p.c. raised the index, (1926=100), from 199.4 at Apr. 1, to a new all-time peak of 202.3 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1941 had been 162.3. There was thus an increase of 24.6 p.c. over the twelve months; the gain indicated at May 1, 1941, over the same date in 1940 had been 29.1 p.c.

Reflecting the less-than-normal percentage gain at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight decline, falling from 201.1 at Apr. 1 to 200.8 at the beginning of May. This is only the fourth occasion since the outbreak of war on which the upward movement of the seasonally-adjusted index has been checked. However, the latest figure was higher than in any earlier month of the record except Apr. 1, 1942.

A large proportion of the increase in manufacturing as a whole was reported in iron and steel plants, which absorbed 10,641 additional workers. The animal food, lumber, chemical, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, textile and clay, glass and stone divisions also showed expansion. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing and tobacco factories reported curtailment in employment, which in some cases was seasonal in character.

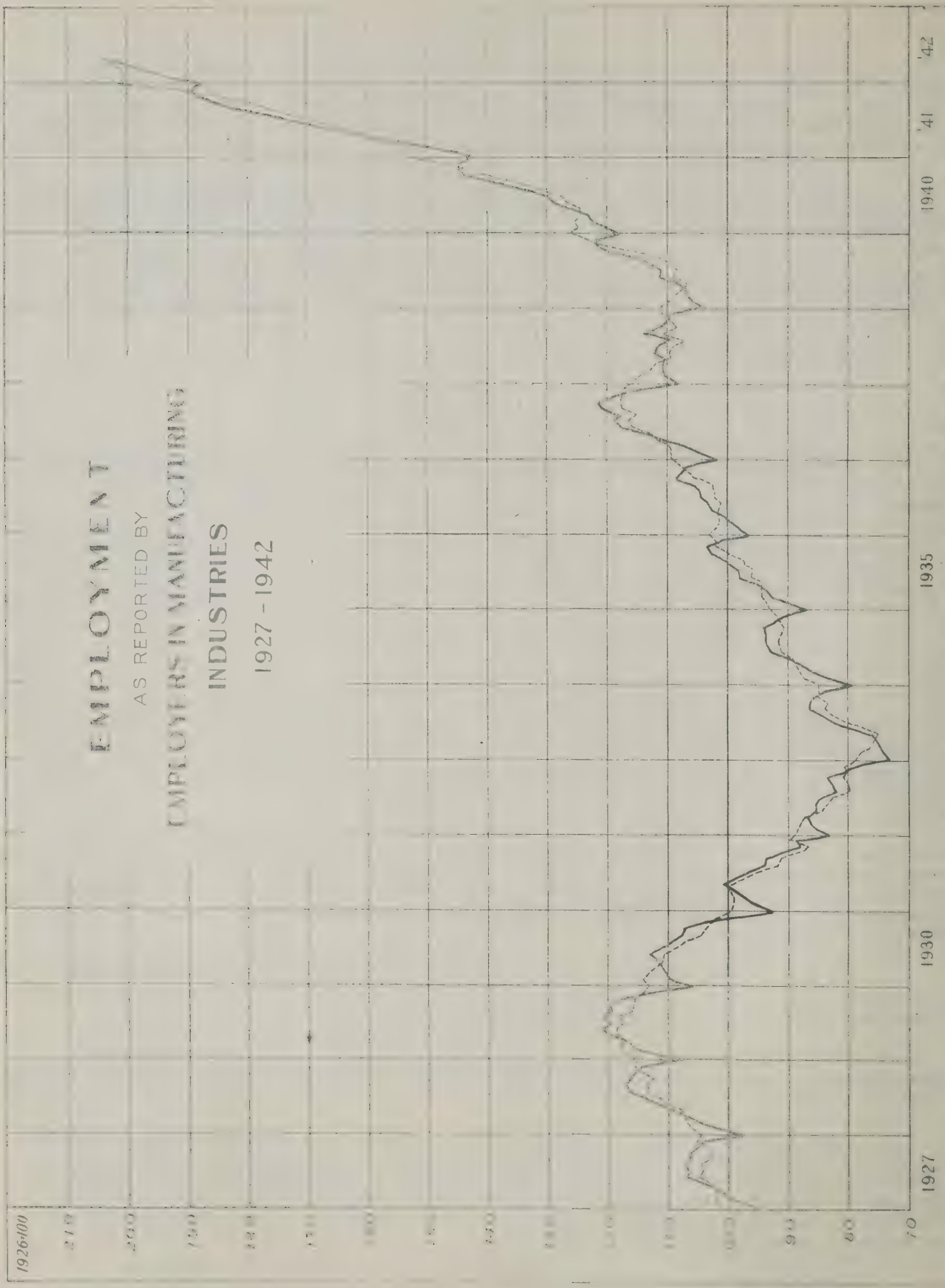
For May 1, 1941, information had been received from 6,883 factories, employing 843,560 persons, an increase of 21,335 from their Apr. 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then also been made in the iron and steel division.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1942, 202.3; 1941, 162.3; 1940, 125.7; 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8 and 1936, 102.7.

Logging.- There were seasonal declines in logging on a scale exceeding the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; however, the general reduction was smaller than at May 1, 1941, when the index, at 107.9, was considerably below the latest figure of 158.5. This is the highest for May 1 in the record of 21 years. The 462 co-operating firms employed 47,027 men, or 14,904 fewer than at the beginning of April. There were general losses except in British Columbia, where a moderate gain was indicated.

Mining.- Returns were received from 426 mine operators with 81,076 persons in their employ, as against 81,762 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slackier and there was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, but improvement was shown in the quarrying and other non-metallic mineral division. Employment in mining as a whole was at a slightly lower level than at May 1, 1941; the index then stood at 174.8, compared with

Chart 3



The heavy line is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



173.5 at the date under review.

Communications.- An increase was indicated in employment on telephones and telegraphs. The index in communications was higher than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had been noted. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 27,702 persons, compared with 27,189 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Transportation.- The expansion in transportation was pronounced, considerably exceeding the average advance at May 1 in the last 21 years. Improvement was indicated in the three branches of transportation - steam railway, local and water. The gain in the last-named was greatest. A personnel of 131,134 men and women was employed by the 558 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 124,721 employees at Apr. 1. The index stood at 104.1, as compared with 99.2 at the beginning of May, 1941. The latest index was the highest for May in any year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.- The trend of employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance was seasonally upward. The largest increase took place in work on the highways. On the whole, 14,223 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,463 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 137,444. The number taken on was smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, but was above the average for May 1 in the period, 1921-1941; the percentage gain, however, was below normal. The latest index, at 109.3, was lower than that of 120.0 reported at the beginning of May in 1941.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 615 firms in these industries having 39,272 workers, as against 38,491 in their last report. The increase was above average, although it was not so large as that noted at May 1 in either 1940 or 1941. Employment was at its peak for the first of May in this record of over twenty-one years.

Trade.- Moderate additions to staffs were reported in retail trade, while wholesale houses released some employees. The general gain was less-than-normal for the season. Nevertheless, the level of activity was above that at May 1 in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1941, when the index was slightly higher. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,200, enlarged their forces by 499 persons to 157,510 at the date under review.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100.)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	-	-	-	100.6	104.5	99.0	-	-	-	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	-	-	-	103.0	110.1	108.5	-	-	-	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.8	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.5	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1942.  
100.0      7.0      .1      4.3      2.6      31.0      42.6      10.6      5.1      2.0      3.5      8.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1942.

14.8                      1.8                      13.6                      1.2                      3.6                      2.2                      3.2                      4.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	83.2	131.9	131.3
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	202.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1942.

100.0      62.9      2.5      4.9      1.7      7.8      8.2      2.3      9.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1942	Apr.1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937
Manufacturing	62.9	202.3	199.4	162.3	125.7	108.4	110.6	113.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	168.8	162.3	160.7	137.4	126.9	124.4	125.6
Fur and products	.2	121.0	117.2	121.2	115.9	94.1	94.4	97.9
Leather and products	1.7	139.6	142.7	134.8	122.5	111.1	108.5	117.8
Boots and shoes	1.1	130.1	133.2	129.3	120.5	113.1	112.7	120.1
Lumber and products	3.7	115.7	113.9	108.7	85.8	77.3	77.3	83.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	103.4	101.2	99.2	74.5	66.1	66.3	72.8
Furniture	.6	113.5	114.6	110.8	89.8	83.1	80.2	88.3
Other lumber products	.9	163.7	160.8	141.7	120.4	108.7	109.9	113.2
Musical instruments	.1	87.9	91.2	86.1	61.5	41.6	46.7	45.9
Plant products - edible	2.6	135.1	136.2	129.8	115.4	107.7	107.4	103.7
Pulp and paper products	4.9	132.1	132.8	124.8	112.9	105.1	103.0	107.4
Pulp and paper	2.2	123.4	123.2	115.1	101.6	90.7	90.9	98.7
Paper products	.9	186.5	188.9	162.8	139.9	130.3	129.5	133.0
Printing and publishing	1.8	124.9	126.2	124.3	118.1	114.9	109.8	110.1
Rubber products	1.0	126.7	127.2	131.0	108.4	105.5	100.5	104.6
Textile products	8.8	169.5	169.0	158.9	144.9	120.4	122.3	128.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	177.4	177.8	168.2	158.2	125.0	128.5	142.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	128.9	129.6	124.5	122.2	95.3	98.3	102.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	205.4	206.3	185.9	171.8	122.8	117.3	150.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	581.1	580.4	573.6	510.7	448.0	487.1	548.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	143.7	145.4	142.1	141.3	121.4	122.4	128.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	174.0	171.6	156.9	136.6	116.6	121.2	120.4
Other textile products	1.1	173.5	173.2	163.7	135.3	115.6	106.7	112.3
Tobacco	.8	156.9	166.0	116.5	134.5	91.2	101.0	101.7
Beverages	.8	232.2	222.3	202.2	171.6	163.9	162.3	154.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	583.4	571.5	306.7	190.4	159.8	166.4	154.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	130.5	128.5	128.9	95.5	82.2	82.4	89.7
Electric light and power	1.1	143.2	138.4	143.1	133.9	126.3	121.6	114.3
Electrical apparatus	2.0	242.7	238.6	201.8	143.8	125.5	136.8	138.7
Iron and steel products	23.3	286.9	279.0	196.8	122.2	97.3	104.5	109.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	244.7	244.2	203.8	151.6	123.8	124.5	141.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	252.4	251.7	215.1	132.9	115.0	123.2	128.3
Agricultural implements	.6	122.5	118.5	107.3	77.7	59.8	72.5	74.1
Land vehicles	8.8	232.1	230.4	176.9	112.3	92.3	99.4	103.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	276.8	280.7	256.8	164.9	148.9	151.9	164.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.4	894.1	760.6	396.5	170.9	66.7	82.7	79.2
Heating appliances	.3	157.3	160.4	157.6	134.8	124.0	118.5	127.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	279.2	279.2	224.8	137.5	103.2	123.2	119.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	282.4	285.6	224.5	122.6	101.1	113.5	121.3
Other iron and steel products	5.7	451.8	436.1	225.3	129.6	100.3	103.0	109.1
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	334.8	331.8	260.7	175.9	154.6	156.6	151.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	192.9	190.8	172.8	165.2	150.1	156.9	146.2
Miscellaneous	.8	322.1	326.1	199.5	156.5	140.3	137.2	133.7
LOGGING	2.8	158.5	208.7	107.9	60.5	51.0	97.5	86.7
MINING	4.9	173.5	175.0	174.8	164.5	155.8	149.7	147.4
Coal	1.6	94.9	97.4	92.3	86.2	82.3	85.7	84.1
Metallic ores	2.7	355.4	357.3	367.2	353.1	334.0	306.1	296.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	157.2	153.6	145.9	135.0	123.4	123.4	131.5
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	103.7	101.8	92.8	83.8	82.0	82.5	82.9
Telegraphs	.4	119.8	117.3	109.9	90.0	90.6	90.1	93.9
Telephones	1.3	99.3	97.5	88.1	82.1	79.7	80.4	79.9
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	104.1	99.0	99.2	88.8	81.4	83.9	85.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	149.8	146.2	144.1	128.7	120.9	114.0	117.4
Steam railways	4.4	92.6	91.6	85.9	77.2	70.7	72.4	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	95.6	74.2	98.1	89.1	77.8	96.9	89.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.2	109.3	98.0	120.0	68.4	94.2	88.2	71.4
Building	3.4	132.4	131.3	127.2	54.0	46.2	46.8	45.2
Highway	2.7	114.0	89.0	142.8	91.7	182.9	160.9	106.3
Railway	2.1	81.6	72.6	91.8	61.4	60.3	61.9	65.2
SERVICES	2.3	176.3	172.8	165.6	138.2	133.2	131.9	125.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	167.1	164.5	156.2	130.4	125.6	124.1	116.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	192.1	187.1	182.0	151.8	146.3	144.2	139.6
TRADE	9.4	153.5	153.0	154.5	138.3	135.1	131.3	128.4
Retail	7.2	160.6	159.8	162.4	143.6	141.3	137.7	135.3
Wholesale	2.2	134.3	134.7	133.3	124.6	119.3	116.8	113.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	167.4	165.2	145.5	114.3	106.2	107.4	106.3

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	May 1 1942	Apr.1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	39.9	172.4	171.8	143.9	121.8	98.7	100.9	111.7
	Lumber products	3.7	97.9	101.2	93.3	94.1	62.9	63.0	83.4
	Pulp and paper	4.5	189.1	190.7	173.7	157.8	135.7	140.7	166.2
	Textile products	3.7	118.3	118.7	118.4	110.1	84.9	82.6	89.6
	Iron and steel	18.8	262.5	259.3	174.8	130.2	105.0	108.3	128.3
	Other manufactures	9.2	137.6	136.4	141.2	121.8	105.6	109.7	102.4
	Logging	3.1	163.8	233.0	134.7	75.0	58.5	174.8	119.0
	Mining	14.6	113.2	112.6	119.1	111.7	109.7	113.2	109.4
	Communications	2.1	114.7	111.6	102.4	89.3	86.3	87.0	85.2
	Transportation	13.3	135.3	136.7	102.5	98.3	84.0	81.6	92.0
	Construction	16.1	198.4	173.0	165.9	98.5	99.1	119.8	126.8
	Services	2.0	276.4	271.7	240.2	184.4	170.2	168.0	163.3
	Trade	8.9	168.4	167.6	163.4	136.0	127.2	127.4	122.1
	All Industries	100.0	156.7	155.6	136.5	112.8	100.2	107.3	110.7
Quebec	Manufacturing	68.4	213.4	211.6	166.4	129.8	110.5	113.6	114.9
	Lumber products	2.5	120.4	121.4	119.8	89.2	83.8	83.1	85.7
	Pulp and paper	5.9	127.6	128.1	119.8	108.0	100.0	96.7	101.2
	Textile products	14.9	193.1	192.9	178.9	161.6	135.0	138.7	141.7
	Iron and steel	21.0	320.4	313.9	194.4	113.8	84.3	95.9	99.3
	Other manufactures	24.1	218.0	216.3	169.5	133.6	118.1	119.2	116.4
	Logging	4.0	254.0	308.3	126.8	61.7	37.3	127.6	114.8
	Mining	2.7	304.2	303.8	286.6	283.3	261.8	256.7	246.9
	Communications	1.4	102.4	100.1	90.5	77.9	74.6	74.8	74.7
	Transportation	6.6	96.0	87.6	96.2	82.7	76.5	85.6	80.3
	Construction	8.0	101.9	93.6	99.1	54.3	134.8	106.4	59.7
	Services	2.2	162.6	159.9	146.1	120.7	117.6	121.0	109.4
	Trade	6.7	163.1	163.3	161.9	148.3	142.0	141.9	134.4
	All Industries	100.0	177.9	176.8	146.8	113.9	111.6	112.6	105.2
Ontario	Manufacturing	70.9	201.1	199.6	167.3	126.9	109.3	111.4	115.7
	Lumber products	2.9	95.6	90.8	89.2	73.1	65.6	66.6	72.9
	Pulp and paper	5.0	130.5	131.3	123.6	112.9	107.3	104.8	106.7
	Textile products	8.3	146.7	146.6	140.1	131.0	108.1	108.9	118.8
	Iron and steel	28.4	284.3	281.1	219.7	133.7	108.2	113.5	119.3
	Other manufactures	26.3	206.3	205.5	170.2	137.3	121.9	124.0	124.9
	Logging	1.5	116.4	164.7	75.0	35.1	23.9	68.1	49.2
	Mining	4.0	292.3	289.0	307.4	292.5	270.7	245.2	242.5
	Communications	1.5	94.5	93.2	82.8	78.9	76.9	79.3	80.4
	Transportation	5.3	100.5	94.1	93.7	84.5	76.6	80.1	82.4
	Construction	5.6	104.3	99.6	133.5	74.9	73.9	82.7	70.1
	Services	2.2	203.4	199.7	193.3	161.3	156.7	155.1	148.1
	Trade	9.0	158.2	157.9	163.0	145.0	142.5	136.9	135.4
	All Industries	100.0	175.9	174.8	156.4	121.0	107.9	109.9	111.2
Ontario Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	37.1	165.8	163.6	154.9	110.7	102.3	104.9	105.8
	Lumber products	2.2	134.9	144.7	134.0	91.6	99.4	97.2	101.6
	Pulp and paper	2.3	103.9	105.6	104.1	99.4	101.6	95.3	96.1
	Textile products	3.0	230.5	220.7	200.9	156.7	133.7	134.2	141.6
	Iron and steel	13.7	139.2	137.3	109.3	86.5	75.3	84.4	83.4
	Other manufactures	15.9	215.3	210.0	166.7	140.1	131.0	129.8	131.5
	Logging	1.4	137.3	257.2	107.1	58.0	40.2	54.0	37.7
	Mining	6.9	138.2	147.5	120.3	106.7	99.8	97.7	90.4
	Communications	2.4	112.6	109.9	104.4	87.7	87.5	85.9	86.6
	Transportation	17.2	109.0	106.4	106.7	96.3	88.0	84.5	89.2
	Construction	13.8	97.4	76.0	122.6	67.1	65.3	55.5	62.6
	Services	3.2	150.4	145.3	145.9	120.9	117.2	109.4	107.2
	Trade	18.0	131.0	128.6	130.2	120.2	118.3	114.5	113.4
	All Industries	100.0	150.9	127.2	124.1	100.2	94.5	91.5	93.2
British Columbia	Manufacturing	54.1	221.6	201.9	152.7	117.2	105.4	103.7	104.8
	Lumber products	13.5	145.5	141.9	130.4	99.6	90.9	90.5	95.7
	Pulp and paper	4.7	155.4	154.9	146.5	123.1	103.3	110.4	119.5
	Textile products	1.1	199.3	196.6	175.0	139.2	130.1	128.7	130.9
	Iron and steel	21.6	689.1	551.5	233.0	115.3	84.5	89.9	86.2
	Other manufactures	13.2	158.6	151.0	148.9	134.1	127.5	118.5	113.5
	Logging	6.4	127.7	125.6	118.7	87.7	102.4	97.2	101.5
	Mining	6.0	106.8	110.2	117.9	108.7	106.5	109.8	107.0
	Communications	2.4	122.4	120.9	113.9	107.9	110.0	106.1	106.7
	Transportation	8.8	98.1	95.1	103.3	92.6	91.9	92.2	90.7
	Construction	8.6	105.4	95.0	106.2	74.8	74.8	85.4	89.7
	Services	2.8	140.9	138.5	142.2	126.7	120.6	114.0	109.2
	Trade	10.9	158.8	160.8	157.3	136.8	136.3	134.5	132.4
	All Industries	100.0	158.8	149.6	132.7	107.2	103.3	102.8	103.4
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	158.8	149.6	132.7	107.2	103.3	102.8	103.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1942	Apr. 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	75.4	195.2	193.6	155.3	122.2	105.6	109.7	108.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	146.0	146.5	140.0	131.9	119.6	120.5	110.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	172.6	133.1	120.4	115.4	114.3	107.3	109.0
Textiles	14.8	177.1	176.0	159.5	142.1	121.8	125.3	121.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.5	171.2	165.5	141.6	123.6	112.2	117.9	111.1
Iron and steel	27.8	275.0	270.4	178.8	110.0	83.7	95.3	96.8
Other manufactures	21.3	170.5	171.3	146.8	118.3	106.9	107.8	110.1
Communications	1.4	72.3	70.3	65.5	66.8	64.3	65.0	64.6
Transportation	4.3	87.8	74.3	96.4	88.7	82.0	93.3	93.0
Construction	4.5	69.0	64.3	62.0	44.8	44.6	66.3	48.5
Trade	11.1	154.6	155.4	158.0	144.0	137.0	134.3	127.4
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	162.9	160.3	138.1	111.3	104.5	104.5	101.1
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	76.5	273.5	265.8	182.4	126.2	103.2	106.5	102.3
Leather products	9.3	108.4	106.6	105.2	95.3	94.9	101.5	101.0
Other manufactures	67.2	346.1	335.9	216.9	139.4	106.9	108.8	102.8
Transportation	3.0	67.6	68.2	76.3	83.6	116.3	91.7	89.1
Construction	5.8	147.7	135.6	136.9	69.7	290.2	97.1	64.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	214.3	207.8	158.6	115.6	122.8	103.8	97.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	74.0	202.7	200.0	159.7	119.8	106.0	105.5	106.8
Plant products - edible	5.0	155.6	159.7	145.9	118.6	112.0	109.5	112.2
Printing and publishing	6.7	150.7	154.0	147.8	133.3	125.6	123.7	124.9
Textiles	9.3	128.8	128.3	120.9	107.5	91.4	91.7	96.7
Iron and steel	23.2	358.7	345.7	231.6	125.5	98.6	97.2	97.7
Other manufactures	29.8	196.3	193.8	153.7	119.4	109.5	109.5	109.3
Communications	1.4	74.6	73.4	69.6	67.9	67.2	66.6	67.0
Transportation	3.3	108.6	105.5	100.4	99.3	94.7	97.1	96.4
Construction	2.2	82.7	80.6	104.3	58.3	51.1	56.9	58.6
Trade	15.5	145.6	145.4	147.2	134.7	131.6	126.8	128.6
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	176.9	174.8	149.7	117.9	107.6	106.3	107.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	50.8	157.4	155.9	145.3	108.1	95.2	94.2	96.9
Lumber products	2.5	47.4	47.8	57.6	50.8	45.6	46.9	43.1
Pulp and paper	14.6	124.9	127.7	114.4	103.6	96.1	90.8	98.6
Other manufactures	33.7	219.0	213.6	203.5	129.1	113.6	115.2	114.9
Construction	12.3	166.8	175.8	155.3	104.1	112.0	108.9	115.2
Trade	20.5	170.8	170.7	167.2	144.4	143.1	133.6	131.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	156.6	156.6	145.8	111.0	106.4	103.0	106.6
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.6	196.6	193.3	161.3	122.3	102.6	108.6	114.1
Textiles	12.0	112.4	113.1	106.0	102.8	85.5	88.4	94.4
Electrical apparatus	10.0	188.0	184.4	159.9	127.8	101.3	118.1	121.0
Iron and steel	47.4	279.7	272.5	206.2	128.5	105.5	113.3	118.3
Other manufactures	17.2	154.9	153.6	147.2	129.0	114.7	116.0	123.1
Construction	2.5	93.8	89.6	141.1	71.8	47.9	50.8	49.9
Trade	7.0	149.9	149.4	148.6	136.1	132.0	136.3	124.7
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	184.7	181.5	157.4	120.1	102.3	107.2	111.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	97.3	305.5	304.7	259.3	172.3	155.0	162.8	167.3
Iron and steel	77.2	338.0	339.4	283.2	174.6	152.9	166.0	172.4
Other manufactures	13.3	196.5	188.0	181.3	164.6	162.1	152.3	148.4
Construction	2.5	98.2	90.7	68.1	39.9	37.8	46.3	50.2
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	268.6	266.8	227.9	155.2	140.8	148.9	152.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	59.3	163.1	160.7	130.8	105.5	94.4	99.8	101.9
Plant products - edible	5.9	175.7	173.2	161.8	130.5	122.1	126.3	131.7
Printing and publishing	4.4	104.2	106.0	105.3	104.0	103.4	97.9	98.7
Textiles	7.9	235.3	225.1	204.4	160.3	138.1	139.0	149.1
Iron and steel	20.4	128.6	126.2	111.3	82.7	68.7	82.3	83.4
Other manufactures	20.7	216.5	215.1	137.6	119.1	111.9	109.2	110.3
Transportation	5.1	72.1	71.4	69.8	76.9	74.7	75.8	81.6
Construction	3.3	64.7	58.3	152.9	40.7	29.4	31.1	29.1
Trade	26.2	113.5	109.6	110.0	101.5	100.4	96.3	97.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	130.5	127.4	119.4	96.6	90.0	91.6	93.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	60.8	321.5	282.1	179.0	130.6	117.4	109.9	109.9
Lumber products	8.2	133.4	139.1	128.1	97.8	85.0	72.4	84.7
Other manufactures	52.6	412.7	351.4	203.8	146.2	132.2	126.9	121.3
Communications	3.7	116.9	114.0	107.9	107.7	109.7	105.4	105.1
Transportation	8.0	84.9	82.9	93.3	96.8	99.5	100.0	96.4
Construction	5.1	90.6	81.1	79.5	50.5	45.0	49.5	55.2
Services	4.2	135.4	133.9	135.4	127.8	123.9	115.6	109.7
Trade	18.2	159.5	161.8	160.5	140.7	141.1	137.3	137.6
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	193.4	177.9	141.3	115.7	110.3	105.9	105.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Numbers of Persons Employed at May 1 and April 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and Apr. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,053,500	1,038,599	30,751,881	30,053,057	29.19	28.94
Animal products - edible	33,341	32,057	922,104	895,294	27.66	27.93
Fur and products	2,921	2,830	77,502	76,090	26.53	26.89
Leather and products	28,653	29,276	578,501	594,181	20.19	20.30
Boots and shoes	17,888	18,310	343,408	357,672	19.20	19.53
Lumber and products	62,106	61,145	1,442,369	1,421,344	23.22	23.25
Rough and dressed lumber	36,620	35,841	858,794	848,589	23.45	23.68
Furniture	10,049	10,148	239,512	241,601	23.83	23.81
Other lumber products	15,437	15,156	344,063	331,154	22.29	21.85
Musical instruments	2,475	2,566	60,985	72,980	24.64	28.44
Plant products - edible	43,386	43,734	1,037,141	1,046,083	23.90	23.78
Pulp and paper products	82,417	82,845	2,563,030	2,591,652	31.10	31.28
Pulp and paper	37,423	37,342	1,264,700	1,275,434	33.79	34.16
Paper products	14,969	15,168	388,497	391,739	25.95	25.83
Printing and publishing	30,025	30,335	909,830	924,479	30.30	30.48
Rubber products	16,318	16,381	462,872	455,302	28.37	27.79
Textile products	148,135	147,762	3,110,368	3,097,867	21.00	20.97
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,873	53,985	1,165,203	1,167,867	21.63	21.63
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,751	25,891	544,538	545,568	21.15	21.07
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,690	12,744	275,000	280,183	21.99	21.99
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,965	10,952	239,398	243,981	21.83	22.28
Hosiery and knit goods	23,486	23,770	449,409	446,050	19.14	18.77
Garments and personal furnishings	53,172	52,439	1,092,090	1,082,247	20.54	20.64
Other textile products	17,604	17,568	405,666	401,703	22.93	22.87
Tobacco	12,943	13,649	239,501	231,220	18.50	18.34
Beverages	12,819	12,872	385,357	380,261	30.06	30.99
Chemicals and allied products	72,982	71,498	2,052,651	1,963,346	27.85	27.46
Clay, glass and stone products	14,735	14,505	398,829	382,621	27.07	26.38
Electric light and power	18,226	17,519	628,552	608,340	34.49	34.53
Electrical apparatus	33,641	33,084	1,040,079	1,021,092	30.92	30.86
Iron and steel products	389,518	378,877	13,257,624	12,713,993	34.04	33.57
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,323	31,268	1,057,640	1,016,124	33.77	32.50
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,677	26,604	898,463	903,030	33.68	33.94
Agricultural implements	10,278	9,942	329,576	307,594	31.68	30.94
Land vehicles	146,572	145,529	5,138,531	5,041,568	35.06	34.64
Automobiles and parts	40,449	41,013	1,559,658	1,538,439	38.56	37.51
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	40,600	34,538	1,451,419	1,204,876	35.75	34.89
Heating appliances	5,154	5,254	142,497	143,209	27.65	27.26
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	18,164	18,165	667,233	657,814	36.73	36.21
Foundry and machine shop products	15,149	15,320	499,589	515,960	32.98	33.68
Other iron and steel products	95,601	92,257	3,076,676	2,929,818	32.18	31.76
Non-ferrous metal products	50,548	50,109	1,617,654	1,610,383	32.00	32.14
Non-metallic mineral products	14,726	14,566	530,981	511,613	36.06	35.12
Miscellaneous	23,610	23,774	365,741	359,395	26.87	26.09
<b>LOGGING</b>	47,027	61,931	1,001,861	1,254,654	21.30	20.26
<b>MINING</b>	81,076	81,762	2,823,838	2,870,888	34.83	35.11
Coal	26,057	26,744	812,783	833,886	31.19	31.18
Metallic ores	44,368	44,611	1,712,058	1,732,913	38.59	38.84
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,651	10,407	298,997	304,089	28.07	29.22
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,702	27,189	767,508	761,839	27.71	28.02
Telegraphs	6,875	6,730	189,472	185,478	27.56	27.56
Telephones	20,827	20,459	578,036	576,361	27.75	28.17
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	131,134	124,721	4,523,068	4,319,807	34.49	34.64
Street railways and cartage	35,989	35,133	1,109,861	1,082,538	30.84	30.81
Steam railways	73,899	73,110	2,769,957	2,746,415	37.48	37.57
Shipping and stevedoring	21,246	16,478	643,250	490,854	30.28	29.79
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	137,444	123,221	3,536,082	3,269,738	25.73	26.34
Building	57,433	57,068	1,677,368	1,595,817	29.18	29.72
Highway	44,893	34,969	1,313,614	860,404	24.81	24.62
Railway	35,058	31,184	845,100	713,017	24.11	22.86
<b>SERVICES</b>	33,212	34,491	671,372	653,740	17.30	16.90
Hotels and restaurants	23,632	23,265	384,057	371,920	16.25	15.99
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,640	15,226	295,315	281,820	18.88	18.51
<b>TRADE</b>	157,510	157,011	3,803,798	3,777,825	24.15	24.06
Retail	119,939	119,706	2,860,775	2,639,912	22.18	22.13
Wholesale	37,571	37,305	1,143,023	1,137,913	30.42	30.18
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,674,665	1,652,925	47,887,408	46,961,748	28.60	28.41
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,353	63,451	1,907,662	1,896,344	30.11	29.89
Banks and Trust Companies	36,441	36,406	985,200	987,145	27.04	27.11
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,360	1,416	44,797	47,774	32.94	33.74
Insurance	25,552	25,629	877,665	861,425	34.35	33.61
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,738,018	1,716,376	49,795,070	48,858,092	28.65	28.47



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1 and Apr. 1, 1942, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and Apr. 1.

(Preliminary Figures.)

Areas and Industries		Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
		May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1
				\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Maritime</u>	All Manufacturing	46,783	46,642	1,280,869	1,247,918	27.38	26.76
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4,360	4,508	83,614	82,605	19.18	18.32
	Pulp and paper	5,228	5,272	154,595	158,418	29.57	30.05
	Iron and steel	22,058	21,793	707,034	677,005	32.05	31.07
	Logging	3,607	5,464	63,661	86,028	17.65	15.74
	Mining	17,085	16,995	499,347	500,838	29.23	29.47
	Transportation	15,654	15,807	544,993	526,390	34.81	33.30
	Construction	18,859	16,446	439,346	401,474	23.30	24.41
	Trade	10,403	10,352	216,192	225,648	20.78	21.80
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	117,240	116,449	3,132,842	3,073,681	26.72	26.40
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	355,338	352,309	9,526,110	9,387,125	26.81	26.64
	Lumber products	13,368	13,487	263,449	263,786	19.71	19.56
	Pulp and paper	30,550	30,665	925,315	943,820	30.29	30.78
	Textile products	77,342	77,251	1,547,654	1,539,359	20.01	19.93
	Chemicals and allied products	32,753	32,827	862,667	844,718	26.34	25.73
	Iron and steel	108,973	108,751	3,621,191	3,507,885	33.23	32.86
	Logging	20,730	27,310	353,722	440,044	17.06	16.11
	Mining	13,955	13,940	454,513	471,455	32.57	33.82
	Communications	7,204	7,043	218,181	213,522	30.29	30.32
	Transportation	34,464	31,435	1,161,269	1,086,867	33.70	34.58
	Construction	41,515	38,137	1,058,975	1,020,268	25.51	26.76
	Services	11,265	11,076	188,539	178,194	16.74	16.09
	Trade	34,870	34,913	823,623	817,879	23.62	23.43
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	519,341	516,163	13,784,932	13,615,354	26.54	26.38
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	506,223	502,421	15,523,736	15,280,278	30.67	30.41
	Lumber products	20,653	19,628	469,482	459,336	22.73	23.40
	Plant products - edible	23,059	23,488	559,873	566,615	24.28	24.12
	Pulp and paper	35,562	35,783	1,134,283	1,137,315	31.90	31.78
	Textile products	59,473	59,420	1,346,487	1,350,590	22.64	22.73
	Chemicals and allied products	33,428	32,025	970,988	926,231	29.05	28.92
	Electrical apparatus	24,885	24,469	774,473	761,324	31.12	31.11
	Iron and steel	202,612	200,361	7,028,235	6,860,198	34.69	34.24
	Non-ferrous metal products	27,863	27,587	893,632	888,666	32.07	32.21
	Logging	10,944	15,484	215,471	333,728	19.69	21.55
	Mining	28,932	28,611	1,113,567	1,103,468	38.49	38.57
	Communications	10,304	10,163	288,103	292,733	27.96	28.80
	Transportation	37,684	35,271	1,311,881	1,234,396	34.81	35.00
	Construction	39,733	37,954	1,105,392	1,058,260	27.82	27.88
	Services	15,768	15,481	277,180	268,904	17.58	17.37
	Trade	64,344	64,210	1,579,999	1,566,769	24.56	24.40
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	713,932	709,595	21,415,329	21,138,536	30.00	29.79
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	65,590	64,709	1,885,112	1,834,234	28.74	28.35
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	9,051	8,769	258,400	251,830	28.55	28.72
	Lumber products	3,905	4,189	84,935	87,711	21.75	20.94
	Plant products - edible	4,201	4,154	108,025	106,771	25.71	25.70
	Textile products	5,299	5,074	100,394	94,621	18.95	18.65
	Iron and steel	24,158	23,832	773,640	745,734	32.02	31.29
	Mining	12,252	13,082	440,936	468,889	35.99	35.84
	Communications	4,322	4,218	116,028	114,092	26.85	27.05
	Transportation	30,374	29,651	1,064,105	1,056,270	35.03	35.62
	Construction	24,656	19,247	588,461	486,114	23.87	25.26
	Services	5,720	5,527	101,018	95,674	17.66	17.31
	Trade	31,830	31,262	798,540	783,250	25.09	25.05
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	177,126	172,158	5,034,860	4,912,240	28.42	28.53
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	79,566	72,518	2,536,054	2,303,502	31.87	31.76
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	4,638	3,884	128,467	111,784	27.70	28.78
	Lumber products	19,820	19,333	540,889	527,906	27.29	27.31
	Plant products - edible	3,566	3,473	86,244	84,283	24.19	24.27
	Pulp and paper	6,988	6,966	225,506	227,310	32.27	32.63
	Iron and steel	31,717	26,140	1,127,524	929,171	35.55	35.55
	Non-ferrous metal products	4,952	5,008	188,788	194,174	38.12	38.77
	Logging	9,364	9,211	328,547	321,337	35.09	34.89
	Mining	8,852	9,134	315,475	326,238	35.64	35.72
	Transportation	12,958	12,557	440,820	415,884	34.02	33.12
	Construction	12,681	11,437	343,908	303,622	27.12	26.55
	Services	4,142	4,070	79,017	77,595	19.08	19.07
	Trade	16,083	16,274	385,444	384,279	24.00	23.61
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	147,026	138,560	4,519,645	4,221,937	30.74	30.47

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1 and Apr. 1, 1942, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and Apr. 1.  
(Preliminary Figures.)

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	186,300	184,885	5,305,089	5,231,596	28.48	28.30
Plant Products - edible	8,475	8,502	198,578	199,256	23.44	23.44
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	8,864	8,898	242,047	247,809	27.31	27.83
Textiles	36,870	36,492	766,519	747,205	20.63	20.48
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	11,047	10,675	240,532	235,028	21.77	22.02
Iron and steel	68,660	67,510	2,436,257	2,373,373	35.48	35.16
Communications	3,540	3,444	128,382	127,235	36.27	36.94
Transportation	10,664	9,032	329,518	285,912	30.90	31.66
Construction	11,121	10,376	308,463	282,111	27.74	27.19
Services	8,213	8,050	141,138	134,847	17.18	16.73
Trade	27,358	27,506	658,799	658,590	24.08	23.94
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	247,258	243,355	6,872,684	6,720,992	27.80	27.62
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	22,917	22,279	537,581	506,310	23.43	22.73
Chemicals and Allied products	9,174	8,900	190,337	185,670	20.75	20.86
Iron and steel	4,171	3,987	152,263	129,271	36.51	32.59
Transportation	900	908	25,133	26,424	27.95	29.10
Construction	1,735	1,593	42,370	38,221	24.42	23.99
Services	1,215	1,168	19,183	16,722	15.79	14.32
Trade	2,897	2,627	59,715	56,597	20.61	20.02
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	29,964	29,066	683,988	651,947	22.83	22.43
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	168,161	165,952	5,146,369	5,085,132	30.60	30.51
Plant products - edible	11,567	11,664	275,752	231,349	24.26	24.12
Pulp and paper	15,153	15,483	462,805	487,045	31.87	31.46
Textiles	21,120	21,043	512,772	524,401	24.28	24.92
Chemicals and allied products	13,702	12,735	378,095	352,950	27.69	27.71
Electrical apparatus	11,265	11,065	341,264	337,023	30.29	30.46
Iron and steel	52,844	50,952	1,625,412	1,755,187	34.54	34.45
Communications	3,125	3,072	110,212	115,018	35.27	37.44
Transportation	7,547	7,331	242,290	232,042	32.10	31.65
Construction	5,038	4,910	169,159	163,685	33.58	33.34
Services	8,211	8,096	152,567	146,747	18.56	18.37
Trade	35,229	35,162	922,749	919,022	26.19	26.12
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	227,403	224,634	6,746,573	6,644,827	29.67	29.56
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	10,472	10,373	294,800	288,101	28.15	27.77
Pulp and paper	3,014	3,082	89,913	89,500	29.83	29.04
Iron and steel	3,114	3,080	98,254	92,440	31.55	30.01
Construction	2,546	2,693	64,187	73,814	25.21	27.41
Services	1,912	1,874	31,139	29,686	16.29	15.84
Trade	4,221	4,220	87,745	86,989	20.79	20.61
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	20,633	20,652	518,888	519,783	25.15	25.17
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	52,204	51,313	1,589,362	1,558,094	32.36	32.31
Textiles	7,239	7,283	184,343	164,092	22.70	22.53
Electrical apparatus	6,053	5,938	212,035	206,777	35.03	34.82
Iron and steel	28,575	27,842	1,006,896	988,818	35.24	35.44
Construction	1,520	1,453	49,734	45,833	32.72	31.54
Trade	4,199	4,186	101,559	99,910	24.14	23.87
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	60,308	59,272	1,898,157	1,861,174	31.47	31.41
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	33,032	32,943	1,349,319	1,322,816	40.85	40.15
Iron and steel	28,181	28,282	1,191,565	1,170,983	42.31	41.40
Construction	915	845	27,232	24,552	29.76	29.06
Trade	1,191	1,166	31,047	30,393	26.07	26.07
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	36,504	36,284	1,447,158	1,416,900	39.64	39.07
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	32,233	31,764	907,463	879,720	28.15	27.70
Animal products - edible	3,217	3,171	56,942	57,703	30.13	30.81
Textiles	4,308	4,121	81,662	76,709	18.96	18.61
Chemicals and allied products	4,559	4,561	129,381	127,514	28.38	27.96
Iron and steel	11,077	10,872	357,851	339,224	32.31	31.20
Communications	1,217	1,199	33,141	32,495	27.23	27.10
Transportation	2,778	2,752	85,889	87,143	30.85	31.66
Construction	1,822	1,642	45,732	41,655	25.10	25.37
Services	2,099	2,019	36,444	33,724	17.36	16.70
Trade	14,229	13,742	365,594	353,724	25.69	25.74
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	54,400	53,122	1,474,633	1,428,637	27.11	26.89
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	41,629	39,827	1,344,418	1,188,036	32.30	31.98
Lumber products	5,639	5,878	149,583	157,814	26.53	26.86
Iron and steel	24,878	19,683	876,308	699,191	35.22	35.52
Communications	2,501	2,439	65,924	64,558	26.36	26.47
Transportation	5,606	5,378	184,674	169,269	33.64	31.48
Construction	3,498	3,132	94,686	81,777	31.77	30.23
Services	2,870	2,858	55,461	54,643	19.29	19.25
Trade	12,450	12,628	303,249	301,225	24.36	23.86
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	68,461	62,946	2,064,936	1,852,541	30.16	29.43









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

**At the Beginning of**

**JUNE, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

**For the Last Week in May**

+ + +

**(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)**



OTTAWA  
August 3, 1942

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS .  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY.

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Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE: - In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the movement invariably indicated at June 1 in the period since 1920, there was a substantial increase in employment at the beginning of June of the present year. The general expansion, however, was below normal in extent, and also differed in its industrial distribution from that usually shown. On the average in the last 21 years, about 75 p.c. of the total advance at June 1 has been reported by the non-manufacturing classes, roughly one-quarter taking place in the factory group. At the date under review, however, 57 workers in each 100 added to the payrolls were reported by firms in the non-manufacturing divisions, while 43 per 100 were absorbed into manufacturing establishments. The movement into the latter continued with considerable vigor; there were very important gains in employment at June 1 in the production of durable goods, while relatively little change, on the whole, took place in the non-durable classes. In the non-manufacturing industries, the advances, though fairly large, were generally on a less-than-average scale.

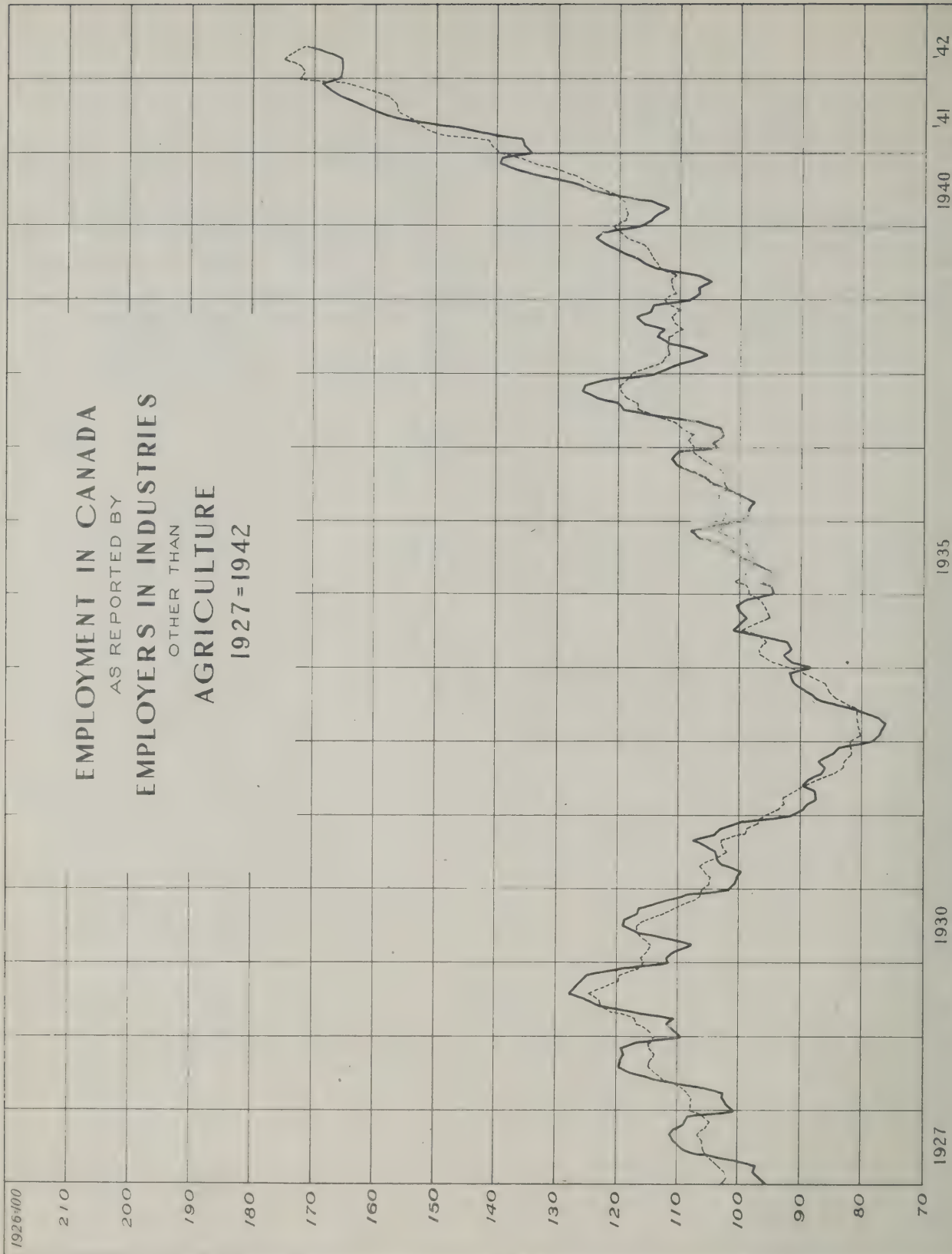
Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,069 establishments whose working forces aggregated 1,718,329, an increase of 43,566 persons, or 2.6 p.c., as compared with their employees at May 1, who had numbered 1,674,763. The index rose from its previous all-time maximum of 167.4 at May 1, 1942, to 171.7 at the date under review, when it was 12.3 p.c. higher than that of 152.9 at June 1, 1941. As already mentioned, the general advance was below normal for June 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. The seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, falling from 173.7 at May 1, to 171.7 at the beginning of June; the latter coincides with the unadjusted figure. The corrected index at May 1 had also shown a recession from the preceding month.

The co-operating manufacturers reported a gain of 18,809 men and women; this exceeded the average at the beginning of June in the period since 1920, although it was smaller than that noted at June 1, 1941. Nearly two-thirds of the total number added to the working forces of manufacturing establishments were reported in iron and steel plants, in which the gain was abnormally large. Other durable goods industries also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were considerable declines in tobacco factories, and textiles also released some employees in a seasonal movement.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was indicated in logging, mainly as a result of river-driving operations; the gain at June 1 was not equal to the average in the period since 1920. Mining, on the whole, was quieter, the moderate decline being contrary to the usual movement in the late spring. In transportation and construction there were advances which, though seasonal in character, were below normal in extent. Services and trade reported relatively small increases; these too, were less than usual for the time of year.

The upward movement in payrolls continued at June 1, although the increase was smaller than those recently reported; this was partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA  
AS REPORTED BY  
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES  
OTHER THAN  
AGRICULTURE  
1927=1942



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



holiday, which falling in the last week in May, in many cases affected the earnings disbursed at June 1. The co-operating firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade divisions reported the payment of \$48,526,791 at the date under review, to their 1,718,329 employees; at May 1, the establishments had employed 1,674,763 persons, whose earnings in the week preceding had aggregated \$47,888,745. The per capita average declined from \$28.59 at May 1, to \$28.24 at the beginning of June. The reduction in the latter, though partly due to a loss of earnings over the holiday, was also seasonal in character, considerable numbers of persons being taken on in the industries normally expanding in the early summer, in which the rates of pay are generally below the average; in any case, those newly added to the staffs are ordinarily paid at the lower rates. Including those in financial institutions, the persons in recorded employment at June 1 numbered 1,781,719, whose earnings for services rendered in the week preceding aggregated \$50,440,521. This was an average of \$28.31 per worker, a decline of 34 cents as compared with the weekly average earnings distributed by the same employers at May 1, 1942.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The highly seasonal character of many industries in Canada tends to invalidate comparisons of employment at different parts of the year. This seasonal factor continues to nullify to some extent the value of comparisons of the levels presently existing with those indicated at the opening of the war; accordingly, the present press letter only briefly reviews the changes in the volume of employment indicated at June 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939.

Extremely important expansion has been shown in the Dominion during the first thirty-three months of the war; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions peculiarly subject to such influences. Although these factors have recently lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 43.6 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939, and June 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

For obvious reasons, the response of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands has been substantially greater than that of any other class. From Sept. 1, 1939, to June 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 78.6 p.c., while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of important seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction), was 8.3 p.c.

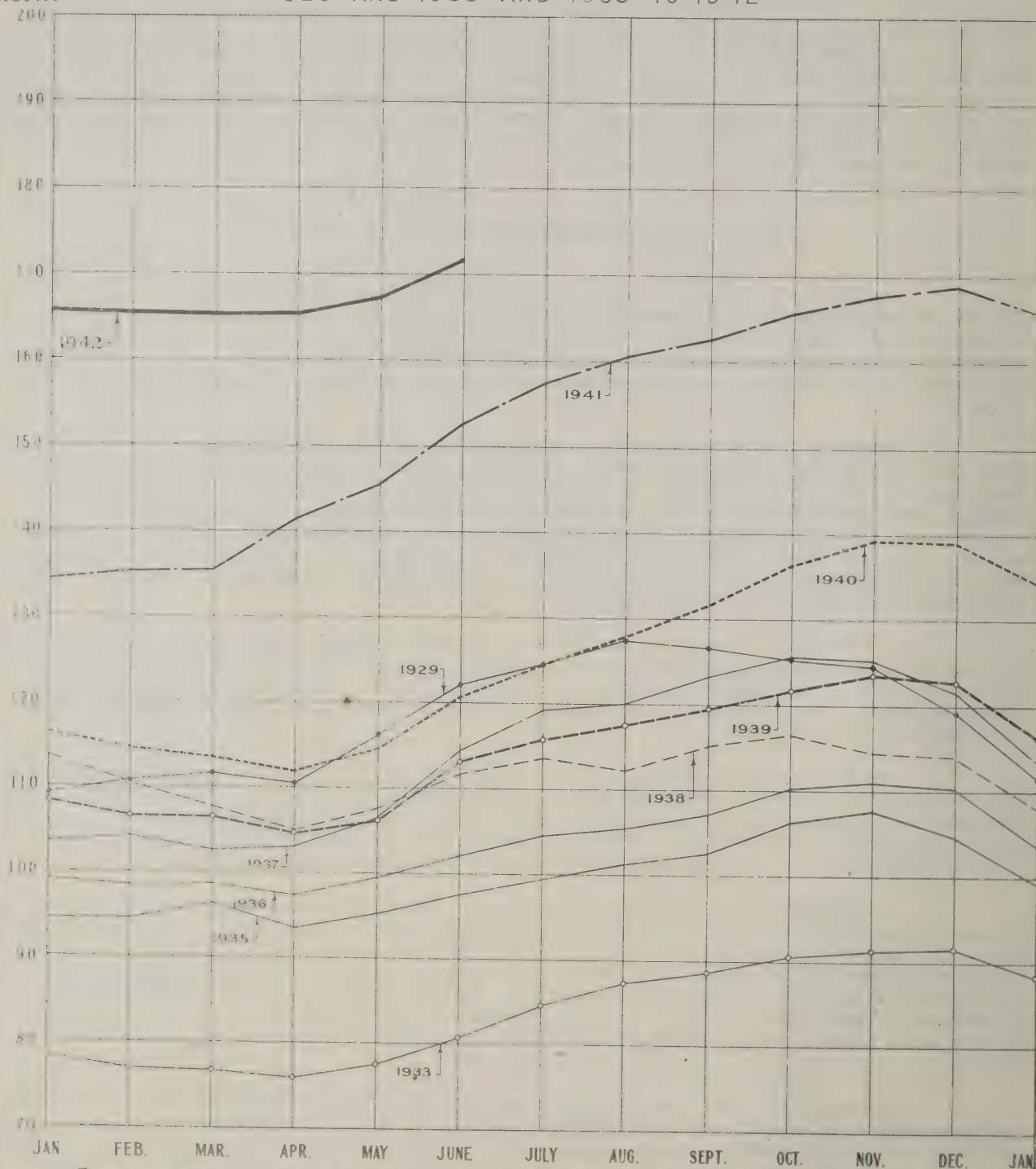
The durable goods industries have shown especially impressive gains; the index number in this class has risen from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 245.3 at June 1, 1942, or by 144.3 p.c. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted some 54 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at June 1, 1942. This proportion greatly exceeded that of 40 p.c. reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown pronounced expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 175.4 at June 1, 1942. This was an increase of 38.5 p.c. Activity in these industries is ordinarily quieter in the early part of the summer than it is later on when the active season is underway in certain industries, notably the food preserving. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably brisker at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

Although there has been important seasonal curtailment during the winter and early spring in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 8.3 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in these divisions are largely responsible for the decline in this rate of increase from 14.6 p.c. at Sept. 1, 1941, over Sept. 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



in the first thirty-three months of the war; logging, 180.3 p.c., mining, three p.c., communications, 19 p.c., transportation, 18.2 p.c., services, 19.1 p.c. and trade, 13.9 p.c. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 19 p.c. In building, the increase of 72.5 p.c. at June 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939, largely resulted from war-time requirements. There was also a gain of 24.8 p.c. in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments. On the other hand, highway construction showed a large decline from September, 1939, the index being lower by 66.3 p.c. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

## STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

### GENERAL.

The present tabulation of statistics<sup>1/</sup> of weekly payrolls is the sixteenth in the record, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for Apr. 1, 1941. The information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because many employers were unable to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation; the payroll figures obtained in the surveys for Apr. 1 and May 1, 1941 are consequently now wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. The present report is therefore the first in which comparisons can be made with the same period of last year, the comparisons necessarily being effected mainly through the use of index numbers.

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NOTE:-- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1942 and June 1, 1941 Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1942	Index Numbers of					
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941
<b>(a) Provinces.</b>									
Maritime Provinces	124,344	3,142,368	25.27	109.0	102.8	100.0	130.5	130.1	100.0
Prince Edward Island	2,078	46,672	22.46	99.9	88.1	100.0	105.7	91.3	100.0
Nova Scotia	74,770	1,968,755	26.33	110.3	106.8	100.0	133.8	135.3	100.0
New Brunswick	47,496	1,126,941	23.73	108.2	98.1	100.0	126.3	123.5	100.0
Quebec	533,673	14,102,625	26.43	116.2	113.1	100.0	131.6	128.6	100.0
Ontario	724,484	21,317,714	29.42	110.3	108.6	100.0	121.1	121.7	100.0
Prairie Provinces	185,886	5,295,278	28.49	107.1	102.0	100.0	117.5	111.7	100.0
Manitoba	87,204	2,491,491	28.57	106.7	103.5	100.0	115.7	112.1	100.0
Saskatchewan	36,524	998,758	27.35	103.6	93.0	100.0	114.0	103.2	100.0
Alberta	62,158	1,805,029	29.04	110.0	105.5	100.0	122.1	116.2	100.0
British Columbia	149,942	4,668,906	31.14	120.0	117.7	100.0	137.8	133.4	100.0
CANADA	1,718,329	48,526,791	28.24	112.3	109.5	100.0	125.6	124.0	100.0
<b>(b) Cities.</b>									
Montreal	253,106	6,970,815	27.54	118.2	115.5	100.0	132.2	130.3	100.0
Quebec City	30,762	725,537	23.59	134.2	130.8	100.0	152.3	145.3	100.0
Toronto	230,939	6,614,594	28.64	117.2	115.4	100.0	127.0	129.6	100.0
Ottawa	20,783	512,273	24.65	104.7	104.0	100.0	113.2	114.6	100.0
Hamilton	60,705	1,842,321	30.35	114.8	114.1	100.0	127.1	131.0	100.0
Windsor	37,940	1,516,614	39.97	121.4	116.8	100.0	128.2	122.3	100.0
Winnipeg	55,369	1,481,383	26.75	108.7	106.8	100.0	115.5	115.0	100.0
Vancouver	69,983	2,149,959	30.72	139.3	136.3	100.0	167.4	160.8	100.0
<b>(c) Industries.</b>									
Manufacturing	1,072,407	30,873,429	28.79	122.6	120.4	100.0	137.9	137.3	100.0
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	570,473	18,130,192	31.78	133.2	129.2	100.0	153.7	151.0	100.0
Non-Durable Goods	483,434	12,108,484	25.05	113.1	112.8	100.0	121.4	123.3	100.0
Electric Light and Power	18,500	634,753	34.31	96.9	95.5	100.0	103.4	102.4	100.0
Logging	50,128	1,035,186	20.65	106.8	100.1	100.0	118.0	114.2	100.0
Mining	80,887	2,787,514	34.46	97.7	97.9	100.0	108.7	110.1	100.0
Communications	27,745	777,108	28.01	106.9	106.7	100.0	110.4	109.1	100.0
Transportation	134,123	4,645,675	34.64	107.3	104.9	100.0	117.4	114.3	100.0
Construction and Maintenance	155,035	3,926,127	25.32	88.4	78.4	100.0	101.2	91.2	100.0
Services	40,250	691,101	17.17	105.7	103.2	100.0	113.6	111.7	100.0
Trade	157,752	3,780,851	24.05	98.0	97.9	100.0	104.0	104.4	100.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,718,329	48,526,791	28.24	112.3	109.5	100.0	125.6	124.0	100.0
Finance	63,390	1,913,730	30.19	105.8	112.8	100.0	110.8	110.5	100.0
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,781,719	50,440,521	28.31	112.0	109.3	100.0	125.0	123.4	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



The tables which formerly gave statistics of the number of employees and their weekly earnings accordingly now also contain index numbers of employment and payrolls for the same period of a year ago.

The base used in making these index numbers, (namely, the amounts distributed on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding), was selected as being the first period in the current record for which the statistics were thoroughly representative, and comparable with the data subsequently tabulated. The indexes of employment used in Tables 7, 8 and 9 have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls, but except for this specific purpose, the indexes based on 1926 as 100 should be used in comparing the levels of employment.

In connection with the index numbers of payrolls, it must be noted that the basic period used in calculating the index is too short to be entirely satisfactory, particularly as the Victoria Day holiday in some cases affects the payrolls distributed on or about June 1. The entire experience with the payroll data is, indeed, extremely brief, and the difficulties normally attendant upon the organization of any statistics built up from so many units have been greatly increased by those resulting from wartime conditions. There is considerable evidence that the payroll data, like those of employment, are thoroughly representative, but at the present stage in their development, they must nevertheless be considered as subject to revision.

To establish some basis of comparison with earnings in immediately preceding years, the following gives the per capita average earnings of those employed by the manufacturers furnishing information for June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941, together with the weekly average earnings of all persons employed in the manufacturing industries, according to the Census of Industry for 1939 and 1940; the latter averages result from the division of the annual average payroll by 52 weeks. The data are not entirely comparable, since the Census enquiries include a large number of smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys; the important and growing degree of labour dilution as the war progresses, however, probably tends to increase the comparability of the current averages with those for immediately preceding periods.

Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

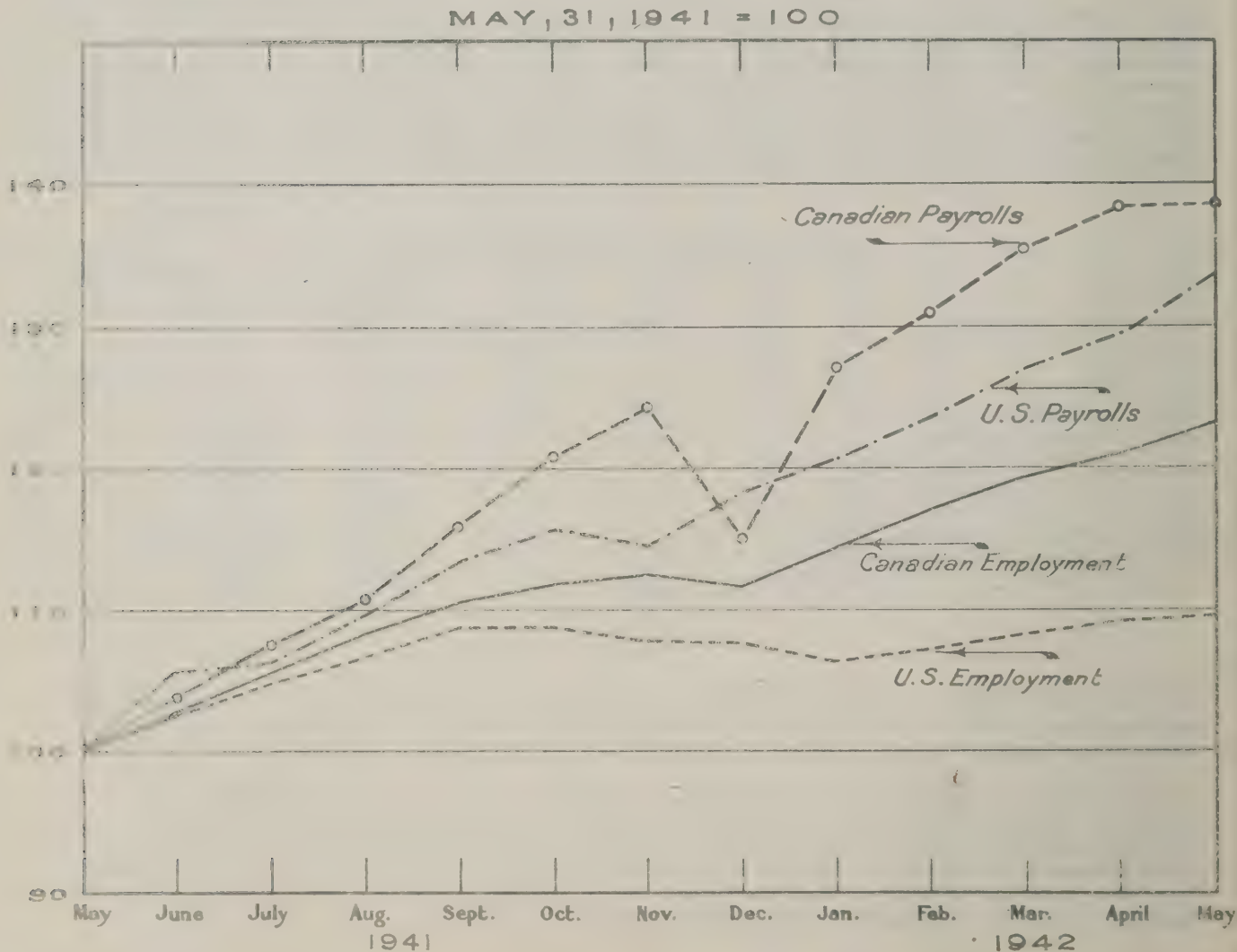
<u>Industries</u>	<u>June 1<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>June 1</u>	<u>Annual<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>Annual<sup>2/</sup></u>
	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Average</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products	24.70	23.26	20.77	20.15
Animal products	24.09	21.83	19.64	18.92
Textiles and textile products	20.24	18.66	18.43	17.02
Wood and paper products	27.13	25.38	23.16	21.96
Iron and its products	33.59	29.78	28.41	25.19
Non-ferrous metal products	30.97	27.53	26.79	25.75
Non-metallic mineral products	31.00	28.58	26.41	25.12
Chemicals and allied products	27.92	26.67	26.84	26.87
Miscellaneous industries	25.13	22.33	21.44	20.42
Total	28.69	25.53	23.23	21.56

1/ The average weekly earnings of those employed at June 1, 1942, by the 7,192 co-operating manufacturing establishments (excluding central electric stations); in the main, the current surveys are limited to returns from firms employing fifteen persons and over.

2/ The Census of Industry takes in all establishments, irrespective of size; the number reporting in 1940 was 25,513. It is probable that the payrolls disbursed in the smaller factories tend to be below the general average, partly because the majority of the smaller establishments belong in the industrial groups in which wages are relatively low. The plants furnishing monthly returns on employment, employed approximately 85 p.o. of the total number of persons reported in all manufacturing establishments in 1940.

The value of the above comparisons will be greater when overlapping figures from the Census of Industry are available, but in the meantime, it is felt that a certain interest attaches to the data as indicative of the trends of the average earnings of those engaged in manufacturing. Despite the dilution of labour, the typical wage-earner in factories is now receiving a larger pay envelope than in any preceding period; the benefit of this is, of course, partly offset by higher living costs, and greatly increased taxation. With additional members of the family in employment, the earned income of the average family has obviously grown to a considerably greater extent than that of the individual wage-earner. The increase in the weekly average between June 1 of 1941 and 1942, is partly due to the more general payment of the cost-of-living bonus from last October under the terms of P.C. 8253, together with extensive overtime work and the growing concentration of workers in the more-highly paid heavy industries.

Comparison of Canadian and American Trends.- The trends of employment and earnings in manufacturing in Canada and the United States over the twelve months ending June 1, 1942, are shown in the chart below.





The index numbers in the two countries are probably not absolutely comparable, for several reasons, but there is nevertheless sufficient similarity to make a comparison of their movements of interest. The American indexes of employment and payrolls depicted in this chart have been converted from their base, 1923-25=100, to show the growth since May 15, 1941, for comparison with the Canadian data, while the latter indexes of employment have been converted from 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index of payrolls. It may be noted that the sharp decline in the reported earnings in Canada at the year-end was due to slackening in industry over the Christmas and New Years holidays; the American data, representing the situation about the middle of the month, are not affected by these holidays.

The industrial acceleration indicated by the Dominion indexes during the past year has been rather greater than that in the States; where the Canadian index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 25.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1942, the American index has advanced by 9.8 p.c. in approximately the same period, i.e., from May 15, 1941, to May 15, 1942. In the same comparison, there has been a gain of 38.8 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls reported in this country, while those in the United States have risen by 33.7 p.c. As a result of these disparities, the earnings of the individual in recorded employment across the Border have increased to a greater extent than in Canada, the percentage advance in the per capita average in this country being 13 p.c. at May 1, and 12 p.c. at June 1, while in the United States it was 19 p.c. at May 15. Among the factors contributing to these results may be mentioned the following: (1) the more drastic legislation to regulate earnings in the Dominion than in the States; (2) the greater degree of dilution of labour existing in Canada, where the war effort has now been underway for nearly three years; (3) the greater representation of employment in the heavy industries, probably existing in the United States data than in the Canadian; this possibility is supported by the comparison of the figures for the durable goods industries.

In the production of heavy manufactured goods, the Canadian index of employment has risen by 35 p.c., and the American index by 16 p.c., while the reported payrolls have advanced by 63.6 p.c. in this country, and by 43 p.c. across the border. The dilution of labour and other factors above mentioned as affecting Canadian workers more than those in the States have, however, been reflected in the fact that in this class the average weekly earnings of wage and salary earners in the Dominion have advanced in the year by 16 p.c. at May 1 and by 14 p.c. at June 1, while those of American workers have risen by 19.7 p.c. from May 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942.

Among the non-durable goods, employment in this country has increased by 13 p.c., and payrolls by 21 p.c. The comparable American index numbers have risen by three p.c. and 19.6 p.c., respectively. The average weekly earnings of the individual worker in this class in Canada showed a gain of 9.6 p.c., to May 1 and 7.6 p.c. to June 1, the latter being lowered by loss of pay over the holiday; in the year ending May 15, those of his American counterpart have risen by 13.8 p.c. It is interesting to note that if the chemical industries (very largely engaged on war work) be taken from the Canadian figures for the non-durable goods industries, the latest index of employment in this class would be 105.8, and that of earnings, 113.1. The statistics available do not permit the American figures to be similarly adjusted, but it is probable that employment in chemicals in this country at present constitutes a larger proportion of the total number engaged in manufacturing than in the United States. If this supposition is correct, it appears that employment in the non-durable classes here and in the States has shown considerable similarity in movement during the past year.

Payrolls at June 1, 1941.- The 13,069 establishments in the eight leading industrial groups throughout Canada furnishing information at the beginning of May, reported the distribution of \$48,526,791 in weekly salaries and wages to the 1,718,329 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,674,763 workers at the first of May, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to \$47,388,745. This gain of 2.6 p.c. in the number in recorded employment at June 1 was accompanied by an increase of \$638,046, or 1.3 p.c., in the aggregate payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$28.24, was lower by 25 cents than the previous maximum average of \$28.59 paid at May 1. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday lowered the earnings of many individuals, while the fact that there was a considerable growth in employment among those whose rates of pay are below the present generally-high average, also contributed to this reduction.



In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,674,665 employees of the 13,064 firms furnishing data were given as \$47,887,408, paid on or about May 1 for services rendered in the last week in April. The per capita average based on this total was \$28.60; the revised figure for May 1 is \$28.59.

The Table on page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 8 and 9 give information for certain industries in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.— The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, and in manufacturing as a whole, are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	<u>All Industries</u>			<u>Manufacturing</u>		
	<u>Index Numbers of</u>			<u>Index Numbers of</u>		
<u>1941</u>	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Aggregate payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita earnings</u>	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Aggregate payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita earnings</u>
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
<u>1942</u>						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59 <sup>1/</sup>	120.4	137.3 <sup>1/</sup>	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.6	28.24	122.6	137.9	28.79

The increase of 12.3 p.c. in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 25.6 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. As already explained, the latest index of payrolls would have been higher were it not for the fact that many businesses were wholly or partly closed on Victoria Day. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the elapsed months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941; from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1942, this index has risen by 5.6 p.c.

In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 22.6 p.c. in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 37.9 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$28.79 paid on or about June 1, was lower than at May 1, or Apr. 1, being affected by the observance of Victoria Day; the considerable growth in several industries in which the rates of pay are below the general level presently existing, also contributed to this reduction in the average. Nevertheless, the latest per capita figure represented an increase of \$3.22 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the twelve months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing



industries, together with overtime work.

Earnings by Industries.- The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,072,407, were paid \$30,873,429 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,053,598 persons at the beginning of May, when they had reported the distribution of \$30,753,218 in weekly earnings to their staffs. There was thus a gain of \$120,211 in the payroll of factory employees for the week ending June 1; the increase of 1.8 p.c. in the reported number of employees was accompanied by that of 0.4 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls, which, as elsewhere mentioned, were lowered by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday by many establishments.

There was a further important advance in the number engaged in the heavy industries, in which took place most of the increase in the payrolls. In many establishments the cessation of work over the holiday reduced the amount distributed in earnings, with the result that the percentage gain in the latter was smaller than that in employment. The number in employment increased by 3.1 p.c., while the payrolls rose by 1.7 p.c. from May 1. The index of employment in the production of durable goods advanced from 129.2 at May 1 to 133.2 at June 1, while the corresponding index numbers for the payrolls were 151.0 and 153.7. In iron and steel, employment has risen by 45.3 p.c. and the reported earnings by 65.7 p.c. in the twelve months ending June 1, 1942; the advances in shipbuilding in this period have been even more impressive, amounting to 131.5 p.c. in employment and 185.7 in earnings.

In the non-durable products group, there was a general gain of 0.2 p.c. from May 1, but, as a result of the holidays, the earnings declined by 1.6 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 13.1 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the indicated payrolls has amounted to 21.4 p.c.

Employment in logging was more active, largely due to river driving operations; the gain amounted to 6.6 p.c., while the aggregate payrolls rose by 3.3 p.c. As a result of these changes, the per capita weekly average showed a decline, falling from \$21.30 paid at May 1, to \$20.65 paid at June 1. The difference is largely due to the fact that those newly added to the staff usually commence at the lower rates of pay. The figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

There was a further seasonal reduction of 0.2 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by 1.3 p.c. The statistics show that 80,887 persons were paid \$2,787,314 at June 1; this was a per capita figure of \$34.46. The average pay envelope of those employed at May 1 had contained \$34.83. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday lowered the latest average.

In communications there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in employment, while the recorded payrolls rose by 1.3 p.c. Accordingly, the average earnings showed an advance, rising from \$27.71 at May 1, to \$28.01 paid at June 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 134,123 men and women at June 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,645,675. The former figure was higher by 2.3 p.c. than that at May 1, while the payrolls increased by 2.7 p.c. The average earnings were rather higher, the per capita figure being \$34.64, compared with \$34.49 paid at May 1.

Seasonal improvement was indicated in construction, in which the personnel increased by 12.8 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 11 p.c. There was expansion in employment and earnings in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance. The per capita average earnings gained in railway construction and maintenance;

in the highway group they were practically unchanged, while those in building were smaller, partly as a result of the holiday. The average in construction as a whole was also less, falling from \$25.73 at May 1, to \$25.32 at June 1.

The service establishments furnishing returns reported 2.5 p.c. more employees, with an increase of 1.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The average earnings were therefore lower, declining from \$17.30 at May 1, to \$17.17 at June 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time

workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 60 p.c. of those included in the service industry.

There was a gain of 0.3 p.c. in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 0.3 p.c., the loss being largely due to the observance of Victoria Day. The per capita earnings were therefore rather lower, being \$24.03 at June 1, as compared with \$24.15 at May 1.

In the financial group, 23,390 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,913,750 at June 1, a per capita average of \$80.19. In the last return, the employees of the co-operating financial institutions had aggregated 43,353, with weekly earnings of \$1,907,662; this was an average of \$50.11 per person. The inclusion of the data for the financial division changed the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$28.11 at June 1, while without the latter statistics, the weekly average was \$28.24.

Earnings by Provinces.—Firms in all provinces reported increases in employment as compared with May 1, and in all except Nova Scotia and Ontario, the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed were also higher, although in several cases the percentage gains in the latter were not equal to those in the number of workers absorbed by industry. This was partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, and partly to the fact that those added to the staffs are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the per capita averages were higher, but in the remaining provinces they were lower than at May 1.

Earnings by Cities.—Employment in the eight leading cities showed an upward movement at June 1; in Montreal, Quebec, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the reported payrolls were also higher. In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, on the other hand, the salaries and wages disbursed were lower. This was largely due to the observance of Victoria Day. Mainly as a result of this holiday, the per capita averages were lower, except in Quebec City, Windsor and Vancouver, where the highest averages yet recorded in these cities were indicated at June 1.

Table C gives statistics of employment and earnings for leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

#### Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

In the report of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May at 100, are as follows in the period of observation:—

Apr. 1	97.5	Aug. 1	106.5	Dec. 1	118.5	Apr. 1	126.0
May 1	99.8	Sept. 1	109.5	Jan. 1	116.7	May 1	126.9
June 1	100.0	Oct. 1	110.4	Feb. 1	125.0	June 1	126.9
July 1	102.3	Nov. 1	115.4	Mar. 1	128.0		

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in each of the provinces, with firms in Quebec and Ontario showing the greatest expansion. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the general percentage gains were slightly below normal for June 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Industrial activity in the various areas, however, continued at an exceptionally high level.

Maritime Provinces.—Considerable increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 935 employers in these



provinces with a combined working force of 124,344 persons, as compared with 117,262 at May 1. This gain of six p.c. exceeded the average at June 1 in the years for which data are available. The latest index, at 156.1, was also p.c. higher than the June 1, 1941, figure of 152.4, previously the maximum for that date.

Manufacturing showed decided expansion at the date under review, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions; logging, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation and coal-mining were seasonally slack.

The 891 firms reporting for June 1, 1941, had employed 115,291 workers, or 13,671 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.- Improvement was indicated in the great majority of industrial groups in Quebec; manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction recorded especially pronounced additions to the personnel, and there were smaller increases in services. On the other hand, little general change was noted in mining and communications, while employment in trade was reduced. Within the manufacturing division, textile, electrical apparatus, lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported the greatest advances, but the trend was also upward in the food, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, musical instrument, clay, glass and stone and many other industries.

Statements were tabulated from 3,300 firms employing 533,673 workers at June 1, 1942, 14,318 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns was below the average for June 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1941; it was also decidedly smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 3,133, had reported 457,959 employees, as compared with 426,019 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1942, together with small increases in employment in mining, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel plants showed the greatest additions to the forces. There was also improvement in the lumber, food, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical appliance, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, textile and tobacco factories released large numbers of workers, and smaller losses took place in the leather, rubber, beverage and a few other classes. In some cases, the declines were seasonal in character.

The staffs of the 5,637 co-operating establishments in Ontario aggregated 724,484 at the latest date; as compared with 713,994 at May 1, this was an increase of 10,489 employees, an advance that was rather less-than-average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment, at 178.5 at June 1, 1942, was higher than in any other month in the record. A combined staff of 657,368 had been reported by the 5,419 concerns furnishing data for the same date last year.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (building, highway and railroad), transportation and manufacturing showed heightened activity in the Prairie Provinces, while the trend was also favourable in mining, communications, services and trade. In the group of factory employment, the movement was generally upward. The largest additions to the staffs were in iron and steel, chemical, food, petroleum and lumber works. The expansion resulted in a generally higher level of employment than in any other month in the years since 1929.

The 1,810 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 185,866 employees, as against 177,126 in the preceding month. Improvement was noted at June 1 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rather smaller increases, on the whole, had been indicated at June 1, 1941, when the 1,789 establishments making returns had employed 173,683 workers, compared with 167,434 at May 1.

British Columbia.- An aggregate working force of 149,942 men and women was reported by the 1,386 co-operating employers, who had 147,026 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. The latest increase approximated the average at June 1 in the years since 1920; it rather exceeded that noted at the same date in 1941. The index of employment at June 1, 1942,



reached a new maximum; standing at 161.9, it was 20 p.c. higher than at the beginning of June of last year.

Manufacturing generally recorded improvement, that in iron and steel factories being most pronounced. Lumber mills, however, were slacker; this was attributed in part to shortage of labour. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining and construction showed heightened activity; the trend was slightly favourable in trade, services and communications, while transportation was quieter.

For June 1, 1941, statements had been received from 1,319 employers of 124,533 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers for the economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was favourable in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing heightened activity. The largest additions to the staffs were reported in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and Vancouver. Except in Ottawa and Winnipeg, the index number of employment in each of the eight centres was higher than at any other month in the record.

Montreal.- Further marked improvement was shown in Montreal, where the 1,923 co-operating firms employed 253,106 persons, or 5,834 more than at May 1. Manufacturing reported a large increase, most of which took place in iron and steel; there were also gains in textile, musical instrument, beverage, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories; on the other hand, the leather division was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing division, transportation, building and services afforded more employment, while trade showed a falling-off. The index, at 166.8, was nearly 26 points higher than in June, 1941; a smaller advance had then been recorded in the 1,817 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 213,752.

Quebec.- There was a further rise in industrial activity in Quebec City; most of this took place in manufacturing, but transportation, services and trade also reported slight improvement. Statements were tabulated from 228 employers having 30,762 workers, as against 29,964 in the preceding month. Expansion on much the same scale had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the level of employment was then much lower, according to information from 216 firms with a force of 22,613 men and women.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,971 business houses in Toronto with 230,939 employees, compared with 227,403 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly brisker; the greatest gains were in iron and steel plants, but chemical, printing and publishing and miscellaneous manufacturing factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation was more active; construction, services and trade, however, released small numbers of workers. The general index in Toronto, at 179.7, was many points higher than at June 1, 1941, when statistics from 1,881 establishments indicated a combined staff of 196,336, or 4,579 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.- Moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation, services and trade in Ottawa. A total working force of 20,783 men and women was employed at June 1, 1942, by the 250 co-operating firms, who had 20,633 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 241 establishments had reported a staff of 19,834, a gain of 601 from their May 1, 1941, forces; the index was then six points lower than that of 157.7 at June 1, 1942.

Hamilton.- There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were furnished by 347 employers who had 60,705 persons on their paylists, or 391 more than at the beginning of May. This advance was much smaller than that indicated at June 1, 1941; employment then, however, was not so active, the latest index, 185.9, being considerably above that of 161.9 at the same date of last year.



Improvement was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, and in construction, while transportation and trade showed relatively small losses. The 348 concerns reporting for June 1, 1941, had employed 52,826 workers; the index then stood at 161.9, compared with 185.9 at June 1, 1942.

Windsor.- Employment again advanced in Windsor at June 1, when statistics were received from 204 firms with 37,940 employees, an increase of 1,436 since the beginning of May. There was a moderate gain in food and some other manufacturing classes, together with considerable expansion in iron and steel factories. The non-manufacturing divisions reported a decline on the whole, mainly in construction. At the corresponding date of last summer, a smaller increase had been indicated by the 195 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 31,475; employment then was at a much lower level than at the latest date, when the index stood at 279.2, the highest to date.

Winnipeg.- A personnel of 56,369 men and women was reported by the 560 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 54,400 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing and transportation, while retail trade afforded rather less employment. The general increase was slightly smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 553 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 50,993 persons, as against 49,720 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 122.2, compared with 132.8 at June 1, 1942; the latter is higher than in any other month in the record except the last two of 1941.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in plants turning out iron and steel products. In the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation was slack; construction reported considerable improvement and there were slight gains in services and trade. Statements were tabulated from 607 firms with 69,983 workers, as compared with 68,461 at May 1, 1942. A smaller advance had been made at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 582 establishments with 49,987 persons on their staffs, an increase of 237 over the month. Employment then, however, was generally quieter, the index being nearly 56 points lower than that of 197.7 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

##### Manufacturing.

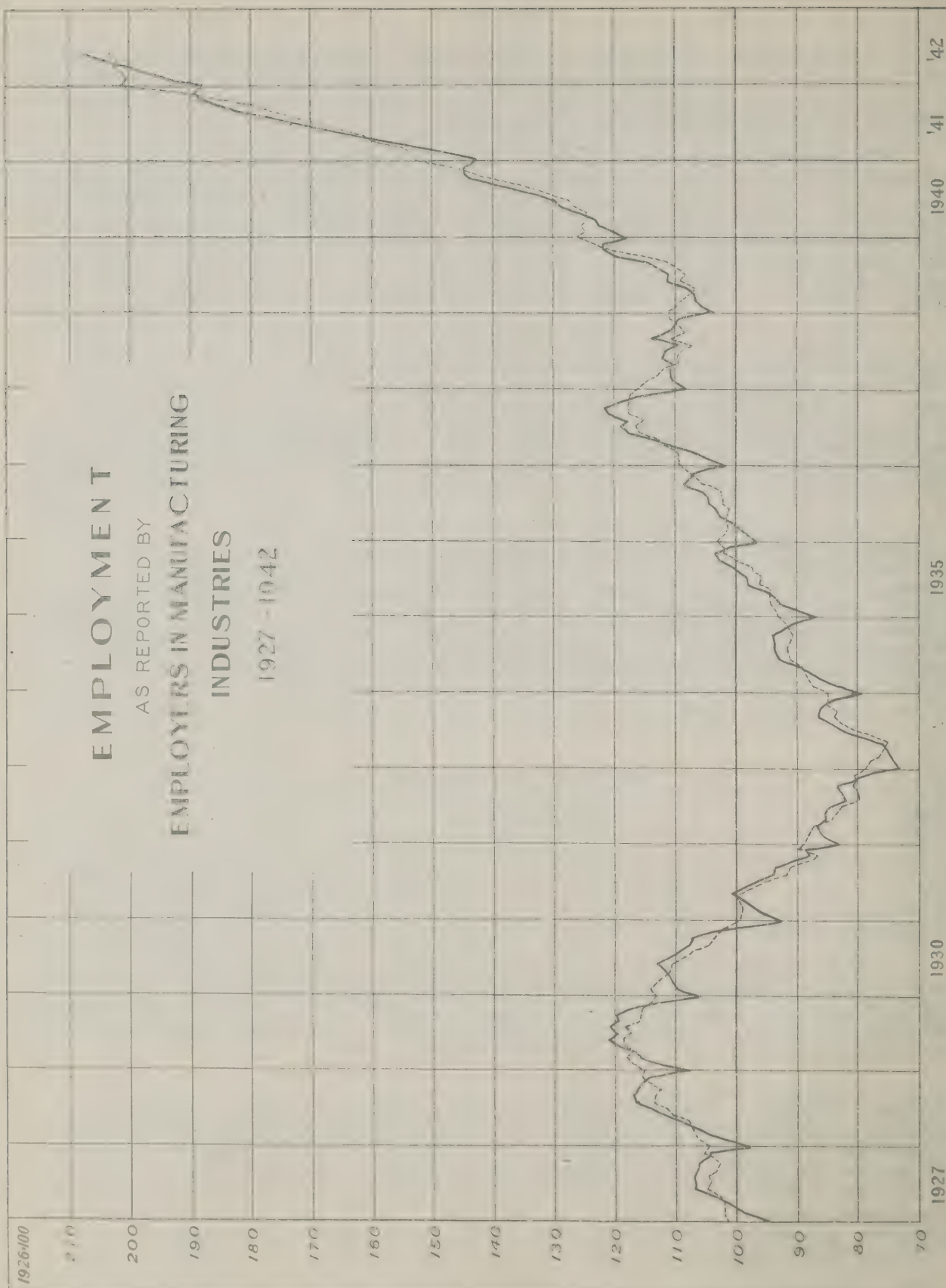
The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations throughout the Dominion continued to increase, the expansion at June 1 being the fifth reported in as many months. The advance considerably exceeded the average at June 1 in the experience of other years in the record, although it was not equal to that reported at June 1 of 1941, and a few earlier summers.

The 7,294 establishments furnishing data reported an aggregate of 1,072,407 employees, as compared with 1,053,598 at May 1. The index rose from 202.3 at that date to 205.9 at the beginning of June, when it was 22.6 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941. The seasonally-adjusted index also showed an upward movement, standing at 201.9 at the latest date, as compared with 200.8 in the preceding month, previously the maximum.

Particularly outstanding gains were indicated at the date under review in iron and steel products. The number of persons taken on in that group has not often been exceeded in the period for which statistics are available; it is also substantially greater than that noted in any other June in the period of observation. The manufacturers furnishing data in this industry reported the addition of 12,145 workers to their staffs. The lumber, food, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also showed pronounced increases in personnel. In some cases, notably lumber products, however, the improvement was on a scale below the average for June 1, according to the experience of past years. To some extent, this resulted from shortage of labour.

In addition to the above increases, there were gains on a smaller scale in the production of beverages, chemicals, clay, glass and stone, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927-1942



The heavy line is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows the crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



products, (chiefly petroleum), and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, leather, rubber, textile and tobacco factories were slack, the losses being partly seasonal in character; the decline in the textile group was not equal to the average at June 1 in past years.

Logging.- River-driving operations resulted in a considerable increase in employment at the beginning of June. The number of persons added to the payroll, however, was smaller than usual for the season. Returns were received from 437 employees with a staff of 15,122 persons, as compared with 47,027 at the beginning of May. A very much larger gain had been reported at June 1, 1941, but the index number then was over 10 points lower than the latest figure of 169.0.

Mining.- Seasonal curtailment was indicated at the beginning of June in coal-mining, while there was moderate improvement in the extraction of other non-metallic mineral products, and in metallic ore mining; the trend in the group as a whole was unfavourable. The decline was contra-seasonal. Statistics were tabulated from 430 mine operators, employing 80,887 persons, as compared with 81,076 at the beginning of May. The June 1 index, at 173.1 was several points lower than that of 177.2 at June 1, 1941.

Communications.- There was slight improvement in the telephone and telegraph division; 61 companies and branches in the communications group employed 37,145 workers, or 43 more than at May 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, although the increase in personnel then reported had been very much larger.

Transportation.- The trend was decidedly upward in transportation. Greater activity was shown in all three branches - local transportation, shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation. Data were received from 589 firms and divisional superintendents in this group, with 134,128 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 131,114 at May 1. This advance was seasonal, but was below-average in extent; nevertheless, the index, at 106.4, was the highest for June 1 in any summer since that of 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to the payroll were indicated in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,471 employees reported a staff of 165,084 persons, as compared with 157,444 in the preceding month. This gain of 17,591 workers was smaller than usual for June 1 in the years since 1920. The index of employment in construction as a whole was lower than at June 1, 1941, but was otherwise the highest for that date in any year since 1931.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded some improvement. Statements were supplied from 818 firms employing 40,250 persons, as compared with 39,272 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date of last year, when the reported additions to staff had been on a larger scale.

Trade.- Further moderate gains were indicated in retail trade, while there was practically no change in the wholesale division; the increase in trade as a whole was considerably below-average for the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,195 co-operating establishments reported 167,754 employees, compared with 157,510 in the preceding month. Much greater improvement had been reported at June 1, 1941. For the second consecutive month, employment in trade was at a level slightly lower than at the corresponding date of last year. However, the index was higher than at June 1 in any earlier summer.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators show that at June 1, 758 firms and branches in these lines of business employed 63,530 persons, compared with 63,353 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communication, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the June 1 survey of employment to 1,784,719 in 13,825 establishments, and lowers the index of 171.7 in the industries above enumerated, to 169.3; the May 1 index of 167.4 was lowered by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions to 165.2, while that for June, 1941, stood at 161.2 when such returns were included, as compared with 162.9 for the industries above enumerated.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	-	-	-	107.5	108.1	106.5	-	-	-	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	123.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.3	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1942.

100.0    7.2    .1    4.3    2.8    31.1    42.2    10.8    5.1    2.1    3.6    8.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1938	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.5	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.6	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	145.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	231.9	122.2	144.3
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	151.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1942.

14.7      1.8      13.4      1.2      3.5      2.2      3.2      4.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	108.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	115.4	111.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	115.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.8	109.4
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	113.7
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	118.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	127.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.1	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	115.1	111.4	100.0	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.5
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	140.3
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.3	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	131.6	134.6
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	57.6	131.4	137.4
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	58.4	131.7	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.1	90.3	137.2	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	109.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.0
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	140.3
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	157.7	140.3
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	157.8	141.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	144.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	157.4
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.1
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.3
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	152.3
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	175.3	152.3
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	158.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1942.

100.0	62.4	2.9	4.7	1.6	7.8	9.0	2.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.4	205.9	202.3	168.0	129.2	111.4	112.3	117.9
Animal products - edible	2.0	174.9	168.8	172.9	148.0	139.0	134.8	137.8
Fur and products	.2	123.2	121.0	123.6	120.7	102.5	103.6	102.5
Leather and products	1.6	138.7	139.6	137.0	116.8	110.1	105.3	117.9
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.6	130.1	131.0	113.0	112.1	109.5	120.2
Lumber and products	3.7	120.2	115.7	120.2	97.5	88.3	86.3	94.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	109.9	103.4	115.7	91.6	80.4	79.2	88.8
Furniture	.6	111.6	113.5	111.9	91.6	83.8	79.9	89.2
Other lumber products	.8	166.9	163.7	148.5	122.9	117.2	114.2	120.1
Musical instruments	.2	95.8	87.9	94.3	62.1	42.1	45.1	55.2
Food products - edible	2.6	137.2	135.1	133.8	121.1	112.2	111.8	112.3
Pulp and paper products	4.8	133.4	132.1	128.3	117.6	108.2	105.3	111.7
Pulp and paper	2.2	125.6	123.4	120.5	110.7	96.4	94.4	107.1
Paper products	.9	189.0	186.5	167.3	141.6	128.0	130.8	133.0
Printing and publishing	1.7	124.5	124.9	125.2	118.2	116.5	110.7	110.5
Rubber products	.9	126.1	126.7	134.6	107.5	107.2	100.8	108.9
Textile products	8.6	168.9	169.5	159.4	144.6	119.4	119.3	128.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	176.8	177.4	169.9	157.6	123.8	126.1	143.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	128.9	128.9	125.8	121.6	94.7	97.8	105.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	203.3	205.4	186.3	171.0	126.3	124.0	149.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	581.0	581.1	585.6	511.0	427.6	432.5	541.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	144.4	143.7	143.0	139.4	121.3	121.2	127.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	172.7	174.0	155.6	138.0	116.0	116.5	120.3
Other textile products	1.0	172.8	173.5	166.0	133.8	113.5	104.2	110.3
Tobacco	.6	128.2	156.9	107.0	100.3	96.0	102.5	99.4
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	585.8	583.4	326.6	191.4	161.8	161.2	155.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	133.6	130.5	133.3	106.0	94.0	92.9	99.6
Electric light and power	1.1	145.3	143.2	149.9	137.5	126.9	128.0	119.4
Electrical apparatus	2.0	249.5	242.7	205.9	147.3	129.1	136.8	147.8
Iron and steel products	23.4	295.8	286.9	203.3	126.4	98.1	104.8	111.5
Cutlery, rolled and forged products	1.8	245.4	244.7	211.2	158.3	129.9	130.9	144.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	253.4	252.4	225.2	134.0	115.7	123.4	129.5
Agricultural implements	.7	138.5	122.5	107.9	81.4	56.2	67.6	75.3
Land vehicles	8.7	236.2	232.1	179.8	115.3	91.9	99.6	104.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	284.3	276.8	256.5	168.0	143.3	152.6	165.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.6	371.8	394.1	420.6	206.2	71.3	84.5	85.5
Heating appliances	.3	155.6	157.3	158.4	132.7	126.4	130.3	130.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	291.4	279.2	226.2	142.5	106.4	124.2	130.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	281.3	282.4	232.3	124.8	102.4	110.5	123.4
Other iron and steel products	5.8	469.1	451.8	242.3	132.0	101.6	101.5	111.1
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	343.4	334.8	273.9	180.5	155.5	156.8	157.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	196.9	192.9	179.7	172.7	157.7	158.8	153.0
Asbestos	.8	341.4	322.1	205.5	154.2	144.5	142.3	138.4
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.9	169.0	158.5	158.3	105.2	97.1	93.6	109.1
<b>MINING</b>	4.7	173.1	173.5	177.2	166.7	160.5	153.3	151.9
Coal	1.5	92.2	94.9	91.5	86.4	82.4	85.5	83.4
Metallic ores	2.6	357.3	355.4	372.1	354.9	342.7	316.6	308.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	161.6	157.2	161.0	145.9	139.7	129.3	143.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	163.9	163.7	97.2	87.1	83.8	84.7	85.8
Telegraphs	.4	120.4	119.8	115.5	98.2	94.8	97.0	98.5
Telephone	1.2	99.3	98.3	92.2	84.0	80.8	81.4	82.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.8	105.1	105.2	99.2	90.3	86.5	84.9	85.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	152.9	149.8	146.5	133.7	125.1	115.6	118.1
Steam railways	4.4	94.7	92.6	86.2	77.5	74.1	73.1	75.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	98.3	95.6	94.9	91.1	91.9	97.9	98.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	9.0	123.3	109.3	139.5	90.5	115.3	114.5	108.4
Building	3.5	138.9	132.4	141.1	68.4	53.8	54.5	58.7
Highway	3.1	135.3	114.3	180.3	126.1	227.6	223.2	180.3
Railway	2.4	96.7	81.6	100.9	79.9	73.1	72.9	81.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	180.6	176.3	170.9	142.5	141.8	135.3	129.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	173.2	167.1	163.6	135.8	136.6	128.5	121.2
Laundries (including laundries)	.9	193.6	192.1	183.6	154.3	150.9	146.1	142.1
<b>TRADE</b>	9.2	153.7	153.5	156.8	140.7	136.6	131.5	131.5
Retail	7.0	160.9	160.6	164.6	146.2	143.1	137.4	138.6
Wholesale	2.2	134.3	134.3	136.2	126.7	119.5	118.0	117.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	171.7	167.4	152.9	120.9	113.1	111.9	114.7

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	38.9	177.9	172.4	152.2	129.9	109.3	111.9	120.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.2	117.2	97.9	112.0	104.7	83.0	87.2	105.0
	Pulp and paper	4.2	188.0	189.1	187.1	166.8	159.9	138.5	174.0
	Textile products	3.6	120.4	118.3	118.5	110.1	86.1	80.7	92.3
	Iron and steel	17.8	263.1	262.5	183.1	144.7	114.1	126.8	129.1
	Other manufactures	9.1	144.6	137.6	145.3	124.7	112.2	115.8	115.7
	Logging	4.1	215.3	153.8	259.8	130.7	140.6	113.9	163.3
	Mining	13.4	110.2	113.2	118.9	113.4	111.5	113.8	109.1
	Communications	2.0	115.0	114.7	104.7	91.8	89.4	89.7	88.0
	Transportation	11.8	127.4	135.3	85.2	75.0	61.7	64.2	68.2
	Construction	19.4	253.8	198.4	252.9	116.2	132.6	149.0	206.1
	Services	1.9	281.6	276.4	258.7	195.3	177.4	177.4	169.1
	Trade	8.5	171.5	168.4	168.7	142.7	134.1	129.7	127.8
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	166.1	156.7	152.4	117.0	108.4	110.9	122.0
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	68.0	217.8	213.4	173.9	133.9	113.3	115.2	119.3
	Lumber products	2.7	130.3	120.4	143.9	101.5	93.7	99.8	103.1
	Pulp and paper	5.8	128.6	127.6	124.4	115.9	102.8	101.7	108.0
	Textile products	14.6	194.1	193.1	179.6	161.6	133.7	135.2	141.4
	Iron and steel	21.0	329.4	320.4	206.7	118.1	85.6	95.2	102.6
	Other manufactures	23.9	222.3	218.0	177.0	137.4	123.3	121.2	121.5
	Logging	4.1	247.3	234.0	228.0	119.6	118.9	132.2	136.6
	Mining	2.6	304.8	304.2	294.7	291.8	272.9	244.8	260.0
	Communications	1.3	102.5	102.4	91.5	79.3	75.6	76.0	77.4
	Transportation	6.9	102.9	96.0	96.0	87.9	89.9	90.3	85.8
	Construction	8.4	109.8	101.9	121.1	82.0	158.9	148.9	86.3
	Services	2.2	158.8	162.6	148.5	124.5	123.8	121.5	114.0
	Trade	6.5	161.7	163.1	165.1	150.3	143.1	143.0	139.8
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	182.8	177.9	157.3	123.0	121.0	120.4	113.6
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	70.7	203.3	201.1	171.6	128.8	111.7	112.4	118.7
	Lumber products	2.9	98.4	95.6	100.0	85.4	78.9	73.8	83.9
	Pulp and paper	5.0	131.7	130.5	125.7	114.6	108.5	106.8	109.0
	Textile products	8.0	144.0	146.7	140.9	130.4	107.6	106.4	118.4
	Iron and steel	28.9	293.5	284.3	223.9	137.3	108.2	113.1	121.0
	Other manufactures	25.9	205.8	206.3	175.5	136.4	125.4	125.7	128.8
	Logging	1.6	127.1	116.4	110.8	103.1	68.1	61.2	83.7
	Mining	4.0	292.9	292.3	313.9	294.6	285.2	253.3	249.0
	Communications	1.4	93.8	94.5	89.9	82.3	78.2	80.9	82.8
	Transportation	5.3	102.5	100.5	95.3	88.4	82.7	81.6	86.6
	Construction	5.9	111.4	104.3	148.2	97.2	94.2	97.8	112.3
	Services	2.2	205.7	203.4	195.7	165.2	162.8	157.8	148.5
	Trade	8.9	158.7	158.2	165.1	146.9	143.5	136.9	137.8
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	178.5	175.9	161.9	126.6	113.6	112.5	118.8
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	36.5	171.3	165.8	139.2	115.3	105.8	104.8	109.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	140.2	134.9	141.0	106.7	110.2	105.6	112.5
	Pulp and paper	2.3	107.5	103.9	106.1	102.2	104.5	98.4	95.9
	Textile products	2.9	234.6	230.5	196.9	155.8	133.3	129.4	143.2
	Iron and steel	13.3	142.6	139.2	110.7	86.4	74.6	79.4	85.9
	Other manufactures	15.8	224.4	215.3	176.3	149.5	139.0	133.8	137.4
	Logging	1.0	110.2	137.3	78.3	36.6	33.6	26.8	20.9
	Mining	6.6	138.9	138.2	121.6	106.6	100.0	98.8	94.7
	Communications	2.3	113.8	112.6	110.5	94.8	88.1	91.9	89.9
	Transportation	16.9	112.3	109.0	110.5	101.5	94.4	87.6	92.0
	Construction	16.3	119.4	97.4	130.8	89.5	84.4	81.6	81.5
	Services	3.2	157.8	150.4	162.7	127.6	129.9	116.8	114.6
	Trade	17.2	131.6	131.0	131.8	123.5	120.3	114.2	115.8
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	137.4	130.9	128.3	107.4	101.0	97.0	99.3
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	54.5	227.5	221.6	158.5	124.4	107.8	106.8	112.8
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.0	143.2	145.5	134.4	109.4	96.2	91.0	100.3
	Pulp and paper	4.7	158.0	155.4	148.6	127.5	107.0	100.6	125.0
	Textile products	1.1	198.0	199.3	172.4	137.8	119.8	126.4	131.7
	Iron and steel	22.4	709.0	669.1	245.7	123.2	85.4	93.5	86.8
	Other manufactures	13.3	162.4	158.6	155.0	140.0	127.7	129.7	129.4
	Logging	6.2	127.0	127.7	121.4	98.4	109.8	96.4	110.6
	Mining	6.0	108.3	106.8	117.7	111.0	106.3	113.6	113.5
	Communications	2.3	124.6	122.4	116.5	111.2	115.5	108.6	110.2
	Transportation	8.5	96.3	98.1	101.5	92.0	94.6	93.7	95.2
	Construction	9.0	112.3	105.4	104.9	79.3	81.5	88.7	114.7
	Services	2.8	142.4	140.9	143.0	128.5	133.8	118.3	115.0
	Trade	10.7	158.9	158.8	158.8	138.0	137.4	132.7	133.0
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	161.9	158.8	134.9	112.0	106.6	105.1	112.2

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	75.0	199.0	195.2	159.5	124.7	107.9	109.2	111.8
Plant products - edible	3.3	145.2	146.0	144.0	135.3	128.6	122.4	112.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.5	132.1	132.6	123.6	115.0	116.0	107.5	107.6
Textiles	14.5	178.0	177.1	158.9	143.2	121.2	121.3	120.9
Tobacco and beverages	4.5	175.9	171.2	141.6	126.6	117.7	118.7	110.4
Iron and steel	27.9	282.9	275.0	187.6	114.1	85.5	95.3	101.1
Other manufactures	21.3	174.7	170.5	151.8	120.8	109.7	103.4	115.7
<b>Communications</b>	1.4	71.4	72.3	65.0	67.5	64.5	64.7	65.4
<b>Transportation</b>	4.9	102.2	87.8	101.1	92.4	99.5	98.4	94.6
<b>Construction</b>	4.7	73.1	69.0	67.2	45.2	104.3	91.0	61.9
<b>Trade</b>	10.7	152.7	154.6	156.3	145.5	137.4	135.1	134.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	166.8	162.9	141.1	113.5	108.7	107.3	105.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	77.1	282.9	273.5	188.1	129.9	104.7	105.6	106.4
Leather products	9.1	109.5	108.4	107.4	89.4	92.2	94.7	104.3
Other manufactures	68.0	359.2	346.1	224.1	147.5	110.3	110.6	107.4
Transportation	3.2	74.5	67.6	69.0	126.0	97.2	100.1	87.8
Construction	5.2	136.9	147.7	158.0	101.7	314.3	98.8	77.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	220.0	214.3	163.9	125.6	124.2	103.8	101.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	74.4	207.1	202.7	162.7	121.8	107.2	105.8	107.9
Plant products - edible	5.0	156.6	155.6	149.0	120.0	116.7	113.1	114.1
Printing and publishing	6.6	151.9	150.7	149.5	132.8	125.4	124.1	125.7
Textiles	8.9	125.8	128.8	120.0	107.4	90.4	89.1	95.9
Iron and steel	24.2	379.6	358.7	238.7	130.2	96.4	97.5	98.9
Other manufactures	29.7	198.8	196.3	157.2	122.0	112.8	110.7	111.1
<b>Communications</b>	1.4	75.4	74.6	70.9	69.3	67.4	66.1	67.3
<b>Transportation</b>	3.4	111.3	108.6	103.9	102.3	99.4	97.1	101.2
<b>Construction</b>	2.1	79.5	82.7	135.5	65.2	56.0	61.1	66.5
<b>Trade</b>	15.2	145.3	145.6	147.3	135.7	132.0	126.3	129.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	179.7	176.9	153.3	119.9	109.2	106.7	108.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	50.6	157.9	157.4	149.9	109.3	101.4	97.3	102.6
Lumber products	2.5	47.8	47.4	60.5	54.3	71.4	49.6	66.4
Pulp and paper	14.5	125.2	124.9	116.4	102.6	98.1	94.6	99.5
Other manufactures	33.6	219.7	219.0	210.7	134.8	114.2	116.5	117.8
Construction	12.2	165.7	166.8	161.4	143.1	118.4	121.5	136.0
Trade	20.5	172.7	170.8	172.4	147.5	143.0	139.0	133.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	157.7	156.6	150.6	117.9	109.8	106.3	111.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.7	198.2	196.6	165.6	124.7	104.5	108.2	116.1
Textiles	11.5	108.6	112.4	107.5	103.2	82.5	85.9	92.0
Electrical apparatus	10.1	190.2	188.0	161.9	123.5	104.7	120.0	126.0
Iron and steel	48.1	285.5	279.7	213.2	133.6	109.7	109.6	121.4
Other manufactures	17.0	155.3	154.9	151.4	131.9	117.4	121.4	126.5
Construction	2.7	101.4	93.8	152.9	76.7	56.1	50.6	55.6
Trade	6.7	145.0	149.9	151.8	136.4	131.5	132.0	132.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	185.9	184.7	161.9	122.3	104.6	106.6	114.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	91.3	320.4	305.5	258.6	177.5	149.2	159.9	166.6
Iron and steel	77.9	354.6	338.0	282.3	179.5	144.4	161.9	170.2
Other manufactures	13.4	205.3	196.5	181.3	170.6	165.4	153.0	153.0
Construction	1.8	74.9	98.2	68.3	44.9	40.8	54.0	57.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	279.2	268.6	229.9	160.0	136.4	146.0	153.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	59.7	167.2	163.1	134.4	107.1	97.5	99.7	105.8
Animal products - edible	6.2	187.4	175.7	193.5	139.7	134.3	127.6	137.5
Printing and publishing	4.6	110.4	104.2	106.9	108.3	107.8	101.1	98.4
Textiles	8.0	240.9	235.3	201.0	159.6	136.0	137.2	149.8
Iron and steel	19.8	127.5	128.6	111.2	82.3	69.7	78.7	87.2
Other manufactures	21.1	225.1	216.5	140.6	121.2	116.9	114.2	116.2
Transportation	5.3	75.7	72.1	72.5	80.7	76.2	77.6	82.4
Construction	3.3	65.7	64.7	154.7	47.8	32.6	42.3	36.2
Trade	25.6	113.1	113.5	111.6	104.2	102.1	96.8	99.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	132.8	130.5	122.2	99.4	92.4	92.8	96.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	61.5	332.5	321.5	185.4	137.7	116.0	111.2	117.4
Lumber products	7.6	125.5	133.4	131.2	108.0	86.0	69.8	87.3
Other manufactures	53.9	432.8	412.7	211.8	151.9	129.8	130.0	131.2
Communications	3.5	116.5	116.9	108.7	111.0	114.7	107.5	106.7
Transportation	7.4	79.6	84.9	83.7	92.5	97.6	99.0	100.5
Construction	5.5	99.8	90.6	79.2	52.7	42.8	51.4	62.4
Services	4.2	137.6	135.4	137.0	130.0	133.9	116.4	115.5
Trade	17.9	160.1	159.5	160.4	142.4	139.8	135.7	138.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	197.7	193.4	141.2	118.6	109.9	106.4	110.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Per Capita Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941 Based on June 1, 1941 as 100

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly earnings at June 1, 1942	Index of Per Capita Weekly Payroll, 1941=100				
				June 1 1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,072,407	30,873,429	28.79	122.6	100.0	122.6	100.0	122.6
Animal products - edible	34,543	946,689	27.38	101.2	97.1	101.2	97.1	101.2
Fur and products	2,975	79,241	26.65	99.7	97.4	99.7	97.4	99.7
Leather and products	28,464	564,503	19.83	101.2	97.4	101.2	97.4	101.2
Hats and shoes	17,687	334,811	18.93	98.2	97.1	98.2	97.1	98.2
Lumber and its products	64,568	1,487,822	23.04	99.4	97.1	99.4	97.1	99.4
Furniture	9,882	223,645	22.63	99.7	97.4	99.7	97.4	99.7
Other lumber products	15,738	343,889	21.85	112.4	100.0	112.4	100.0	112.4
Musical instruments	2,698	88,924	25.40	101.6	97.1	101.6	97.1	101.6
Plant products - edible	44,064	1,054,562	23.48	102.5	100.0	102.5	100.0	102.5
Pulp and paper products	85,206	2,521,131	30.30	104.0	100.0	104.0	100.0	104.0
Pulp and paper	37,926	1,262,143	33.28	104.2	100.0	104.2	100.0	104.2
Paper products	15,273	378,907	24.68	113.0	100.0	113.0	100.0	113.0
Printing and publishing	30,007	882,081	29.40	99.4	97.1	99.4	97.1	99.4
Rubber products	16,241	440,118	27.10	93.7	97.1	93.7	97.1	93.7
Textile products	147,626	2,987,793	20.24	106.0	100.0	106.0	100.0	106.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,691	1,115,359	20.77	104.1	100.0	104.1	100.0	104.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,738	519,788	20.20	102.5	100.0	102.5	100.0	102.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,558	285,030	21.10	109.1	100.0	109.1	100.0	109.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,963	233,755	21.32	99.2	97.1	99.2	97.1	99.2
Hosiery and knit goods	25,604	430,186	18.23	101.0	100.0	101.0	100.0	101.0
Garments and personal furnishing	52,798	1,055,318	19.99	111.0	100.0	111.0	100.0	111.0
Other textile products	17,553	386,932	22.07	104.1	100.0	104.1	100.0	104.1
Tobacco	10,578	187,372	17.71	119.8	100.0	119.8	100.0	119.8
Beverages	13,002	409,497	31.49	114.5	100.0	114.5	100.0	114.5
Chemicals and allied products	73,282	2,045,732	27.92	179.4	100.0	179.4	100.0	179.4
Clay, glass and stone products	15,081	402,544	26.69	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.2
Electric light and power	16,500	634,755	34.31	96.9	97.1	96.9	97.1	96.9
Electrical apparatus	36,588	1,034,179	28.90	121.2	100.0	121.2	100.0	121.2
Iron and steel products	401,583	13,494,515	33.59	148.5	100.0	148.5	100.0	148.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	51,416	1,940,116	38.11	116.2	100.0	116.2	100.0	116.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	28,784	865,302	32.31	112.5	100.0	112.5	100.0	112.5
Agricultural implements	11,627	357,682	30.78	128.4	100.0	128.4	100.0	128.4
Land vehicles	145,208	5,229,377	38.05	131.4	100.0	131.4	100.0	131.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44,222	1,644,968	37.20	231.5	100.0	231.5	100.0	231.5
Heating appliances	5,099	134,403	26.36	98.2	97.1	98.2	97.1	98.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	18,958	664,380	35.04	128.9	100.0	128.9	100.0	128.9
Foundry and machine shop products	15,087	471,183	31.23	121.1	100.0	121.1	100.0	121.1
Other iron and steel products	99,284	3,086,502	31.09	193.6	100.0	193.6	100.0	193.6
Non-ferrous metal products	57,886	1,442,610	31.68	125.4	100.0	125.4	100.0	125.4
Non-metallic mineral products	16,028	530,937	35.33	105.5	100.0	105.5	100.0	105.5
Miscellaneous	14,427	361,909	25.09	166.1	100.0	166.1	100.0	166.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	50,123	1,035,186	20.65	106.8	100.0	106.8	100.0	106.8
<b>Mining</b>	80,897	2,187,314	34.46	97.7	97.1	97.7	97.1	97.7
Coal	25,326	755,799	29.84	100.8	100.0	100.8	100.0	100.8
Metallic ores	44,609	1,724,490	38.66	96.0	97.1	96.0	97.1	96.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,962	307,025	28.03	100.4	97.1	100.4	97.1	100.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,745	777,108	28.01	106.9	100.0	106.9	100.0	106.9
Telegraphs	6,908	193,182	27.96	104.2	100.0	104.2	100.0	104.2
Telephones	20,837	583,926	28.02	107.7	100.0	107.7	100.0	107.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	134,123	4,843,675	34.64	107.3	100.0	107.3	100.0	107.3
Street railways and carage	36,751	1,135,597	30.90	104.4	100.0	104.4	100.0	104.4
Steam railways	75,523	2,861,768	37.89	109.9	100.0	109.9	100.0	109.9
Shipping and stevedoring	21,849	848,310	29.67	103.6	100.0	103.6	100.0	103.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	155,035	3,928,127	25.32	88.4	97.1	88.4	97.1	88.4
Building	60,350	1,714,156	28.40	98.4	97.1	98.4	97.1	98.4
Highway	55,119	1,198,770	22.67	75.0	97.1	75.0	97.1	75.0
Railway	41,566	1,013,201	24.38	95.8	97.1	95.8	97.1	95.8
<b>RETAIL</b>	24,494	398,862	16.28	105.9	100.0	105.9	100.0	105.9
Hotels and restaurants	15,758	292,239	18.55	105.4	100.0	105.4	100.0	105.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	157,754	3,790,851	24.03	98.0	97.1	98.0	97.1	98.0
<b>TRADE</b>	120,170	2,652,049	22.07	97.8	97.1	97.8	97.1	97.8
Retail	37,584	1,135,802	30.30	98.6	97.1	98.6	97.1	98.6
Wholesale	1,718,329	48,529,791	28.24	112.3	100.0	112.3	100.0	112.3
<b>FINANCIAL INDUSTRIES</b>	68,390	1,913,730	30.19	105.8	100.0	105.8	100.0	105.8
Banks and Trust Companies	56,479	987,292	27.06	112.9	100.0	112.9	100.0	112.9
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	1,344	45,483	33.84	68.1	97.1	68.1	97.1	68.1
Insurance	25,567	860,955	31.46	97.6	97.1	97.6	97.1	97.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,781,719	50,440,521	28.31	112.0	100.0	112.0	100.0	112.0



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments, in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at June 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941
		\$	\$						
<b>Maritime - Manufacturing</b>	48,323	1,277,728	26.44	116.9	113.3	100.0	137.4	137.8	100.0
<b>Provinces</b>									
Lumber Products	5,251	98,596	18.78	104.6	87.4	100.0	125.2	106.6	100.0
Pulp and Paper	5,195	156,925	30.21	100.5	101.1	100.0	115.2	113.5	100.0
Iron and Steel	22,110	684,215	30.95	143.7	143.4	100.0	163.5	169.0	100.0
Logging	5,049	85,689	16.97	82.9	59.2	100.0	94.2	70.0	100.0
Mining	16,622	467,241	28.11	92.7	95.2	100.0	114.4	122.3	100.0
Transportation	14,736	494,749	33.57	149.5	158.8	100.0	173.9	191.6	100.0
Construction	24,124	5 511,448	21.20	100.4	78.4	100.0	124.5	106.9	100.0
Trade	10,589	217,278	20.52	101.7	99.8	100.0	105.0	104.5	100.0
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	124,344	3,142,368	25.27	109.0	102.8	100.0	130.5	130.1	100.0
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	362,634	9,651,890	26.62	125.2	122.7	100.0	143.7	141.8	100.0
Lumber Products	14,466	283,151	19.57	90.5	83.7	100.0	113.5	105.0	100.0
Pulp and Paper	30,795	916,600	29.76	103.4	102.6	100.0	107.6	108.6	100.0
Textile Products	77,758	1,523,523	19.59	108.1	107.5	100.0	119.3	121.2	100.0
Chemicals	32,546	863,795	26.54	172.3	173.4	100.0	176.8	176.6	100.0
Iron and Steel	112,048	3,695,922	32.99	159.4	155.0	100.0	187.6	183.8	100.0
Logging	21,910	364,867	16.65	108.5	102.6	100.0	129.4	125.5	100.0
Mining	13,985	458,304	32.77	103.4	103.2	100.0	112.6	111.6	100.0
Communications	7,208	216,061	30.25	112.0	111.9	100.0	108.6	108.6	100.0
Transportation	36,926	1,234,499	33.43	107.2	100.0	100.0	114.8	108.0	100.0
Construction	44,748	1,151,137	25.72	90.7	84.1	100.0	106.9	98.4	100.0
Services	11,696	196,550	16.80	113.7	109.5	100.0	123.4	118.3	100.0
Trade	34,566	827,117	23.93	97.9	98.8	100.0	103.4	102.9	100.0
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	533,673	14,102,525	26.43	116.2	113.1	100.0	131.6	128.6	100.0
<b>Ontario - Manufacturing</b>	511,985	15,354,398	29.99	118.5	117.2	100.0	130.7	132.1	100.0
Lumber Products	21,286	480,833	22.59	98.4	95.6	100.0	109.2	107.0	100.0
Plant Products - edible	23,589	659,102	23.70	104.2	101.9	100.0	107.6	107.7	100.0
Pulp and Paper	35,878	1,105,247	30.81	104.8	103.8	100.0	108.8	111.6	100.0
Textile Products	58,383	1,254,182	21.48	102.2	104.1	100.0	109.6	117.7	100.0
Chemicals	33,667	971,651	28.86	173.7	172.4	100.0	180.3	180.2	100.0
Electrical apparatus	24,986	756,972	30.30	116.3	115.8	100.0	130.3	133.3	100.0
Iron and Steel	209,175	7,067,420	33.79	131.1	127.0	100.0	144.3	143.5	100.0
Non-ferrous metal prod.	28,262	895,113	31.67	119.8	118.1	100.0	139.3	139.1	100.0
Logging	11,948	216,798	18.15	114.7	105.1	100.0	115.5	114.8	100.0
Mining	28,990	1,114,429	38.44	93.3	93.1	100.0	102.4	102.3	100.0
Communications	10,231	291,628	28.50	104.3	105.1	100.0	108.9	107.6	100.0
Transportation	38,432	1,339,641	34.86	107.6	105.5	100.0	115.0	112.7	100.0
Construction	42,421	1,153,641	27.20	75.2	70.4	100.0	84.4	80.9	100.0
Services	15,947	277,819	17.42	105.1	103.9	100.0	111.6	111.4	100.0
Trade	64,530	1,569,360	24.32	96.1	95.8	100.0	102.5	103.2	100.0
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	724,484	21,317,714	29.42	110.3	108.6	100.0	121.1	121.7	100.0
<b>Prairie - Manufacturing</b>	67,757	1,928,146	28.46	123.1	119.1	100.0	136.4	133.4	100.0
<b>Provinces</b>									
Animal Products - edible	9,402	259,803	27.65	110.2	106.1	100.0	117.0	116.4	100.0
Lumber Products	4,069	91,925	22.65	99.4	95.7	100.0	111.5	103.0	100.0
Plant Products - edible	4,280	106,475	24.88	104.4	102.4	100.0	104.4	105.9	100.0
Textile Products	5,394	95,550	17.71	119.1	117.1	100.0	116.4	122.3	100.0
Iron and Steel	24,743	793,443	32.07	128.8	125.7	100.0	152.9	149.1	100.0
Mining	12,318	441,645	35.85	114.2	113.7	100.0	124.3	124.1	100.0
Communications	4,366	120,099	27.51	103.0	101.9	100.0	109.7	106.0	100.0
Transportation	31,313	1,128,581	36.04	101.6	98.6	100.0	108.9	102.7	100.0
Construction	30,232	748,096	24.75	91.3	74.5	100.0	103.9	81.8	100.0
Services	8,000	102,221	17.04	97.0	92.4	100.0	104.9	103.7	100.0
Trade	31,988	794,206	24.83	99.8	99.4	100.0	104.9	105.5	100.0
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	185,886	5,295,278	28.49	107.1	102.0	100.0	117.5	111.7	100.0
<b>British - Manufacturing</b>	81,708	2,661,167	32.57	143.5	139.8	100.0	166.3	160.4	100.0
<b>Columbia</b>									
Animal Products - edible	4,863	135,054	27.77	103.3	98.6	100.0	110.5	105.1	100.0
Lumber Products	19,506	533,317	27.34	106.6	108.3	100.0	114.7	116.3	100.0
Plant Products - edible	3,757	88,231	23.48	100.0	95.0	100.0	106.9	104.5	100.0
Pulp and Paper	7,105	224,065	31.54	106.3	104.6	100.0	105.2	105.9	100.0
Iron and Steel	33,607	1,253,513	37.30	288.6	272.3	100.0	369.7	332.6	100.0
Non-ferrous metal prod.	5,048	192,561	38.15	104.6	102.6	100.0	116.8	114.5	100.0
Logging	9,309	335,548	36.05	104.6	105.2	100.0	112.3	110.0	100.0
Mining	8,972	305,695	34.07	92.0	90.7	100.0	100.0	103.2	100.0
Transportation	12,716	448,205	35.25	94.9	96.7	100.0	113.3	111.4	100.0
Construction	13,510	361,805	26.78	107.1	100.5	100.0	118.6	112.7	100.0
Services	4,185	80,615	19.26	99.6	98.5	100.0	110.0	107.8	100.0
Trade	16,081	382,890	23.81	100.1	100.0	100.0	109.7	110.4	100.0
<b>B. C. - All Industries</b>	149,942	4,668,906	31.14	120.0	117.7	100.0	137.8	133.4	100.0

Table 9.-- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941, based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	189,953	5,322,535	28.02	124.8	122.4	100.0	141.1	140.6	100.0
Plant Products - edible	8,431	198,432	23.54	100.8	101.4	100.0	107.9	107.9	100.0
Pulp and Paper	8,836	238,628	27.01	106.9	107.3	100.0	104.8	106.3	100.0
Textiles	36,855	741,991	20.13	112.0	111.5	100.0	121.9	124.0	100.0
Tobacco	6,802	117,816	17.32	117.2	114.3	100.0	116.7	121.2	100.0
Iron and Steel	70,630	2,437,268	34.51	152.2	145.6	100.0	173.2	171.1	100.0
Communications	3,499	128,779	36.80	105.8	111.2	100.0	109.0	108.6	100.0
Transportation	12,423	388,470	31.27	101.1	86.8	100.0	113.5	96.3	100.0
Construction	11,781	323,364	27.45	108.3	102.7	100.0	116.5	111.2	100.0
Services	8,352	145,411	17.41	108.3	106.5	100.0	118.8	115.3	100.0
Trade	27,028	660,287	24.43	97.7	98.9	100.0	103.2	103.0	100.0
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	253,106	6,972,815	27.54	118.2	115.5	100.0	132.2	130.3	100.0
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	23,768	570,714	24.07	150.4	145.4	100.0	173.1	163.0	100.0
Chemicals	9,149	130,097	20.78	210.8	211.4	100.0	246.5	246.8	100.0
Iron and Steel	4,808	176,229	36.65	189.9	164.7	100.0	237.1	204.9	100.0
Transportation	922	28,122	28.35	108.0	98.0	100.0	117.2	104.7	100.0
Construction	1,608	39,548	24.59	86.6	93.5	100.0	95.7	102.6	100.0
Services	1,236	18,652	15.09	112.8	110.8	100.0	123.2	126.7	100.0
Trade	2,928	60,714	20.74	97.4	96.3	100.0	104.8	103.1	100.0
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	30,762	725,537	23.59	134.2	132.2	100.0	152.3	145.3	100.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	171,782	5,031,499	29.29	127.3	124.6	100.0	138.6	141.8	100.0
Plant Products - edible	11,440	270,493	23.64	105.1	104.4	100.0	107.2	109.3	100.0
Pulp and Paper	15,276	460,262	30.13	101.6	100.8	100.0	104.3	109.4	100.0
Textiles	20,621	472,311	22.90	104.1	107.3	100.0	113.8	123.5	100.0
Chemicals	13,862	367,776	26.53	183.7	181.6	100.0	183.7	188.8	100.0
Electrical Apparatus	11,242	331,323	29.47	121.4	121.6	100.0	129.8	133.6	100.0
Iron and Steel	55,925	1,827,266	32.67	159.0	149.3	100.0	177.8	177.7	100.0
Communications	3,157	111,131	35.20	104.3	105.2	100.0	108.7	107.8	100.0
Transportation	7,733	246,732	31.91	107.1	104.5	100.0	116.1	114.0	100.0
Construction	4,844	158,098	32.64	58.7	61.0	100.0	62.3	66.6	100.0
Services	8,184	150,527	18.39	104.0	104.3	100.0	109.6	111.3	100.0
Trade	35,146	913,628	26.00	98.6	98.8	100.0	104.9	105.9	100.0
<b>Toronto All Industries</b>	230,939	6,614,594	28.64	117.2	115.4	100.0	127.0	129.6	100.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	10,506	290,505	27.55	105.3	105.0	100.0	117.6	119.3	100.0
Pulp and Paper	3,022	86,228	28.53	107.6	107.3	100.0	107.1	111.7	100.0
Iron and Steel	3,080	96,122	31.21	89.8	90.8	100.0	125.3	128.1	100.0
Construction	2,528	61,791	24.44	102.7	103.3	100.0	108.0	112.2	100.0
Services	1,933	31,477	15.87	114.5	110.4	100.0	131.0	129.6	100.0
Trade	4,268	89,321	20.93	100.2	99.1	100.0	102.8	101.0	100.0
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	20,783	512,377	24.65	104.7	104.0	100.0	113.2	114.6	100.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	52,641	1,675,421	31.06	119.7	118.7	100.0	132.5	130.9	100.0
Textiles	6,999	142,440	20.21	101.0	104.6	100.0	107.2	111.6	100.0
Electrical Apparatus	6,125	203,908	33.29	117.5	116.1	100.0	146.5	152.3	100.0
Iron and Steel	29,172	985,436	33.78	133.9	131.2	100.0	142.7	149.9	100.0
Construction	1,644	47,756	29.05	66.3	61.3	100.0	72.8	75.8	100.0
Trade	4,062	100,459	24.73	95.5	98.7	100.0	101.1	104.0	100.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	60,705	1,842,321	30.35	114.8	114.1	100.0	127.1	130.0	100.0
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	24,636	1,420,887	41.02	123.9	118.1	100.0	129.5	123.0	100.0
Iron and Steel	29,545	1,262,216	42.72	125.6	119.7	100.0	132.3	124.9	100.0
Construction	698	22,452	32.17	109.7	143.8	100.0	121.3	141.1	100.0
Trade	1,216	32,523	26.75	97.5	95.5	100.0	96.5	92.1	100.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	37,940	1,516,014	39.97	121.4	116.8	100.0	128.2	122.7	100.0
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,050	907,147	27.45	124.4	121.4	100.0	136.0	136.0	100.0
Animal Products - edible	3,432	101,371	29.54	96.8	90.8	100.0	109.3	104.5	100.0
Textiles	4,410	78,046	17.70	119.9	117.1	100.0	116.5	123.9	100.0
Chemicals	4,720	138,664	29.38	836.8	808.3	100.0	914.7	853.4	100.0
Iron and Steel	10,386	347,901	31.67	114.7	115.6	100.0	134.6	138.4	100.0
Communications	1,225	33,315	28.81	97.4	96.7	100.0	102.2	91.9	100.0
Transportation	2,317	93,758	32.14	104.4	99.4	100.0	114.0	106.3	100.0
Construction	1,551	50,702	27.39	42.5	41.8	100.0	38.5	34.7	100.0
Services	2,104	35,408	16.83	107.5	107.3	100.0	114.2	117.5	100.0
Trade	14,185	338,125	25.25	101.3	101.7	100.0	107.2	109.4	100.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	55,362	1,481,385	26.75	108.7	106.8	100.0	115.5	115.0	100.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	43,051	1,433,994	33.31	178.3	173.4	100.0	219.7	207.9	100.0
Lumber Products	5,303	138,910	26.19	95.7	101.7	100.0	101.5	109.3	100.0
Iron and Steel	26,465	976,323	36.89	127.8	108.1	100.0	142.8	170.5	100.0
Communications	2,491	66,383	26.65	107.2	107.5	100.0	116.3	115.5	100.0
Transportation	5,263	176,837	34.25	95.1	101.4	100.0	108.5	113.3	100.0
Construction	3,353	114,118	29.62	126.0	114.4	100.0	133.9	130.4	100.0
Services	2,910	37,129	19.84	100.4	98.8	100.0	111.2	107.8	100.0
Trade	12,499	301,219	24.10	98.8	99.4	100.0	109.8	107.1	100.0
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	69,983	2,149,959	30.72	139.3	136.3	100.0	167.4	167.8	100.0



Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**AUGUST, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

**For the Last Week in July**

+ + + .

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
October 9 1942

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JULY.

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Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE: - In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Continuing the steadily upward movement generally indicated since the early spring, industrial employment in the Dominion showed further expansion at the beginning of August, when the 13,130 establishments furnishing current statistics on employment and payrolls reported a personnel of 1,780,559 men and women. This was an increase of 21,362 persons, or 1.2 p.c., as compared with their working forces at July 1. The record for the last twenty-one years shows that there has usually, though not invariably, been an acceleration in industrial activity at the beginning of August. The latest increase was smaller than that reported in any of the three preceding months, and was also less than the advance indicated at Aug. 1 in either 1940 or 1941; nevertheless, it exceeded the normal expansion from July 1 to Aug. 1.

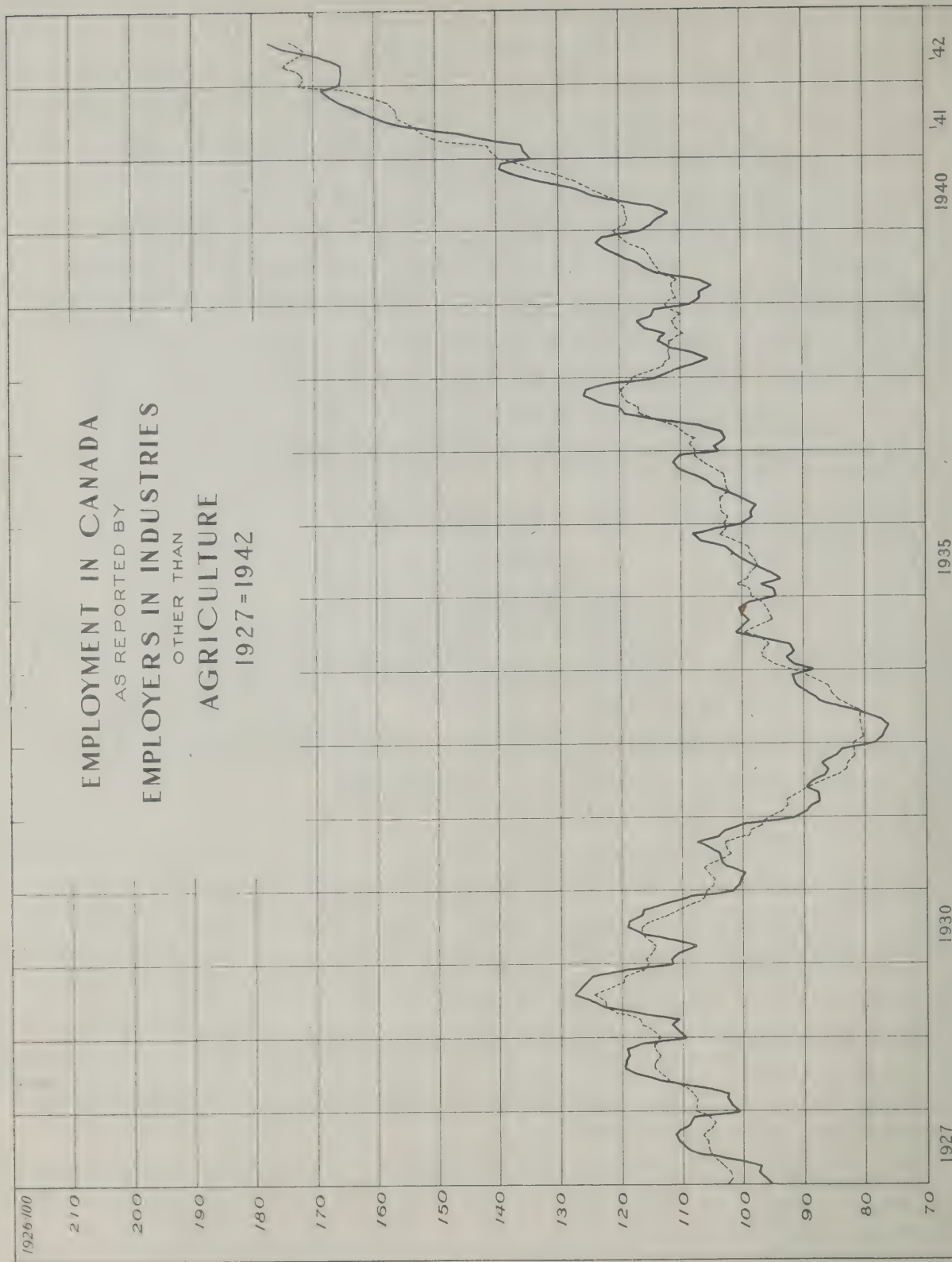
In the period since Apr. 1, the co-operating establishments have enlarged their working forces by some 127,900 men and women. Like the latest increase, the gain in the period Apr. 1 - Aug. 1 was smaller than that reported in the same months of 1941 or 1940, although it was above the average in the experience of pre-war years. The industrial distribution of the workers recently added to the reported payrolls has differed considerably from the normal. Thus, where the increase in manufacturing between Apr. 1 and Aug. 1 prior to the war, constituted on the average rather less than 40 p.c. of the total, in 1942 some 68 p.c. of the greater numbers added to the staffs were reported by factories.

The unadjusted index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from its previous maximum of 175.7 at July 1, to 177.8 at the beginning of August. As compared with Aug. 1, 1941, figure of 160.6, there was a gain of 10.7 p.c. Although this increase is important, it is smaller than any recently reported in the twelve months' comparison, a tapering in the rate of growth which fulfils expectations.

Since the expansion at the latest date was above normal, the seasonally-adjusted index, like the crude figure, showed a further advance, standing at 173.0 at Aug. 1, as compared with 172.4 at July 1.

Manufacturing establishments continued active, employing an additional 15,000 persons, which brought the number in recorded employment in such plants to a new high of 1,106,282 at Aug. 1. The latest improvement was on a smaller scale than that reported in the preceding month, being also less than at Aug. 1 in 1940 or 1941; however, it considerably exceeds the normal midsummer advance. As in recently preceding months, the expansion in the production of durable goods was particularly outstanding, some 11,200 persons being added to the payrolls of manufacturers in these industries; the gains in the non-durable goods division amounted to about 3,400 men and women, while central electric stations reported nearly 400 additional employees.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The trends in the non-manufacturing industries were mixed. Logging, mining and trade showed curtailment; that in mining (which took place chiefly in the gold group) was contra-seasonal, while in the other two industries a falling-off is customary in the summer. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and services reported improvement, which approximated, or exceeded the average gain in these divisions at Aug. 1 in the record of twenty-one years.

#### PAYROLLS.

The salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1 by the co-operating employers showed an increase of 1.5 p.c., accompanying that of 1.2 p.c. in the number of employees. The latest reported weekly payroll aggregated \$50,892,574, a gain of \$770,364 over the amounts distributed by the same employers at the beginning of July. The per capita average earnings at Aug. 1 were \$28.58, and at July 1, \$28.49<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

If the statistics for the finance industries are included in the general totals, the survey shows that the 1,843,766 persons in recorded employment at Aug. 1 then received the sum of \$52,810,259 for services rendered in the last week in July. This was a per capita average of \$28.64. At July 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups, - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance, - reported an aggregate payroll of \$52,024,883<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, paid to 1,822,386 men and women. Their average earnings were \$28.55<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10.7 p.c. in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23.2 p.c. in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.c., and in payrolls, to 22.7 p.c. in the year.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The extent of the seasonal fluctuations in many Canadian industries tends to offset the value of comparisons of employment as at different periods of the year. This seasonal factor still influences to some extent a comparison of the levels presently existing with those at the opening of the war; the present press letter therefore deals only briefly with the changes in the volume of employment indicated at Aug. 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939.

Employment in the first thirty-five months of the war has showed sustained and impressive expansion; the rare interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions peculiarly subject to such influences. Although these influences have for some months lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 48.7 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939, and Aug. 1, 1942. The increase in these months greatly exceeds that which took place throughout the period from 1921 to 1939, when the general index rose only by some 28 p.c.

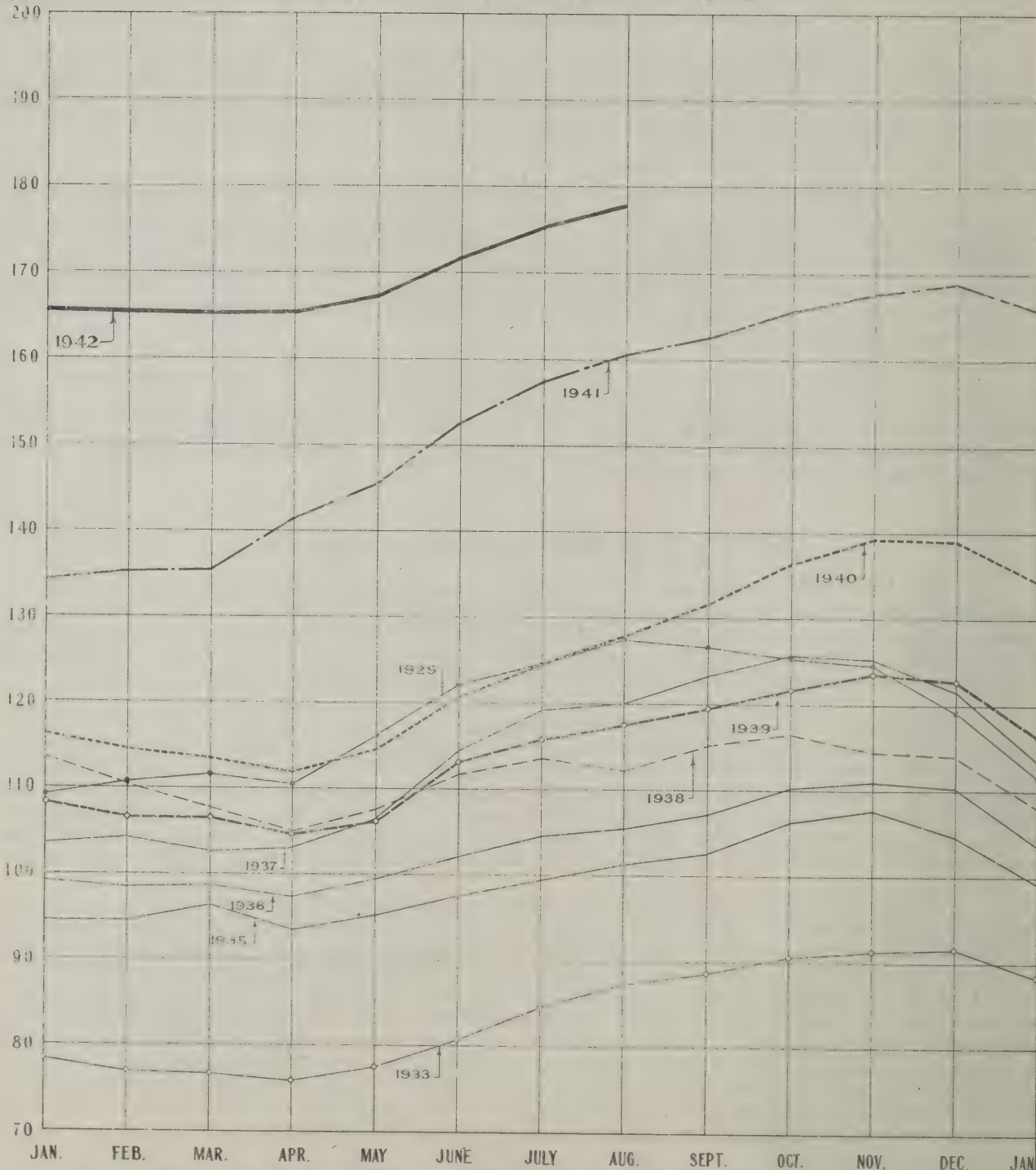
In considering the changes in the industrial pattern of the Dominion resulting from the war, it must be borne in mind that in addition to the extremely large transfers of persons into industrial employment, approximately half a million men have been enrolled in the various services. The accessions to the armed forces and to the number of wage-earners have come mainly from the following sources:- (a) the ranks of the unemployed (b) the own-account and small-employer classes (c) agriculture (d) home-makers and other women (e) adolescents who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are no doubt prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also absorbed very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

For obvious reasons, manufacturing has shown a greater response to wartime demands than any other industrial division. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Aug. 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 84.2 p.c., while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups

Chart 2

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



was 13 p.c.

The durable goods industries have shown an especially noteworthy advance; the index number in this class has risen from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 257.1 at Aug. 1, 1942, or by 156.1 p.c. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted 55 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at the date under review, the highest proportion on record; this percentage was decidedly larger than that of 40 p.c. reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The non-durable goods class has also shown substantial increases during the period of the war, the index rising by 40.1 p.c., from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 177.4 at Aug. 1, 1942. Activity in these industries usually advances as the year progresses, the peak of employment ordinarily being recorded at Sept. 1 or Oct. 1. Thus if the seasonal pattern in the early autumn is followed, a greater increase in the current index for the light manufacturing industries over that for Sept. 1, 1939, will be indicated in subsequent reports.

In the non-manufacturing group as a whole, employment, as previously stated, was 13 p.c. higher at Aug. 1, 1942, than at Sept. 1, 1939. Normally, employment in construction and certain other classes is lower at the beginning of August than at Sept. 1, so that this percentage of increase, in the ordinary course of events, should continue to rise in succeeding weeks. The following are the percentage gains in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-five months of the war; logging, 135.7 p.c., mining, 2.6 p.c., communications, 22.2 p.c., transportation, 22.7 p.c., services, 24.9 p.c. and trade, 13 p.c. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 3.5 p.c. In building, the increase of 104.7 p.c. at Aug. 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939, largely resulted from wartime requirements. There was also a gain of 35.4 p.c. in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments, as a result of greater traffic. On the other hand, highway construction showed a considerable decline from September, 1939, the index being lower by 44.4 p.c. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

#### Statistics of Payrolls.

The present tabulation<sup>1/</sup> of statistics of weekly payrolls is the seventeenth in the record, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the returns on employment for Apr. 1, 1941. Mainly because the information received in response to the first two inquiries was incomplete, the data for Apr. 1 and May 1, 1941, have been disregarded, so that the record is considered as having commenced with the material for June 1, 1941. The statistics of the present bulletin are preliminary.

The 13,130 firms furnishing information at Aug. 1, 1942, reported the disbursement of \$50,892,574 in weekly earnings to the 1,780,559 men and women for whom they provided employment. These firms belong in the following main industrial groups; manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The Aug. 1 payroll total was the highest in the record. The per capita average, at \$28.58, was higher by nine cents than that at the beginning of July. The latest average is one cent lower than the maximum figure, recorded at May 1, 1942, when the number of employees reported was considerably less; ordinarily, an increase in the personnel tends to reduce the per capita averages, those newly employed usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. However, the changes in the industrial composition of the workers included in the surveys have tended, even in this brief period, largely to counteract this tendency. This result is the more remarkable, because the expansion which ordinarily takes place in the summer months would under normal circumstances tend to lower the per capita averages.

In order to have a basis upon which to compare the reported earnings over a lengthening period, index numbers of weekly payrolls are being currently prepared; these are calculated upon the amounts paid by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. This basic period is obviously not entirely satisfactory, largely because of its brevity; greater experience with the current statistics of earnings may also result in improved methods of handling. Although comparison with information compiled elsewhere in the Bureau

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<sup>1/</sup> For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see note on page 8.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1942 and August 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at August 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at August 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at August 1, 1942	Index Numbers of							
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941		
		\$	\$								
(a) <u>Provinces.</u>											
Maritime Provinces	127,640	3,262,164	25.56	111.8	116.3	107.7	135.4	135.0	113.2		
Prince Edward Island	2,172	48,428	22.30	104.4	109.2	125.7	109.6	111.4	123.4		
Nova Scotia	78,060	2,074,914	26.58	115.1	118.9	109.9	141.0	136.6	114.1		
New Brunswick	47,408	1,138,822	24.02	107.9	113.4	104.3	127.5	133.4	111.5		
Quebec	559,733	15,136,470	27.04	121.7	118.9	106.5	141.0	135.6*	108.5		
Ontario	736,666	21,911,947	29.74	112.1	111.9	102.7	124.4	125.1*	104.2		
Prairie Provinces	194,142	5,522,646	28.45	111.8	108.7	105.7	122.4	119.5	107.3		
Manitoba	90,494	2,565,946	28.36	110.7	108.5	105.0	119.2	117.3	108.2		
Saskatchewan	38,050	1,034,915	27.20	107.9	103.3	105.3	118.4	114.4	106.2		
Alberta	65,598	1,921,785	29.30	116.0	112.2	106.9	129.5	125.7	108.8		
British Columbia	162,378	5,059,347	31.16	129.9	124.5	108.7	149.3	144.4	110.3		
CANADA	1,780,559	50,892,574	28.58	116.3	114.9	105.0	131.7	129.7*	106.9		
(b) <u>Cities.</u>											
Montreal	260,890	7,338,254	28.13	121.8	119.2	105.2	138.9	134.5	107.1		
Quebec City	32,648	779,035	23.86	139.6	135.0	109.3	163.5	147.1	109.2		
Toronto	232,317	6,832,790	29.41	117.9	118.5	102.2	131.1	133.2*	103.1		
Ottawa	21,475	546,332	25.44	108.2	106.4	104.2	120.7	118.9	106.4		
Hamilton	61,426	1,946,954	31.70	116.2	116.6	102.4	134.3	134.2*	104.1		
Windsor	40,245	1,519,757	37.76	128.8	124.9	99.7	128.3	130.6	100.4		
Winnipeg	55,648	1,503,544	27.02	109.2	108.8	105.2	117.3	116.2	106.6		
Vancouver	78,543	2,398,793	30.54	156.3	147.8	109.7	186.4	178.4	113.3		
(c) <u>Industries.</u>											
Manufacturing	1,106,282	32,098,417	29.01	126.4	124.7	105.2	143.3	142.1	107.3		
Durable Goods 1/	597,928	19,045,627	31.85	139.7	137.0	105.9	161.4	160.1*	109.5		
Non-Durable Goods	488,885	12,391,051	25.35	114.4	113.5	104.8	124.1	123.0	105.2		
Electric Light and Power	19,469	661,739	33.99	102.0	99.9	103.0	107.8	105.3	100.5		
Logging	42,165	968,955	22.98	89.8	107.3	83.9	110.4	124.4*	89.4		
Mining	80,518	2,782,149	34.55	97.2	98.3	100.5	108.3	105.1*	102.3		
Communications	28,512	785,657	27.56	109.8	108.7	104.5	111.6	111.6	102.2		
Transportation	139,151	4,784,308	34.38	111.3	109.0	105.8	120.9	118.4*	106.7		
Construction and Maintenance	185,136	4,947,731	26.72	105.2	98.7	115.2	127.3	116.1	117.9		
Services	42,197	728,511	17.26	110.8	108.1	107.7	119.8	117.0	105.4		
Trade	156,598	3,796,846	24.25	97.3	97.4	100.0	104.1	104.6	101.5		
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,780,559	50,892,574	28.58	116.3	114.9	105.0	131.7	129.7*	106.9		
Finance	63,207	1,917,685	30.34	105.4	105.4	100.2	111.1	110.2	96.7		
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,843,766	52,810,259	28.64	115.8	114.5	104.8	130.8	128.8*	106.6		



provides evidence that the current statistics of payrolls, like those of employment, are thoroughly representative, they must nevertheless in the present stage of their development be regarded as subject to revision.

The following table shows the movements of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole in the Dominion during the period of observation. The index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1941</u>			\$				\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25		100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49		102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69		105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04		108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37		110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02		111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32		112.1	123.4	28.15
<u>1942</u>							
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13		111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65		113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92		116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41		118.7	134.3	28.94
May 11	109.5	124.0	28.59		120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20		122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7 <sup>1/</sup>	28.49 <sup>1/</sup>		124.7	142.0 <sup>1/</sup>	29.16 <sup>1/</sup>
Aug. 1	116.3	131.7	28.58		126.4	143.3	29.01

Thus between June 1, 1941, and Aug. 1, 1942, an increase of 16.3 p.c. in industrial employment generally has been accompanied by that of 31.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition, there is in many cases a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living allowance to the majority of workers; in some cases, this cost-of-living bonus has been enlarged since its institution. In certain cases, there have also been increases in the wage-rates. The dilution of labour, which has been a factor of growing importance in the situation in recent months, has tended to prevent the average per capita earnings from showing an advance which is in proportion to that shown in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus the latter has risen by 31.7 p.c., while the index of per capita earnings has advanced by 13.2 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

Manufacturing has shown advances in employment and aggregate payrolls which greatly exceed those generally indicated in industry as a whole. Thus, the number employed in factories has risen by 26.4 p.c. between June 1, 1941 and Aug. 1, 1942, while the payroll index has gained by 43.3 p.c. in the same interval; the index of per capita earnings has risen by 13.5 p.c. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater

force in the case of manufacturing.

The increases in employment and payrolls in plants turning out durable goods in the last fifteen months have been particularly noteworthy; the former has risen to 139.7, and the comparable payroll figure to 131.4. In the non-durable goods class, the Aug. 1, 1942, index number of employment stood at 114.4 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 124.1.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of the workers in the different classes is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also influence considerably the reported aggregates and averages.

#### TABLES.

The statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers, as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1942, and Aug. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment calculated on their

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#### NOTE:-

The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.



original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

#### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The trends of employment and payrolls<sup>1/</sup> in manufacturing continued upward at Aug. 1, the increase being the seventh indicated in as many months. Data were received from 7,329 factories employing 1,106,282 persons, who were paid the sum of \$32,098,417 in weekly earnings on or about Aug. 1. At July 1, 1942, the co-operating manufacturers had reported a working force of 1,091,283 men and women and an aggregate weekly payroll of \$31,819,216<sup>2/</sup>. The increase in employees was 14,999, or 1.4 p.c., while that in salaries and wages amounted to \$279,201, or 0.9 p.c. The disparity in the percentage gains was due partly to the fact that there were substantial advances in industries in which earnings are frequently below average, while there were also losses in many cases as a result of holidays. In consequence of these factors, the per capita average declined slightly, falling from \$29.16<sup>2/</sup> at July 1, to \$29.01 at the first of August.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations reached a new all-time high at Aug. 1, when the index stood at 212.4, as compared with 209.5 at the beginning of July, 1942, and 176.8 at Aug. 1 of last year, previously the maximum for that date. The latest increase in employment greatly exceeded the usual seasonal gain at midsummer in the period since 1920, but was smaller than that indicated at Aug. 1 in either 1940 or 1941. The seasonally adjusted index number showed a further advance, rising from its previous high of 205.3 at July 1, to 207.7 at the beginning of August, 1942.

Iron and steel works continued to absorb large numbers of additional workers, although the increase of 8,925 at Aug. 1 was not so great as that noted in the preceding survey. The number of employees reported in these industries (422,155), constituted almost 24 p.c. of the total personnel indicated in the eight leading industries, being some 38 p.c. of all those on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers. Employment in shipyards, aircraft and fire arm factories continued greatly to increase. The food groups, (animal and vegetable), also showed important gains. Non-ferrous metal, lumber, electrical apparatus, beverage and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants were busier, although the advances were on a smaller scale than in the foregoing. On the other hand, pulp and paper and textile plants were quieter; the losses in the latter were seasonal.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years:- 1942, 212.4; 1941, 176.8; 1940, 134.4; 1939, 112.8; 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1 and 1936, 104.9. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics for Aug. 1, 1941, had numbered 6,934, and their employees had aggregated 919,000. Since midsummer of last year, there has been an increase of 20.1 p.c. in recorded employment in factories, while the rise in the reported payrolls has been 33.6 p.c.

Payrolls.- The payroll<sup>1/</sup> of \$32,098,417 disbursed on or about Aug. 1 for services rendered in manufacturing establishments during the week preceding, represented a pay envelope of \$29.01 for the average worker. This per capita figure was lower by 15 cents than that indicated at July 1, 1942, but was higher by \$2.25 than the average of \$26.06 at Aug. 1, 1941.

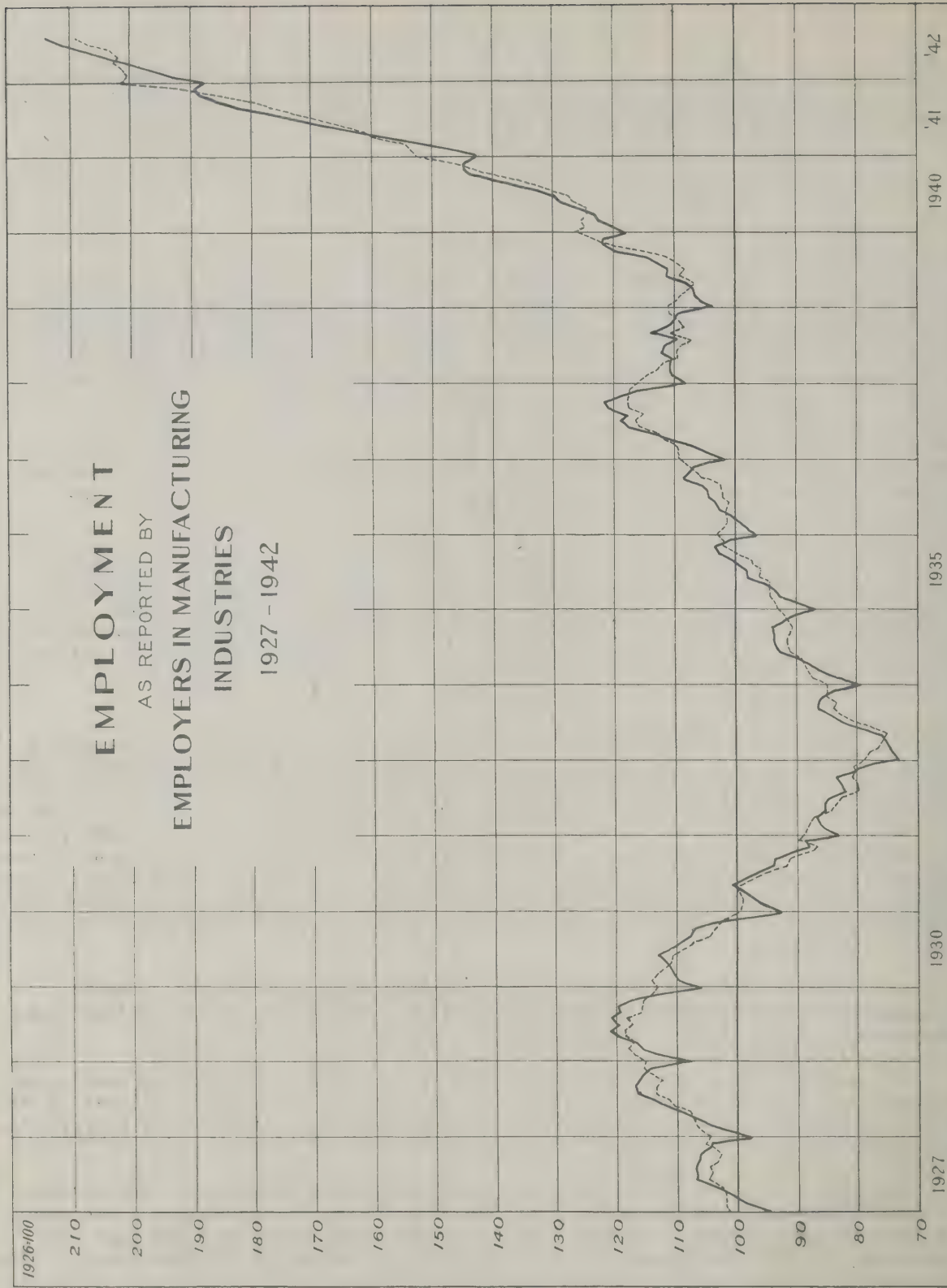
Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Aug. 1, 1942, stood at 143.3, as compared with 142.02<sup>2/</sup> at July 1, 1942, and 107.3 at Aug. 1, 1941. The increase of 33.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 20.1 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating

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1/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see note on page 8.

2/ Revised.

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity, are, first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wider application of the system of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the Aug. 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 161.4, or 47.2 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 124.1, showed an increase of not quite 18 p.c.; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 31 p.c., as compared with the gain of just over nine p.c. in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls despite the continued dilution of labour, with the result that the per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of August, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

In making comparisons of the per capita averages in the various industries, as shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it should be recalled that many factors contribute to the differences that exist. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries. Associated with the sex distribution is that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings are usually lower than among the more experienced employees. Another important factor is the presence or absence of overtime work.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps declined at the beginning of August; the loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average at midsummer in the years since 1920. The 435 reporting firms employed 42,165 workers at Aug. 1; this was 8,222 fewer than in the preceding month. In spite of this reduction, employment was brisker than at the beginning of August in any other year of the record. The index, at 142.1, was seven p.c. higher than at the same date in 1941; this increase accompanied that of 23.5 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. These totalled \$968,955 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$1,091,680 at the beginning of July.

The per capita average earnings at the latest date were \$22.98, as compared with \$21.67 paid on or about July 1. In considering these figures of aggregate and average earnings, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.- The persons on the payrolls of the 432 co-operating mine operators at Aug. 1 numbered 80,518; this was a decline of 842 from their forces at the first of July. There was a considerable contraction in activity at the date under review in metallic ore mining, chiefly in gold mining. Coal mining was also quieter. The extraction of other non-metallic minerals, however, afforded more employment. The index at the beginning of August stood at 172.3; as compared with 178.1 at midsummer of last year, there was a falling-off of 3.3 p.c.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,782,149, or \$80,641 more than the weekly total indicated at July 1. This was an increase of three p.c., as compared with the reduction of one p.c. in the number of employees. As a result of this difference in trends, the per capita average earnings rose from \$33.20 at July 1, to \$34.55 at the beginning of August. The payrolls in the preceding period of observation had been considerably lowered by the temporary suspension of operations in certain coal mines in Nova Scotia. The latest aggregate accordingly approximates more closely to the June 1 figure than to that for July 1.

Communications.-Further gains in employment were recorded in communications at Aug. 1. The increase was seasonal, but was slightly smaller than usual for the time of year. Telegraphs and telephones both reported larger working forces. The employees of the co-operating communication companies numbered 28,512, and their weekly payrolls amounted to \$785,657. In the preceding report, the number of persons engaged in the communications division was given as 28,225, earning \$785,141. There was thus an increase of one p.c. in employment, and of 0.1 p.c.



in payrolls. As a result of this difference in the proportions, the per capita average declined from \$27.82 at July 1, to \$27.58 at the first of August. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 106.7; this was five p.c. higher than at Aug. 1, 1941. The index number of payrolls in the twelve months has risen by 2.2 p.c.

Transportation.- Activity continued to increase in the transportation division, improvement being indicated in local and steam railway transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. On the whole, the gain was rather above normal; it also exceeded that noted at Aug. 1, 1941. The index then stood at 106.0, as compared with that of 110.4 at the date under review. The working forces of the 562 employers and branches co-operating in the latest survey aggregated 139,151; at July 1, they had employed 136,176 men and women. The reported payrolls rose from \$4,684,233<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at July 1, to \$4,784,306 at the first of August. This was a gain of 2.1 p.c., while that in employment was 2.2 p.c. The per capita earnings stood at \$34.38 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$34.40<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at the beginning of July. In the period of observation, the index of aggregate payrolls in the transportation industries has risen by 20.9 p.c., accompanying a gain of 11.3 p.c. in the index number of employment in the same period.

Construction and Maintenance.- The seasonal expansion in construction and maintenance was rather greater-than-usual at midsummer. The largest gains were in building, but highway and railway work also afforded more employment. Information was received from 1,496 contractors with a combined staff of 185,136, as compared with 173,735 at July 1. This increase of 11,398 persons, or 6.6 p.c., accompanied that of 9.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which amounted to \$4,947,731 at Aug. 1. The per capita average earnings rose from \$25.99 paid at July 1, to \$26.72 at the date under review.

Activity in construction continued at a lower level than in the same period of last year; the latest index was 146.8, while that at Aug. 1, 1941, had been 160.7. There was a decrease of 8.6 p.c. in employment over the twelve months, in which period the index of payrolls rose by eight p.c.

Services.- The service industries showed a seasonal increase at the date under review which exceeded the average at Aug. 1 in the experience of other years of the record. The index number, at 189.4, was over five points higher than at the beginning of August a year ago. Data were tabulated from 617 establishments, whose employees aggregated 42,197, as compared with 41,179 at July 1. This was a gain of 2.5 p.c.; the reported payrolls rose from \$711,365 at the beginning of July, to \$728,511 at Aug. 1, or by 2.4 p.c.

The payroll index was 13.7 p.c. higher at the latest date than at the same date of last summer, an increase which was accompanied by that of 2.9 p.c. in the index of employment. The per capita average earnings, at \$17.26 at the beginning of August, were lower by one cent than at July 1. At Aug. 1, 1941, the average was \$18.64. In this industry, as in logging, attention must be drawn to the fact that many of those employed in hotels and restaurants receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the latter constituted some 60 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of August.

Trade.- There was a seasonal slackening in employment in trading establishments at Aug. 1; the loss, following a contra-seasonal decline at July 1, was less-than-average for midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920. A personnel of 156,598 was reported by the 2,199 co-operating firms, who had employed 163,855 men and women at the beginning of July. The payrolls disbursed by these employers fell from \$3,813,969 at that date, to \$3,796,846 at Aug. 1, or by 0.4 p.c. Since the number of workers had declined to a lesser extent (by 0.2 p.c.), the per capita average, at \$24.25 at the latest date, was rather lower than that of \$24.32 at July 1.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152.5 p.c. of the 1926 base; this was lower by 2.7 p.c. than that indicated at the same date in 1941, but there was an increase of 2.6 p.c. in the year in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 757 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 63,207, an increase of 18 as compared with July 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to \$1,917,685, giving a per capita weekly average of \$30.34, as compared with \$30.11 in the last report.



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The movement was upward in all except the Maritime Provinces, where there was a seasonal decline which exceeded the average at Aug. 1 in the experience of other years of the record. The largest increases in personnel at the date under review were in Quebec and British Columbia, in both of which they were above-normal. In Nova Scotia, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1 were higher than at July 1, despite the loss in employment. In Quebec, the percentage gain in the payrolls exceeded that in the number of employees; in the Prairie Provinces the reverse was the case, while in Ontario there was a slight falling-off in the payrolls, largely as a result of holidays.

Employment and payrolls in all provinces were considerably greater at the date under review than at the beginning of August, 1941. The level of employment in all provinces except the Maritimes was also higher than in any other month of the record; in the Maritimes, the latest indexes were lower than at July 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- The 941 employers furnishing data in the Maritime Provinces employed 127,640 men and women at the first of August, as compared with 132,723 in their last report. This decrease of 5,083 persons, or 3.8 p.c., was seasonal, but greatly exceeded the average loss at midsummer in the years since 1920. The index of employment, at 170.4, was 6.8 points lower than at the beginning of July, but was higher by 3.8 p.c. than at Aug. 1, 1941. There was considerable curtailment at the date under review in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Most of the decline took place in logging and construction, and was possibly due in part to the demand for harvest help.

The weekly earnings reported at Aug. 1 amounted to \$3,262,164; this was 0.3 p.c. higher than those disbursed by the same firms at July 1. The increase in payrolls, accompanying a substantial decline in employment, resulted in a considerably higher per capita weekly average, which stood at \$25.56 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$24.50 paid on or about July 1. The gain took place largely in coal-mining, in which a temporary suspension of certain operations had reduced the weekly payments at July 1. On the other hand, the payrolls in manufacturing were lower at Aug. 1 than in the preceding report, when there had been a greater amount of overtime work in the iron and steel group. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 19.6 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 3.8 p.c.

Logging and construction reported considerably lowered activity at Aug. 1, when there were smaller declines in mining, transportation and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, showed further improvement; there were also moderate gains in hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing industries, the greatest advances took place in iron and steel and lumber mills, in which they were smaller than those recently reported in the same industries. Pulp and paper factories were slacker.

For Aug. 1, 1941, statistics were tabulated from 894 employers with 122,789 persons on their payrolls, a contra-seasonal increase of 120 as compared with their employees at July 1 of last summer.

Quebec.- There was further important expansion in Quebec, the 3,329 co-operating establishments reporting a personnel of 559,733 men and women. This was an increase of 12,750 persons, or 2.3 p.c., over the preceding month, greatly exceeding the average at Aug. 1 in the earlier years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at midsummer of 1941. The weekly payrolls disbursed at Aug. 1 were reported as \$15,136,470, being four p.c. higher than at July 1. The latter gain was due in part to the fact that the fairly widespread observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in the latter part of June had in many cases reduced the per capita average earnings paid at July 1. The general average then reported had been \$26.62; that at the beginning of August was \$27.04. This is the highest in the record of 15 months. The latest index number of employment established a new maximum; at 191.4, it was 14.2 p.c. above that at the same date of last summer. The increase in the reported payrolls in the 12 months was 30.3 p.c.

Construction showed the greatest advance at the date under review, the firms reporting in that industry enlarging their working forces by 7,580 persons. In manufacturing, there was a gain of 5,400 men and women, most of whom were taken on in the iron and steel and vegetable food groups. Smaller increases were indicated in leather, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants, while lumber and textile mills were quieter. Logging and mining also



released employees; on the other hand, employment in transportation, services and trade increased.

At Aug. 1, 1941, 3,150 establishments had reported a personnel of 488,670 men and women; as compared with 471,518 at July 1, this was an increase of 3.6 p.c.

Ontario.- The tendency was again upward in Ontario, although the increase was decidedly smaller than that indicated in any immediately preceding month. It was, however, contra-seasonal in character. Information was received from 5,657 firms having 736,666 employees, or 1,295 more than at the beginning of July, 1942. This increase of 0.2 p.c. was, however, accompanied by a small fractional decline in the earnings of those in recorded employment; the Aug. 1 payrolls were given as \$21,911,947, compared with \$22,028,714 paid at July 1. The decrease was due to holidays, together with short time work in a number of industries. The average at the latest date was \$29.74, as compared with \$29.96 at July 1, 1942, and \$27.16 at the beginning of August, 1941. The index of employment stood at 181.5 at Aug. 1, the highest in the record; it was fractionally above the July 1 figure of 181.1, being 9.1 p.c. above that at Aug. 1, 1941. The index of earnings was 19.4 p.c. higher than a year ago.

Additions to the working forces were reported at the beginning of August in manufacturing; iron and steel and lumber plants showed considerable gains, and animal food, beverage and non-ferrous metal factories were also busier. On the other hand, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical and electrical apparatus works were quieter. Logging, mining and trade also released employees, while improvement was indicated in transportation, services and construction. The gain in the last-named was largest.

At Aug. 1, 1941, 5,439 firms had furnished data, showing a personnel of 674,433 men and women, as compared with 670,477 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.-Employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta advanced at Aug. 1, when the weekly payroll was also higher. Statistics were tabulated from 1,815 firms whose employees numbered 194,142, as compared with 188,597 at July 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of August amounted to \$5,522,646, while those reported at July 1 had aggregated \$5,389,799. The increase in employees was 2.9 p.c., and in payrolls, 2.5 p.c. Such a disparity in the rates of gain is commonly indicated, those newly-added to the staffs usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita average at Aug. 1 was \$28.45, and at July 1, \$28.58.

A comparison of the statistics with those for Aug. 1, 1941, shows that there has been an increase of 5.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the twelve months, accompanied by that of 14.1 p.c. in the index of aggregate weekly earnings.

Construction, transportation, manufacturing, mining, communications and services reported considerable advances in employment, together with the distribution of higher payrolls, except in communications, in which the indicated earnings were lower. In logging, on the other hand, employment continued seasonally quiet.

The 1,773 establishments whose data were tabulated at Aug. 1, 1941, had employed 183,498 persons, as compared with 179,410 at July 1, 1941.

British Columbia.- Further pronounced expansion in employment and payrolls was noted in British Columbia, where the 1,384 firms furnishing information had a combined working force of 162,378 men and women at Aug. 1; their earnings in the last week in July amounted to \$5,059,347. At July 1, those employers had reported a staff of 155,523 persons, earning \$4,893,416 in the week preceding. The latest index of employment, at 175.3, was the highest in the record, exceeding that of 146.6 at Aug. 1, 1941, by 19.6 p.c. The index of payrolls in the twelve months showed an advance of 35.4 p.c.

The greatest gains at the date under review were in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and vegetable food factories. There were also increases in employment on a smaller scale in the animal food, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal groups, while lumber mills were quieter, partly owing to the shortage of labour. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation reported considerable increases, and smaller gains took place in communications, services and trade. On the other hand, logging and mining were slacker.

At Aug. 1, 1941, 1,319 firms had reported a combined working force of 135,457 persons, 6,771 more than in the preceding survey. The per capita weekly average earnings of such employees



had been \$27.49, as compared with the latest average of \$31.16, which was 30 cents lower than the average of \$31.46 paid at July 1, 1942.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in six of the eight main industrial centres for which statistics are currently tabulated; there were gains in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the trend in Toronto and Hamilton was downward. The greatest increases in the personnel were reported in Montreal and Vancouver.

The amounts distributed in weekly earnings at Aug. 1 were lower than at July 1 in Toronto and Windsor, but in the remaining six cities the reported salaries and wages were higher. In Montreal, Quebec City and Winnipeg, the advances in the payrolls were proportionately greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita weekly average earnings in those cities also rose; in Hamilton, the moderate decline in employment was accompanied by a slight gain in the salaries and wages disbursed, with the result that the per capita figure in that city was also higher. In Toronto and Windsor, the falling-off in payrolls was partly due to holidays. In Ottawa and Vancouver, the percentage gains in employment exceeded those in the wages paid, as is frequently the case, those newly added to the payrolls usually being paid less than more experienced workers. As a result of these factors, the average per capita earnings in the four centres last-named were lower at Aug. 1 than at the beginning of July.

Montreal.- For the sixth consecutive month, heightened activity was indicated in Montreal. Most of the improvement was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in transportation and construction. Trade also showed a minor gain, while hotels and restaurants released some employees.

The 1,935 firms furnishing data reported 260,890 employees at Aug. 1, as compared with 255,312 at the beginning of July. This advance of 2.2 p.c. greatly exceeded that noted at Aug. 1, 1941; it was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The salaries and wages paid the men and women in recorded employment at Aug. 1 amounted to \$7,338,254; this was higher by 3.2 p.c. than the payrolls disbursed by the same firms on or about July 1.

Where the index of employment has increased by 15.8 p.c. since Aug. 1, 1941, that of payrolls has risen by 29.7 p.c. in the twelve months. The per capita average earnings rose from \$27.84 at July 1, to \$28.13 at Aug. 1, 1942, as compared with \$25.07 at Aug. 1, 1941.

The 1,828 firms reporting at the beginning of August of last summer had employed 224,990 persons; the index was then much lower, having been 148.5, as compared with 171.9 at the date under review, the peak figure in the record.

In Quebec City, an increase of 1,079, or 3.4 p.c., in the employees of the co-operating establishments brought them to 32,648 at Aug. 1. There was a relatively larger advance in the payrolls distributed to these workers; the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday had lowered the earnings at the beginning of July, so that the latest gain to some extent indicates recovery from the lower-than-usual totals then reported. The wages and salaries paid at Aug. 1 amounted to \$779,035, as compared with \$700,788 in the preceding survey. The per capita weekly average rose from \$22.20 at July 1, to \$23.86 at Aug. 1, the highest to date.

The improvement in employment at the beginning of August took place largely in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, chemical, textile and leather plants. The general changes in the non-manufacturing classes were small.

The 218 firms furnishing statistics for Aug. 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 24,835. The latest index of employment, at 228.8, (the highest in the record), was 27.7 p.c. above that at Aug. 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 49.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- An aggregate working force of 232,317 men and women was reported by the 1,978 firms furnishing data in Toronto; this was a decline of 1,936 from their personnel at July 1. The reduction is the first indicated in fifteen months, with the exception of that at

Jan. 1. The slackening took place largely in manufacturing, and within that group, mainly in food, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. Trade and services also showed contractions, that in the latter being fairly large. Non-ferrous metal factories, however, were rather busier, and there were small gains in transportation and construction.

The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments on or about Aug. 1, were reported as \$6,832,790, as compared with \$6,942,477 at the beginning of July, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 180.8, was slightly lower than that of 181.7 in the preceding month, but was otherwise the highest in the record, exceeding the Aug. 1, 1941, figure by 15.4 p.c. The accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 27.2 p.c.

The latest average of per capita earnings was \$29.41, as compared with an average of \$29.64 at July 1, 1942, while that indicated at Aug. 1, 1941, had been \$26.75. The number of persons then employed by the 1,886 co-operating establishments was 200,750.

Ottawa.- Data received from 249 industrial establishments in Ottawa showed a combined staff of 21,475 persons, as compared with 21,122 at July 1. This was an increase of 1.7 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 1.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These were given as \$546,332 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$538,183 at July 1. The gain in employment at the date under review took place mainly in manufacturing, in which there was general improvement, that in lumber mills being greatest. Construction was rather slacker, while little general change was noted in other industries.

The latest index of employment in Ottawa was 163.0, as compared with 157.0 at Aug. 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 3.8 p.c. in this comparison, while the index of payrolls has risen by 13.4 p.c. in the 12 months. The 240 establishments furnishing information at Aug. 1, 1941, had employed 20,677 persons.

Hamilton.- There was a slackening in employment in Hamilton at the beginning of August, when the 347 firms making returns reported 61,426 employees, as compared with 61,657 at July 1. The weekly earnings paid on or about Aug. 1 amounted to \$1,946,954, while those on the staffs of the same employer at July 1 had been paid the sum of \$1,944,833<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Thus a decline of 0.4 p.c. in employment was accompanied by a gain of 0.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The observance of the Dominion Day holiday had in many cases affected the wage disbursements reported in the preceding survey.

Employment in manufacturing was quieter at Aug. 1, there being moderate curtailment in food and iron and steel factories, while electrical apparatus plants reported improvement. Rather small gains were made in construction and transportation, but trade was not quite so active.

At the first of August of last summer, 339 employers had furnished information showing a combined working force of 54,086 men and women. In the 12 months, there has been an increase of 13.4 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by a rise of 29 p.c. in the index of aggregate salaries and wages. The latest index of employment, (viz. 188.1), is the highest in the record, except for that of 188.8 at July 1, 1942.

Windsor.- Contra-seasonal expansion was again indicated in Windsor at Aug. 1, 207 establishments reporting a personnel of 40,245, as compared with 39,028 at July 1. As a result of holidays, however, the weekly payrolls at the latest date (viz. \$1,519,757) were lower than in the last report, when the total had been given as \$1,547,214<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. The latest per capita average was \$37.76, as compared with that of \$39.64 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at July 1. The increase in employment at the beginning of August was mainly in iron and steel plants, other industries showing little general change.

The 197 firms reporting at Aug. 1, 1941, had had a working force of 31,393 persons. The latest index, at 296.1 (the highest in the record), was 29.1 p.c. above that at the beginning of August, 1941, while the index number of payrolls has advanced by 27.8 in the year. As already stated, the latest total was reduced by the observance of holidays in the period for which information was furnished, a factor which did not so greatly affect the data reported at Aug. 1, 1941.



Winnipeg.- There was a moderate gain in industrial activity in Winnipeg, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while transportation and trade released some employees. Within the manufacturing division, food and iron and steel reported improvement. Printing and publishing and leather manufacturing, however, were quieter. A staff of 55,648 men and women was employed by the 560 firms furnishing data. At July 1, these establishments had employed 55,419 persons. There was thus an increase of 0.4 p.c. in employment, while that in the weekly wage disbursements was 0.9 p.c.; the sum of \$1,503,544 was reported as having been paid at Aug. 1, compared with the July 1 payroll of \$1,489,780. The per capita average rose from \$26.88 at July 1, to \$27.02 at the beginning of August.

The latest index number of employment was 135.5, the maximum to date; it was 3.8 above the Aug. 1, 1941, figure of 128.6. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to ten p.c. The 553 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at Aug. 1, 1941, had reported 53,612 men and women on their payrolls. The per capita weekly average earnings had then been given as \$25.49.

Vancouver.- Further important expansion was indicated in Vancouver at Aug. 1, 1942, this being the nineteenth consecutive increase reported in industrial employment in that city. Statistics were received from 606 establishments, with a staff of 78,543. At July 1, these firms had employed 74,250 men and women. There was accordingly an increase of 5.8 p.c. The index number, at 221.8, established a new high at the beginning of August, being  $42\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. higher than at Aug. 1, 1941. In this period of 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 64.5 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at July 1 amounted to \$2,398,793; this was 4.6 p.c. above the figure of \$2,293,495<sup>1/</sup> reported by the same firms at July 1, 1942. Since the gain in the payrolls was proportionately smaller than that in employment, the per capita average earnings at Aug. 1 were rather lower, standing at \$30.64, as compared with \$30.89 at July 1. The average at Aug. 1, 1941, had been \$26.56.

The greatest increase in the personnel at the beginning of August again took place in iron and steel manufacturing. Transportation and construction also afforded more employment; the gain in the last-named was considerable.

At Aug. 1, 1941, the persons employed by the 580 co-operating firms had numbered 54,847. The index number had then stood at 135.6, many points lower than the latest figure of 221.8.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Aug. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

1/ Revised.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	-	-	-	109.8	109.2	114.0	-	-	-	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	123.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	111.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	113.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	170.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	155.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1942.

100.0 7.2 .1 4.4 2.7 31.4 41.4 10.9 5.1 2.1 3.7 9.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	129.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	177.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1942.

14.7      1.8      13.0      1.2      3.4      2.3      3.1      4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	166.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	130.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1942.

100.0      62.1      2.4      4.5      1.6      7.8      10.4      2.4      8.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.1	212.4	209.5	176.8	134.4	112.8	110.0	118.1
Animal products - edible	2.0	183.5	179.9	192.6	156.6	162.0	142.1	144.7
Fur and products	.2	123.0	125.2	121.7	119.0	106.8	94.5	99.8
Leather and products	1.6	137.3	136.9	140.1	116.3	114.0	109.3	116.7
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.1	127.1	133.5	116.6	116.7	115.0	119.6
Lumber and products	3.8	126.5	125.3	128.3	106.3	93.8	90.8	98.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	117.9	116.1	123.5	103.2	89.6	86.4	93.5
Furniture	.6	112.5	112.9	114.3	94.5	81.5	81.3	90.9
Other lumber products	.9	172.1	171.3	158.8	127.2	117.4	112.9	120.7
Musical instruments	.1	41.6	40.5	93.2	64.3	57.2	58.4	57.8
Plant products - edible	2.8	155.3	145.7	150.5	134.7	126.6	128.7	127.3
Pulp and paper products	4.7	133.8	134.5	132.7	120.5	110.5	107.3	113.8
Pulp and paper	2.2	127.4	127.7	125.8	116.5	100.7	99.1	111.7
Paper products	.8	182.6	188.9	176.1	144.7	129.8	130.7	133.5
Printing and publishing	1.7	125.4	124.8	126.8	117.6	116.5	110.1	109.9
Rubber products	.9	126.6	127.0	135.3	110.9	107.6	97.2	109.1
Textile products	8.1	165.8	166.3	159.9	142.1	115.8	113.7	123.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	177.0	176.6	175.0	158.1	125.7	122.3	139.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	128.0	128.4	131.3	123.3	98.0	93.0	104.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	202.5	203.0	189.4	173.5	132.8	121.6	141.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	592.7	583.3	592.5	490.5	400.5	439.7	530.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	137.9	139.0	144.3	135.1	121.2	115.2	126.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	167.4	169.6	155.0	134.7	106.3	108.5	113.6
Other textile products	.9	172.0	169.2	161.5	127.2	106.2	100.9	98.9
Tobacco	.6	123.2	123.6	109.9	103.3	98.0	99.7	102.1
Beverages	.7	242.9	238.8	220.8	182.6	181.5	172.8	155.7
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	583.3	582.8	365.0	203.5	159.0	157.2	151.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	135.1	135.2	137.5	112.8	99.9	93.8	102.1
Electric light and power	1.1	152.9	149.8	154.5	144.2	138.6	134.7	129.2
Electrical apparatus	2.0	256.4	252.7	218.0	156.1	130.8	132.2	151.8
Iron and steel products	23.7	310.9	304.3	215.3	132.2	92.1	91.1	105.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	248.6	250.6	222.1	169.2	124.4	112.2	144.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	256.6	254.9	212.8	145.4	111.6	120.0	134.3
Agricultural implements	.7	139.3	139.0	106.8	82.4	51.5	58.8	73.9
Land vehicles	8.6	243.5	240.3	186.8	110.8	80.3	77.7	91.8
Automobiles and parts	2.4	293.1	288.4	245.6	139.5	94.7	86.4	125.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.9	1151.5	1074.2	472.4	277.2	64.7	85.8	75.8
Heating appliances	.3	157.5	155.2	165.4	125.5	131.2	132.2	128.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	303.4	294.9	243.4	159.4	110.7	121.8	134.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	293.6	290.3	237.6	141.9	104.9	94.3	116.2
Other iron and steel products	5.9	495.3	482.9	280.0	147.3	103.0	99.7	111.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	363.7	356.7	292.0	199.4	156.9	156.4	160.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	202.5	199.7	189.5	176.5	162.3	162.0	157.3
Miscellaneous	.8	351.1	350.6	220.5	151.0	146.7	145.4	143.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.4	142.1	169.8	132.8	112.2	73.5	59.6	124.7
<b>MINING</b>	4.5	172.3	174.1	178.1	168.1	165.6	153.6	153.7
Coal	1.4	92.8	93.4	89.6	87.3	83.5	83.9	82.3
Metallic ores	2.5	349.7	358.1	377.7	351.6	352.9	319.3	316.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	167.7	162.3	160.1	158.0	152.1	134.5	146.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	106.7	105.7	101.6	90.9	87.5	88.2	89.9
Telegraphs	.4	127.3	123.9	125.7	108.6	101.1	101.8	102.0
Telephones	1.2	101.1	100.7	95.1	86.1	83.7	84.4	86.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.8	110.4	108.1	105.0	94.8	87.5	86.9	89.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	157.0	155.8	151.6	135.7	127.8	119.3	120.4
Steam railways	4.3	96.9	95.6	89.7	82.7	74.9	74.2	77.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	108.7	101.0	109.1	95.7	91.5	102.4	100.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.4	146.8	137.7	160.7	114.3	146.3	128.0	139.8
Building	4.0	164.8	148.0	155.9	97.8	76.1	64.6	76.9
Highway	3.9	172.3	165.6	224.9	162.5	297.1	261.4	266.2
Railway	2.5	104.9	101.6	106.9	85.7	76.4	66.7	84.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	189.4	184.8	184.0	155.4	149.8	143.5	141.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	186.1	178.8	182.3	154.6	150.5	141.6	143.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	195.1	195.2	187.0	156.8	148.7	146.5	142.8
<b>TRADE</b>	8.8	152.5	152.8	156.8	141.4	135.5	132.1	132.2
Retail	6.7	159.0	159.7	163.4	145.9	140.3	137.3	138.3
Wholesale	2.1	135.4	134.5	139.2	129.8	122.8	119.6	118.3
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	177.8	175.7	160.6	127.9	117.5	112.1	120.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937
<u>Maritime</u>	- All Manufacturing	39.2	183.9	181.6	155.7	132.7	111.5	103.7	121.1
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.5	128.1	123.0	112.7	109.4	92.8	88.3	112.9
	Pulp and paper	4.1	189.7	196.0	188.0	173.6	159.9	162.5	185.2
	Textile products	3.5	120.7	119.6	117.5	111.9	84.2	78.3	93.6
	Iron and steel	18.1	275.3	270.6	192.6	149.6	115.9	98.2	125.1
	Other manufactures	9.0	146.3	143.7	147.2	123.6	113.5	110.5	112.8
	Logging	3.3	181.4	326.9	176.9	147.3	66.3	57.9	176.5
	Mining	12.6	106.7	109.1	114.2	113.2	112.3	111.7	111.0
	Communications	2.0	119.8	121.2	110.9	97.1	94.2	101.0	101.2
	Transportation	10.0	110.0	112.0	91.2	75.2	61.6	62.1	63.0
	Construction	22.6	303.4	322.1	348.2	155.8	193.6	196.9	292.4
	Services	2.1	311.5	291.2	318.1	235.7	225.9	220.9	227.6
	Trade	8.2	169.6	170.7	169.9	147.0	136.3	133.1	130.0
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	170.4	177.2	164.2	124.5	115.6	112.6	134.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Manufacturing	66.5	223.7	220.5	186.8	139.1	115.0	114.8	120.3
	Lumber products	2.7	138.3	139.7	152.6	115.9	100.2	104.1	111.5
	Pulp and paper	5.6	130.7	131.1	129.9	120.1	105.9	106.4	112.2
	Textile products	13.5	188.2	189.3	180.8	157.7	129.5	127.1	135.5
	Iron and steel	20.9	344.9	338.4	234.3	123.3	81.0	86.6	100.7
	Other manufactures	23.8	232.0	225.3	193.1	147.7	131.0	128.0	126.2
	Logging	3.2	203.0	228.2	195.2	167.6	89.9	87.2	202.6
	Mining	2.5	301.4	309.0	304.7	290.8	286.8	253.1	263.3
	Communications	1.3	102.5	102.4	95.8	81.9	77.9	77.2	78.8
	Transportation	7.1	110.4	105.5	103.7	92.1	86.8	88.9	89.0
	Construction	11.0	148.9	130.6	140.8	100.5	197.1	140.8	114.8
	Services	2.2	177.5	171.3	156.0	133.7	129.6	128.4	126.0
	Trade	6.2	163.2	162.4	164.1	148.1	142.5	140.8	138.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	191.4	187.1	167.6	130.6	126.4	117.8	120.8
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Manufacturing	70.9	207.5	206.6	176.2	133.4	109.8	107.5	117.5
	Lumber products	3.1	106.3	102.6	104.3	91.8	80.8	80.1	88.3
	Pulp and paper	4.8	130.4	131.3	129.6	116.2	109.9	106.2	109.3
	Textile products	7.9	143.4	143.7	140.7	128.2	104.2	102.5	114.0
	Iron and steel	29.2	302.0	299.1	228.4	143.9	97.6	95.5	112.8
	Other manufactures	25.9	209.2	209.3	182.4	143.2	129.0	126.3	132.4
	Logging	1.5	112.7	129.1	98.3	87.6	49.2	49.9	76.7
	Mining	3.9	292.2	296.3	318.3	293.1	290.6	251.9	254.8
	Communications	1.4	95.2	94.2	92.5	85.5	80.2	80.8	84.7
	Transportation	5.4	105.5	105.2	100.8	93.0	84.8	83.7	88.6
	Construction	6.2	119.0	116.0	160.8	129.0	116.5	118.4	152.6
	Services	2.2	212.4	210.5	206.3	174.0	164.3	163.0	156.0
	Trade	8.5	154.5	156.4	162.0	147.3	140.9	136.2	138.0
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	181.5	181.1	166.3	132.8	114.2	111.2	122.2
<u>Prairie</u>	- All Manufacturing	35.9	176.2	172.7	148.2	117.9	109.7	105.5	109.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	145.4	146.5	153.9	119.2	108.0	108.2	110.1
	Pulp and paper	2.1	103.6	106.2	109.9	101.5	104.1	98.2	96.7
	Textile products	2.7	230.0	232.1	197.3	159.9	131.7	130.3	133.7
	Iron and steel	13.3	149.2	144.3	114.7	85.9	80.8	76.6	79.9
	Other manufactures	15.6	231.2	225.7	194.1	154.4	143.5	138.7	146.5
	Logging	.6	68.8	78.4	66.8	38.8	32.8	12.3	6.0
	Mining	6.9	150.4	143.5	128.7	114.3	102.7	97.7	92.1
	Communications	2.4	119.8	116.9	118.0	100.9	99.0	101.9	99.7
	Transportation	16.9	118.0	115.3	115.9	105.6	95.9	93.9	93.5
	Construction	17.5	134.3	123.9	139.6	112.8	116.6	109.0	109.8
	Services	3.3	170.5	166.5	182.2	152.5	148.5	133.8	132.6
	Trade	16.5	131.4	131.1	136.6	124.5	120.8	118.5	117.8
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	143.5	139.4	135.6	114.9	109.4	104.9	105.6
<u>British</u>	- All Manufacturing	56.3	254.8	240.5	182.6	137.8	128.1	115.7	118.4
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	12.1	144.4	145.7	146.5	118.4	107.0	94.5	97.8
	Pulp and paper	4.5	162.4	159.0	151.7	133.3	114.2	94.2	122.5
	Textile products	1.0	193.3	183.1	174.3	144.8	117.4	126.3	124.6
	Iron and steel	24.9	855.3	784.2	293.4	149.6	82.7	93.7	86.7
	Other manufactures	13.8	183.1	169.3	193.3	157.3	172.9	153.6	149.4
	Logging	5.0	111.1	122.9	103.4	82.8	97.2	49.6	102.0
	Mining	5.1	100.5	104.6	113.2	113.1	116.7	118.4	113.4
	Communications	2.3	134.4	131.2	122.5	116.7	119.0	116.1	115.9
	Transportation	8.9	108.8	104.2	109.0	102.4	104.0	99.9	106.4
	Construction	9.6	129.4	114.3	123.8	83.4	88.5	96.6	121.9
	Services	2.7	145.5	141.7	154.3	137.2	138.2	117.6	123.2
	Trade	10.1	162.4	159.6	160.9	143.3	136.4	130.6	136.4
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	175.3	167.9	146.6	119.0	117.0	107.1	116.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	73.6	201.2	198.8	170.6	126.2	106.1	104.9	109.3
Plant products - edible	3.2	141.7	141.5	146.9	140.5	130.5	124.6	114.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.4	132.2	133.4	125.2	116.4	113.3	107.6	109.1
Textiles	13.4	168.7	168.7	157.2	134.5	110.1	110.7	111.6
Tobacco and beverages	4.3	174.0	175.5	154.0	134.0	124.0	120.2	112.8
Iron and steel	28.3	295.9	288.8	214.5	118.7	80.7	84.9	96.6
Other manufactures	21.0	178.1	175.9	161.9	124.7	114.5	110.1	116.5
Communications	1.3	71.1	70.6	66.8	67.9	65.3	65.1	66.4
Transportation	5.5	117.8	112.5	114.3	97.7	95.0	93.4	98.6
Construction	5.9	95.7	80.0	65.0	46.8	109.3	96.9	75.1
Trade	10.5	153.9	153.0	153.0	143.1	136.6	132.5	130.7
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	171.9	168.2	148.5	114.9	107.6	104.7	105.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	77.3	301.3	287.4	207.4	138.4	109.6	109.7	108.2
Leather products	8.7	110.9	105.7	110.9	90.8	100.0	103.6	101.0
Other manufactures	68.6	385.0	367.3	250.4	159.0	114.0	112.5	111.4
Transportation	3.1	75.9	76.3	72.7	120.0	99.9	102.6	94.1
Construction	6.1	136.9	138.0	187.7	148.3	294.2	93.0	111.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	228.8	221.2	179.1	134.9	126.9	109.6	108.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	74.6	208.8	209.7	167.5	127.8	107.4	104.6	106.3
Plant products - edible	4.6	145.8	157.4	156.9	124.3	118.0	113.0	112.2
Printing and publishing	6.6	151.5	152.4	153.1	131.7	127.6	124.5	124.6
Textiles	8.7	123.3	124.8	119.3	106.0	85.2	87.0	90.9
Iron and steel	24.6	387.8	388.8	245.7	150.7	98.3	92.8	95.5
Other manufactures	30.1	203.1	201.3	163.3	127.5	114.2	110.8	111.9
Communications	1.4	75.5	75.4	71.9	71.2	68.5	68.4	69.0
Transportation	3.5	116.0	113.7	109.6	103.4	100.3	98.9	99.6
Construction	2.4	93.7	89.0	123.9	83.0	62.1	65.3	76.1
Trade	14.5	139.3	142.8	149.9	134.9	127.3	123.1	127.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	180.8	181.7	156.7	124.4	108.6	105.6	107.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	52.0	167.8	161.6	158.8	120.9	101.8	99.4	102.8
Lumber products	3.4	68.9	48.6	85.1	81.8	74.7	73.9	69.4
Pulp and paper	14.5	128.5	126.0	120.7	106.9	95.7	89.9	91.4
Other manufactures	34.1	230.8	226.6	217.3	146.3	116.6	115.6	123.1
Construction	12.3	172.7	175.7	176.3	158.5	130.6	127.2	147.3
Trade	20.0	170.2	170.6	166.5	145.6	139.3	136.9	128.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	163.0	160.3	157.0	126.1	110.2	107.7	112.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.1	199.3	200.4	172.5	129.7	100.9	109.2	120.3
Textiles	11.5	110.0	109.8	108.1	107.1	82.5	88.2	93.2
Electrical apparatus	9.9	188.4	185.2	167.1	129.6	111.6	114.8	137.3
Iron and steel	47.5	285.4	287.2	227.7	140.8	96.3	112.7	128.0
Other manufactures	17.2	158.8	162.5	153.4	134.3	120.0	121.4	126.5
Construction	3.3	126.0	123.0	117.1	76.0	62.2	56.8	53.4
Trade	6.6	145.5	147.1	150.1	139.0	132.4	136.9	131.8
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	188.1	188.8	165.8	126.8	102.1	108.3	117.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	91.7	341.2	330.3	256.1	162.1	117.7	108.3	140.0
Iron and steel	77.1	372.4	361.1	279.2	160.9	106.2	91.5	128.5
Other manufactures	14.6	236.3	226.9	180.6	165.8	156.4	164.4	182.6
Construction	1.8	76.0	77.0	112.4	61.3	46.3	49.1	89.8
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	296.1	287.2	229.3	149.2	112.1	105.2	135.0
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	59.7	168.0	166.3	146.1	110.7	102.5	98.8	104.2
Animal products - edible	6.5	198.6	191.9	173.9	143.5	130.6	131.8	149.8
Printing and publishing	4.3	105.0	108.3	113.2	108.2	109.7	102.0	102.1
Textiles	7.8	237.2	238.8	202.9	164.6	134.3	136.8	137.6
Iron and steel	20.2	130.2	128.4	115.3	84.8	78.5	73.7	79.8
Other manufactures	20.9	223.4	220.2	181.7	127.7	121.3	117.9	122.1
Transportation	5.2	75.1	76.8	75.2	87.2	81.0	84.5	89.7
Construction	3.5	69.4	66.7	147.1	65.4	40.5	56.2	37.9
Trade	25.4	112.9	114.0	114.6	103.5	102.8	98.8	100.7
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	133.5	132.9	128.6	102.8	96.5	95.2	97.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	62.6	379.6	358.5	209.1	150.1	122.6	120.9	116.7
Lumber products	6.4	118.8	124.1	140.2	115.6	94.2	88.9	85.8
Other manufactures	56.2	505.7	471.9	242.7	166.7	135.9	135.4	130.8
Communications	3.3	122.2	122.2	114.5	113.1	117.3	113.0	111.8
Transportation	7.7	92.7	88.1	86.4	100.0	107.0	105.2	111.8
Construction	6.4	129.2	103.0	112.3	62.7	47.6	65.0	93.8
Services	3.9	143.4	138.0	145.2	136.2	137.5	112.1	119.5
Trade	16.1	162.2	160.5	161.4	147.5	140.0	131.5	140.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	221.8	209.7	155.6	127.3	115.1	112.2	117.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1, and July 1, 1942, and August 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Aug. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly earn- ings at Aug. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,106,282	32,098,417	\$ 29.01	126.4	124.7	105.2	143.3	142.1	107.3
Animal products - edible	36,288	991,895	27.33	106.1	104.0	111.1	117.4	114.5	112.8
Fur and products	2,969	78,029	26.28	99.5	101.3	98.5	104.8	104.9	97.8
Leather and products	28,180	576,567	20.46	100.2	99.9	102.4	111.5	109.7	101.9
Boots and shoes	17,615	340,253	19.32	97.8	97.0	101.9	106.2	103.9	102.2
Lumber and its products	57,966	1,622,612	27.87	104.6	103.6	106.1	123.3	120.9	113.9
Rough and dressed lumber	41,772	1,021,532	24.45	101.9	100.3	106.7	122.7	119.8	117.1
Furniture	9,965	237,671	23.85	100.5	100.9	102.1	113.9	113.2	101.6
Other lumber products	16,229	363,409	22.39	115.9	115.4	107.3	132.0	129.8	113.7
Musical instruments	992	24,442	24.64	44.1	42.9	98.8	128.2	119.0	101.6
Plant products - edible	49,865	1,157,143	23.21	116.1	108.9	112.2	120.0	114.1	109.7
Pulp and paper products	83,460	2,560,867	30.68	104.3	104.8	103.4	109.5	110.0	104.5
Pulp and paper	38,484	1,282,355	33.32	105.7	106.0	104.4	113.4	113.8	106.9
Paper products	14,764	373,779	25.32	109.1	112.9	105.4	114.4	118.2*	106.7
Printing and publishing	30,212	904,733	29.95	100.2	99.7	101.3	102.5	102.2	100.5
Rubber products	16,308	431,602	26.47	94.1	94.4	100.6	101.6	106.8*	100.9
Textile products	144,815	2,946,001	20.34	104.0	104.3	100.3	113.2	112.9	99.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,806	1,127,189	20.95	104.2	103.9	101.6	113.2	112.2	100.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,569	512,465	20.04	101.7	102.1	101.5	109.8	110.0	98.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,509	276,050	22.07	108.7	109.0	101.7	120.8	120.1	104.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,185	234,178	20.94	101.2	99.6	101.2	108.1	105.0	97.2
Hosiery and knit goods	22,537	404,193	17.93	96.4	97.2	100.9	102.3	105.8	101.9
Garments and personal furnishings	51,169	1,030,576	20.14	107.6	109.0	99.7	118.4	117.5	97.1
Other textile products	17,303	384,043	22.20	103.6	101.9	97.4	112.2	111.4*	98.7
Tobacco	10,163	195,394	19.23	115.1	115.5	102.8	123.1	109.9	105.6
Beverages	13,410	434,188	32.38	118.1	116.1	107.4	130.1	125.1	107.5
Chemicals	73,045	2,082,177	28.51	178.6	178.4	111.8	192.3	191.5*	111.0
Clay, glass and stone products	15,253	422,170	27.68	101.4	101.4	102.9	117.3	116.1	105.3
Electric light and power	19,469	661,739	33.99	102.0	99.9	103.0	107.8	105.3	100.5
Electrical apparatus	36,638	1,101,700	30.07	124.5	122.7	105.6	134.8	135.0	107.8
Iron and steel products	422,155	14,153,168	33.55	152.9	149.7	105.9	173.7	172.9	100.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,823	1,080,286	33.95	117.7	118.7	105.2	129.4	129.5	102.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,197	894,378	32.89	113.9	113.2	94.5	123.7	125.4	93.0
Agricultural implements	11,692	360,687	30.85	129.1	128.8	99.0	147.0	145.9	103.8
Land vehicles	153,810	5,314,628	34.55	135.4	133.6	103.8	150.9	152.4	108.0
Automobiles and parts	42,821	1,607,839	37.55	114.3	112.4	95.8	116.5	120.0	94.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	52,290	1,839,223	35.17	273.8	255.4	112.3	319.4	301.1	119.4
Heating appliances	5,159	142,216	27.57	99.4	98.0	104.4	108.0	108.4	104.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,739	705,489	35.74	134.1	130.4	107.6	154.2	151.1	106.7
Foundry and machine shop products	15,777	535,083	33.92	126.4	125.0	102.3	159.6	155.6	101.8
Other iron and steel products	104,668	3,281,178	31.35	204.4	199.3	115.5	248.4	248.9	125.8
Non-ferrous metal products	54,924	1,721,535	31.34	132.8	130.2	106.6	150.9	146.4*	107.8
Non-metallic mineral products	15,430	546,878	35.44	112.7	111.1	105.4	120.4	119.0	105.6
Miscellaneous	14,952	390,310	26.10	170.9	170.6	107.3	205.7	204.6*	111.7
<b>LOGGING</b>	42,165	968,955	22.98	89.8	107.3	83.9	110.4	124.4*	89.4
<b>MINING</b>	80,518	2,782,149	34.55	97.2	98.3	100.5	108.3	105.1*	102.3
Coal	25,496	808,160	31.70	101.4	102.1	97.9	129.1	111.3	106.3
Metallic ores	43,656	1,654,932	37.91	94.0	96.2	101.5	99.1	101.5*	100.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,366	319,057	28.07	104.2	100.8	102.0	116.4	113.5*	105.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	28,512	785,657	27.56	109.8	108.7	104.5	111.6	111.6	102.2
Telegraphs	7,307	203,392	27.84	110.2	107.3	108.8	121.7	120.0	109.6
Telephones	21,205	582,265	28.80	109.7	109.2	103.1	108.5	108.9	99.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	139,191	4,784,308	34.38	111.3	109.0	105.8	120.9	118.4*	106.7
Street railways and cartage	37,718	1,165,778	30.91	107.2	106.3	103.7	115.8	114.8	104.6
Steam railways	77,288	2,834,528	37.32	112.4	110.9	104.1	119.4	118.2	104.4
Shipping and stevedoring	24,145	734,002	30.40	114.5	106.4	117.1	137.3	125.7*	122.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	185,136	4,947,731	26.72	105.2	98.7	115.2	127.3	116.1	117.9
Building	71,723	2,284,835	31.86	116.8	104.9	110.5	138.7	120.9*	113.2
Highway	68,322	1,586,140	23.22	95.6	91.8	125.0	113.3	104.7	125.2
Railway	45,091	1,076,756	23.88	104.0	100.7	105.8	128.2	126.0	116.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	42,197	728,511	17.26	110.8	108.1	107.7	119.8	117.0	105.4
Hotels and restaurants	26,319	432,277	16.42	113.8	109.3	111.5	128.9	122.7	110.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,878	296,234	18.66	106.3	106.3	101.9	108.6	110.0	99.3
<b>TRADE</b>	156,598	3,796,846	24.25	97.3	97.4	100.0	104.1	104.6	101.5
Retail	118,688	2,639,274	22.24	96.6	97.0	99.4	102.7	103.9	101.5
Wholesale	37,910	1,157,572	30.53	99.7	98.8	102.2	107.4	106.1	100.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,780,559	50,892,574	28.58	116.3	114.9	105.0	131.7	129.7*	106.9
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,207	1,917,685	30.34	105.4	105.4	100.2	111.1	110.2	96.7
Banks and Trust Companies	36,630	986,247	26.92	113.5	113.2	101.3	117.0	117.1	99.9
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,310	42,870	32.73	85.8	87.0	95.9	92.0	95.9	97.8
Insurance	25,267	888,568	35.17	95.6	96.8	98.9	106.2	104.0	98.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,843,766	52,810,259	28.64	115.8	114.5	104.8	130.8	128.8*	106.6

\* Revised.



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1942, and August 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941
<b>Maritime</b>		\$	\$						
- Manufacturing	49,995	1,337,850	26.76	120.8	119.3	102.3	143.7	145.3	108.5
Provinces									
Lumber products	5,737	116,026	20.22	114.4	109.8	100.6	147.3	137.7	113.1
Pulp and Paper	5,242	146,621	27.97	101.4	104.8	100.5	107.6	119.0	106.3
Iron and Steel	23,131	727,441	31.45	150.4	147.8	105.2	173.7	176.2	112.2
Logging	4,255	85,395	20.07	69.8	125.8	68.1	93.9	171.6	80.2
Mining	16,300	462,848	28.75	89.7	91.8	96.1	113.3	89.2	103.2
Transportation	12,719	422,687	33.23	129.1	131.5	107.0	148.6	147.2	114.6
Construction	28,837	643,668	22.32	120.0	127.4	130.9	156.6	157.1	147.3
Trade	10,474	215,072	20.58	100.5	101.2	100.7	104.2	105.8	101.3
All Industries	127,640	3,262,164	25.56	111.8	116.3	107.7	135.4	135.0	113.2
<b>Quebec</b>									
- Manufacturing	372,505	9,996,059	26.83	128.6	126.8	107.4	146.5	142.7*	110.1
Lumber products	15,359	316,742	20.62	96.1	97.1	106.0	126.9	124.7	121.6
Pulp and Paper	31,297	932,364	29.79	105.1	105.4	104.4	109.4	108.1	108.9
Textile Products	75,356	1,446,753	19.20	104.8	105.4	100.7	113.2	111.1	98.4
Chemicals	32,992	887,918	26.91	174.2	173.3	113.7	181.6	178.2	111.2
Iron and Steel	117,314	3,850,918	32.83	166.9	163.7	113.4	195.3	192.4	121.1
Logging	17,980	348,598	19.39	89.0	100.1	85.6	123.7	123.2*	97.5
Mining	13,828	452,970	32.76	102.3	104.9	103.4	111.3	111.9	102.6
Communications	7,210	218,820	30.35	112.0	111.9	104.7	109.0	109.5	96.6
Transportation	39,617	1,359,009	34.30	115.0	109.9	108.0	126.2	119.9*	111.4
Construction	61,382	1,710,043	27.86	123.0	107.8	116.3	157.8	135.9	117.0
Services	12,296	212,471	17.28	119.5	115.4	105.1	133.4	124.9	102.5
Trade	34,915	838,500	24.02	98.8	98.4	99.4	104.7	104.3	98.3
All Industries	559,733	15,136,470	27.04	121.7	118.9	106.5	141.0	135.6*	108.5
<b>Ontario</b>									
- Manufacturing	522,581	15,831,224	30.29	120.9	120.4	102.7	134.7	135.7*	103.9
Lumber Products	22,986	537,368	23.38	106.3	102.6	104.3	122.0	118.3	110.7
Plant Products - edible	25,695	609,590	23.72	113.5	115.4	107.8	117.3	118.4	106.0
Pulp and Paper	35,537	1,118,384	31.47	103.7	104.5	103.1	109.9	111.1	104.5
Textile Products	58,110	1,285,887	22.13	101.8	102.0	99.9	112.4	114.3	100.4
Chemicals	33,583	1,005,294	29.93	173.2	174.4	106.2	186.0	187.7*	104.9
Electrical apparatus	24,628	751,230	30.50	114.7	115.3	104.3	129.6	132.2	103.6
Iron and Steel	215,271	7,306,812	33.94	134.9	133.6	102.0	149.2	150.5	103.6
Non-ferrous metal prod.	28,997	899,000	31.00	122.9	122.2	103.2	139.8	140.2*	105.0
Logging	10,590	238,101	22.48	101.7	116.5	88.7	126.9	129.3	95.9
Mining	28,923	1,075,501	37.18	93.1	94.4	98.9	198.8	100.9*	100.5
Communications	10,387	289,536	27.87	105.9	104.8	102.9	108.1	108.4	102.2
Transportation	39,559	1,370,029	34.63	110.7	110.4	105.8	117.7	115.9	104.8
Construction	45,337	1,282,468	28.29	80.3	78.3	108.5	93.9	90.1	112.7
Services	16,462	285,254	17.33	108.5	107.6	105.4	114.6	116.0	104.7
Trade	62,827	1,539,834	24.51	93.6	94.7	98.1	100.4	102.9	100.7
All Industries	736,666	21,911,947	29.74	112.1	111.9	102.7	124.4	125.1*	104.2
<b>Prairie-Provinces</b>									
- Manufacturing	69,697	1,978,417	28.39	126.6	124.1	106.5	140.0	137.9	108.6
Animal Products - edible	9,916	270,125	27.24	116.2	113.5	98.9	121.7	119.5	101.4
Lumber Products	4,208	96,644	22.97	103.1	103.9	109.1	117.2	116.7	112.3
Plant Products - edible	4,730	117,976	24.94	115.3	107.0	109.5	115.7	108.2	107.0
Textile Products	5,287	96,117	18.18	116.8	117.9	100.2	117.1	116.7	97.1
Iron and Steel	25,898	813,075	31.40	134.8	130.4	103.6	156.7	154.5	110.7
Mining	13,341	488,566	36.62	123.7	118.0	105.8	135.9	130.4*	108.0
Communications	4,599	119,214	25.92	108.4	105.8	106.8	108.9	110.4	105.8
Transportation	32,885	1,156,263	35.16	106.8	104.3	104.9	111.6	111.3	107.8
Construction	33,997	846,352	24.89	102.7	94.7	106.7	117.6	107.9	112.2
Services	6,483	108,497	16.74	104.8	102.3	112.0	111.4	110.2	106.8
Trade	31,947	806,484	25.24	99.7	99.5	103.6	106.5	104.9	105.3
All Industries	194,142	5,522,646	28.45	111.8	108.7	105.7	122.4	119.5	107.3
<b>British Columbia</b>									
- Manufacturing	91,504	2,954,867	32.29	160.8	151.7	115.2	186.8	179.3	116.8
Animal Products - edible	5,389	152,596	28.31	114.5	108.5	168.1	124.9	116.9	157.6
Lumber Products	19,676	555,832	28.25	107.4	108.4	109.0	119.5	119.2	113.0
Plant Products - edible	5,017	114,658	22.85	133.6	107.0	131.6	139.0	117.3	131.3
Pulp and Paper	7,306	242,320	33.17	109.3	107.0	102.1	113.8	112.0	103.3
Iron and Steel	40,541	1,454,922	35.89	348.1	319.2	119.4	428.4	407.3*	124.2
Non-ferrous metal prod.	5,449	188,163	34.53	112.9	109.3	99.2	114.2	108.8	102.0
Logging	8,147	278,008	34.12	91.5	101.2	85.2	93.0	108.4	80.1
Mining	8,326	302,264	36.30	85.4	88.9	96.2	98.9	102.8	98.9
Transportation	14,371	476,320	33.14	107.2	102.7	107.4	120.4	118.7	115.4
Construction	15,583	465,200	29.85	123.4	109.0	118.0	151.8	126.4	122.0
Services	4,277	85,379	19.96	101.7	99.1	107.9	116.5	111.1	108.2
Trade	16,435	396,956	24.15	102.3	100.5	101.3	113.7	110.9	104.0
All Industries	162,378	5,059,347	31.16	129.9	124.5	108.7	149.3	144.4	110.3

\* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1942, and August 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Aug. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Aug. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Aug. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	191,978	5,461,976	28.45	126.1	124.6	107.0	144.5	141.6	109.7
Plant Products - edible	8,226	196,419	23.88	98.4	98.3	102.0	106.8	104.4	102.3
Pulp and Paper	8,842	237,710	26.88	107.0	107.9	101.3	104.1	103.8	100.2
Textiles	34,888	694,724	19.91	106.2	106.2	98.9	114.0	110.9*	96.2
Tobacco	6,678	129,927	19.46	115.1	116.6	105.0	128.7	111.5	108.8
Iron and Steel	73,869	2,543,542	34.43	157.7	153.9	114.3	180.5	178.8	119.0
Communications	3,481	127,358	36.59	109.4	108.6	102.8	107.8	108.4	99.0
Transportation	14,310	464,300	32.45	116.5	111.3	113.1	135.3	128.8*	110.2
Construction	15,434	466,291	30.21	142.4	119.0	96.7	167.5	133.2*	99.1
Services	8,343	146,710	17.58	108.2	109.2	99.2	119.9	119.8	99.0
Trade	27,273	670,622	24.59	98.5	97.9	97.9	104.8	103.8	97.4
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	260,890	7,338,254	28.13	121.8	119.2	105.2	138.9	134.5	107.1
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	25,247	610,498	24.18	160.2	152.8	110.3	185.2	163.8	109.8
Chemicals	9,543	216,400	22.68	219.9	211.1	124.0	280.6	249.5	127.0
Iron and Steel	5,625	186,675	33.19	222.1	206.1	104.7	251.2	206.6*	110.9
Transportation	1,011	29,030	28.71	110.0	110.6	105.4	121.0	113.8	103.2
Construction	2,002	52,826	26.39	86.6	87.3	118.8	127.9	114.6*	127.9
Services	1,192	18,331	15.38	108.8	116.5	120.1	121.1	119.4	110.0
Trade	2,901	60,453	20.84	96.5	95.9	96.5	104.3	103.4	96.6
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	32,648	779,035	23.86	139.6	135.0	109.3	163.5	147.1	109.2
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	173,248	5,227,606	30.17	128.3	128.9	103.0	143.8	146.3*	104.3
Plant Products - edible	10,645	267,843	25.16	97.9	105.6	105.3	106.1	112.7	104.1
Pulp and Paper	15,235	471,545	30.95	101.3	101.9	102.4	106.9	108.5	101.8
Textiles	20,213	483,588	23.92	102.8	104.0	99.4	116.5	118.0	99.2
Chemicals	14,052	396,237	28.20	186.2	188.6	104.4	197.9	200.6	101.8
Electrical apparatus	11,211	329,823	29.42	121.0	121.3	103.3	129.2	131.1	101.7
Iron and Steel	57,136	1,902,069	33.29	162.5	162.9	102.9	185.3	190.3*	104.6
Communications	3,163	109,840	34.73	106.5	106.3	101.4	107.4	106.8	100.5
Transportation	8,063	260,212	32.27	111.6	109.4	105.5	122.5	119.0*	104.0
Construction	5,708	198,605	34.79	69.2	65.7	91.4	78.2	73.2	95.8
Services	8,351	151,569	18.15	106.1	107.0	100.6	110.6	116.1	100.8
Trade	33,696	881,507	26.16	94.5	96.9	101.8	101.2	105.1	101.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	232,317	6,832,790	29.41	117.9	118.5	102.2	131.1	133.2*	103.1
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,165	314,859	28.20	111.9	107.8	105.9	127.5	123.9	114.0
Pulp and Paper	3,102	89,712	28.92	110.4	108.2	103.7	111.4	111.2	105.7
Iron and Steel	3,209	105,999	33.03	93.6	93.5	101.9	138.2	138.0	110.5
Construction	2,636	69,817	26.49	107.0	108.9	109.2	122.1	123.1	106.9
Services	1,975	31,663	16.03	114.0	113.6	104.7	131.8	130.0	99.9
Trade	4,208	90,878	21.60	98.7	99.0	96.6	104.6	105.8	95.8
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,475	546,332	25.44	108.2	106.4	104.2	120.7	118.9	106.4
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	52,907	1,720,776	32.52	120.4	121.0	104.2	139.4	139.5*	106.1
Textiles	7,085	158,238	22.33	102.3	102.1	100.6	114.2	115.2	111.0
Electrical apparatus	6,060	208,240	34.36	116.4	114.4	103.2	151.1	152.2	102.1
Iron and Steel	29,160	1,047,712	35.93	133.9	134.7	106.8	151.8	151.0	109.1
Construction	2,042	65,174	31.92	82.4	80.4	76.6	99.4	92.9	71.1
Trade	4,075	98,078	24.07	95.8	96.9	98.9	100.7	104.4	98.4
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	61,426	1,946,954	31.70	116.2	116.6	102.4	134.3	134.2*	104.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	36,888	1,420,434	38.51	131.9	127.7	99.0	129.3	132.0	99.5
Iron and Steel	31,031	1,240,811	39.99	131.9	127.9	98.9	130.1	133.9	99.7
Construction	708	23,864	33.71	111.3	112.7	164.6	128.9	125.2	143.4
Trade	1,232	32,758	26.27	98.8	96.3	94.6	96.0	97.0	98.2
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	40,245	1,519,757	37.76	128.8	124.9	99.7	128.3	130.6	100.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,206	916,917	27.61	125.0	123.7	108.7	137.4	136.6	110.2
Animal Products - edible	3,636	106,404	29.26	102.6	99.2	89.9	114.7	112.4	96.9
Textiles	4,343	78,903	18.17	118.0	118.8	100.9	117.8	117.2	96.4
Chemicals	4,347	125,940	28.97	770.7	762.2	396.4	830.7	831.7	304.7
Iron and Steel	11,219	350,175	31.21	117.1	115.5	103.7	135.5	136.0	113.1
Communications	1,306	34,474	26.40	103.8	100.9	104.4	99.7	95.9	101.1
Transportation	2,894	89,678	30.99	103.6	105.9	103.7	109.1	111.0	102.4
Construction	1,956	59,867	30.61	44.9	43.1	95.1	45.5	42.9	99.4
Services	2,097	35,217	16.79	107.2	107.6	100.5	113.5	115.6	96.7
Trade	14,153	366,451	25.89	101.2	102.2	102.7	109.6	108.0	106.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	55,648	1,503,544	27.07	109.2	108.8	105.2	117.3	116.2	106.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	49,209	1,613,914	32.80	204.7	193.4	112.8	246.8	238.1*	116.9
Lumber Products	5,023	143,153	28.50	90.5	94.6	123.1	104.6	104.8	111.7
Iron and Steel	32,496	1,134,177	34.30	389.2	367.6	123.1	478.3	456.6*	127.0
Communications	2,614	67,891	25.97	112.4	112.4	105.3	119.0	117.5	110.1
Transportation	6,013	185,751	30.89	110.8	105.3	103.2	114.0	111.5	108.5
Construction	4,995	161,485	32.33	163.1	130.1	141.8	186.7	144.4	141.2
Services	3,038	61,585	20.27	104.7	100.7	106.0	119.9	112.7	107.0
Trade	12,663	307,772	24.30	101.1	100.1	100.6	112.2	111.0*	103.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	78,543	2,398,793	30.54	156.3	147.8	109.7	186.4	178.4	113.3

\* Revised.



72-002  
DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

**At the Beginning of**

**SEPTEMBER, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

**For the Last Week in August**

+ + +

**(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)**



**OTTAWA**  
**November 11 1942**

**Price \$1 a year**





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1942.

Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

A further rise in industrial activity was indicated at the beginning of September, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls. The 13,142 co-operating firms had an aggregate working force of 1,795,411 persons, 14,707 more than the number they had employed at Aug. 1. This increase of 0.8 p.c. (which was accompanied by that of 2.7 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls), was rather below average for the season; it was also smaller than that noted at Sept. 1 in any immediately preceding year. This is the third occasion since the early spring on which the indicated expansion has been less than normal; the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight falling-off at May 1 and June 1, and again at the date under review. On the whole, however, the additions to the reported working forces during the summer have exceeded the normal, seasonal gains, although they have not been equal to those indicated in the same period in 1939, 1940 or 1941. Thus as the organization of the industrial war effort proceeds, and the supply of available labour diminishes, the rate of expansion in employment has appreciably slackened. Nevertheless, industrial activity generally continues at an unprecedentedly high level.

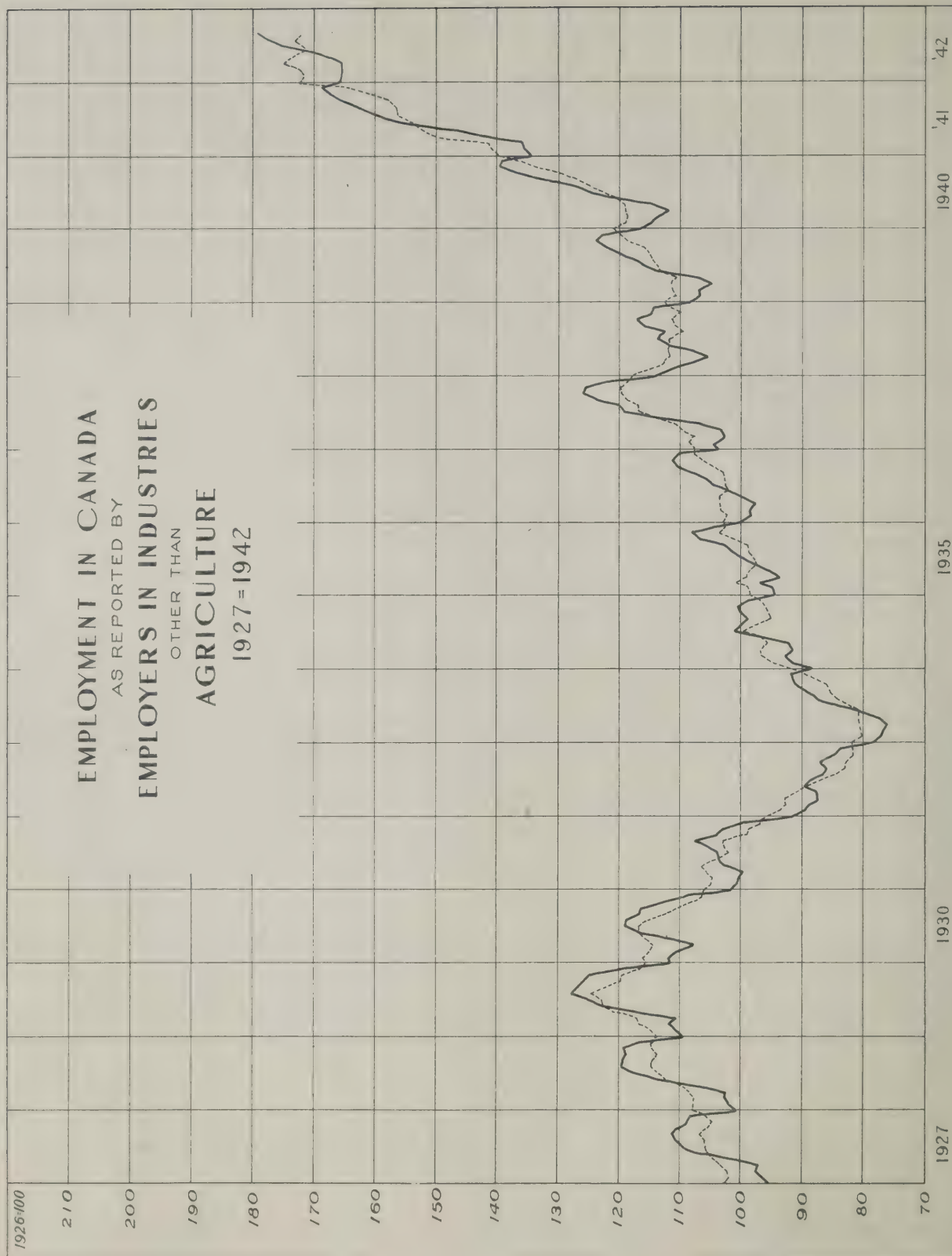
Further and larger advances were reported in manufacturing at Sept. 1, 1942, the co-operating establishments having added 16,843 men and women to their personnel since the beginning of August. Of this number, 8,600 were taken on in iron and steel plants and 4,050 in the vegetable food group. Smaller, but important increases were indicated in chemical, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and pulp and paper factories. On the other hand, animal food and lumber mills were seasonally slacker; there was also a falling-off in clay, glass and stone works. The general increase of 1½ p.c. in factory employment was accompanied by that of 3.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging showed a seasonal gain. Little general change took place in communications, while the trend in mining, transportation, construction, services and trade was downward. The largest losses were in mining, notably of gold.

The unadjusted index number of employment (1926=100) stood at 179.3 at Sept. 1, 1942. The Aug. 1 figure was 177.9, while that at Sept. 1, 1941, was 162.7, 10.2 p.c. lower than at the latest date. The indexes at Sept. 1 in immediately preceding years were as follows:- 1940, 131.6; 1939, 119.6; 1938, 115.1 and 1937, 123.2.

Since the increase at Sept. 1, 1942, was rather below average, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a fractional decline, falling from 173.0 at the beginning of August, to 172.3 at the date under review.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



PAYROLLS.<sup>2/</sup>

As already stated, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 by all firms furnishing data. The payrolls aggregated \$52,361,441, as compared with \$50,970,885<sup>1/</sup> at Aug. 1. The per capita earnings averaged \$29.16 at the latest date, while in the period of observation in the preceding month, the average had been \$28.62<sup>1/</sup>. Although the gain was partly due to the payment of the cost-of-living allowance at the higher rates authorized under P.C. 5963 for the pay periods following Aug. 15, it continues the movement which with only one exception has been indicated from the institution of the payroll statistics in the early spring of 1941. The exception was at Jan. 1, when the general observance of the holidays lowered the reported earnings.

When the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey shows that the 1,859,559 persons in recorded employment at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$54,273,332 for services rendered in the last week in August. This was a per capita average of \$29.19. At Aug. 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance - reported an aggregate payroll of \$52,888,570<sup>1/</sup>, paid to 1,843,911 men and women. Their average earnings were \$28.68<sup>1/</sup>.

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10.2 p.c. in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23.3 p.c. in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 9.9 p.c., and in payrolls, to 22.6 p.c. in the year.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing		
Index Numbers of			Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		
Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment		Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	
<u>1941</u>				<u>1941</u>		
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.0	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
<u>1942</u>				<u>1942</u>		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8 <sup>1/</sup>	28.62 <sup>1/</sup>	126.4	143.5 <sup>1/</sup>	29.08 <sup>1/</sup>
Sept. 1	117.3	135.4	29.16	128.3	148.7	29.68

1/ Revised.

2/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls, see note on page 11.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1942 and September 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept.1,1942	Index Numbers of					
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941
<b>(a) Provinces.</b>									
Maritime Provinces	128,994	3,361,247	26.06	113.0	111.8	107.7	139.5	135.4	115.9
Prince Edward Island	2,174	49,570	22.80	104.5	104.4	121.6	112.2	109.6	124.8
Nova Scotia	78,799	2,120,568	26.91	116.2	115.1	108.3	144.1	141.0	115.7
New Brunswick	48,021	1,191,109	24.80	109.3	107.9	106.5	133.4	127.5	115.4
Quebec	563,858	15,571,233	27.62	122.6	121.7	108.0	145.0	141.0	112.7
Ontario	742,879	22,458,720	30.23	113.0	112.1	104.4	127.5	124.6*	106.7
Prairie Provinces	193,556	5,614,147	29.01	111.5	111.8	106.1	124.4	122.4	108.8
Manitoba	90,384	2,611,402	28.89	110.5	110.7	104.7	121.3	119.2	106.1
Saskatchewan	38,422	1,060,237	27.59	108.9	107.9	103.8	121.0	118.4	106.8
Alberta	64,750	1,942,508	30.00	114.5	116.0	109.7	131.1	129.5	114.0
British Columbia	166,124	5,556,094	32.24	133.0	129.9	111.0	158.0	150.0*	113.6
CANADA	1,795,411	52,361,441	29.16	117.3	116.3	106.4	135.4	131.7	109.8
<b>(b) Cities.</b>									
Montreal	264,655	7,624,179	28.81	123.6	121.8	107.4	144.2	138.9	110.9
Quebec City	34,227	843,384	24.64	146.3	139.6	113.6	177.1	164.0*	117.7
Toronto	235,774	7,073,892	30.00	119.8	117.9	104.0	135.7	131.1	105.4
Ottawa	21,526	555,633	25.81	108.5	108.2	104.1	122.7	120.7	105.8
Hamilton	62,266	1,971,424	31.66	117.8	116.2	104.0	136.0	134.3	108.0
Windsor	40,357	1,599,945	39.64	129.2	128.8	106.3	135.1	128.8*	100.2
Winnipeg	56,039	1,537,460	27.43	116.0	109.2	106.1	119.8	117.3	105.3
Vancouver	81,786	2,554,679	31.36	162.8	156.3	112.3	199.3	186.7*	117.7
<b>(c) Industries.</b>									
Manufacturing	1,123,270	33,333,167	29.68	128.3	126.4	108.0	148.7	143.5*	110.8
Durable Goods 1/	606,951	19,906,582	32.80	141.8	139.7	107.9	169.4	161.4	112.1
Non-Durable Goods	497,202	12,760,535	25.66	116.3	114.4	108.3	128.1	124.1	109.6
Electric Light and Power	19,117	666,050	34.53	100.2	102.0	103.0	108.5	107.8	100.4
Logging	43,764	1,007,680	23.03	93.2	89.8	88.2	114.9	110.4	91.0
Mining	77,954	2,756,576	35.36	94.1	97.2	102.5	107.3	108.6*	109.3
Communications	28,604	806,305	28.19	110.2	109.8	104.9	114.6	111.6	102.4
Transportation	138,675	4,830,002	34.83	110.9	111.3	106.8	122.0	120.9	110.3
Construction and Maintenance	184,865	5,097,890	27.58	105.0	105.2	110.3	131.2	127.3	115.8
Services	41,924	730,516	17.42	110.1	110.8	107.6	120.1	119.8	107.6
Trade	156,355	3,799,305	24.30	97.1	97.3	100.4	104.2	104.1	103.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,795,411	52,361,441	29.16	117.3	116.3	106.4	135.4	131.7	109.8
Finance	64,148	1,911,891	29.80	107.0	105.4	105.4	110.7	111.1	104.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,559	54,273,332	29.19	116.8	115.8	106.3	134.4	131.0*	109.4

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

\* Revised.

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Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments  
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows: July 1, 126.2; Aug. 1, 128.8 and Sept. 1, 130.6; at Sept. 1, 1941, the index was 109.5.



From June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1942, there was a general increase of 17.3 p.c. in industrial employment, accompanied by a gain of 35.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition, there is in many cases a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the statistics of the present bulletin reflect the recent rise in this allowance, authorized for pay periods falling after Aug. 15. However, the bonus had previously been increased since its institution. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these factors beneficially affecting the typical worker, the average earnings of the individual, as a result of the dilution of labour, have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 35.4 p.c., the index of per capita earnings has increased by 15½ p.c. since June 1, 1941. The Bureau's index of the cost-of-living has risen from 110.6 at that date to 117.4 at the beginning of September, or by 6.2 p.c.

The expansion in employment and aggregate payrolls in manufacturing has greatly exceeded that indicated in industry as a whole, the number employed in factories having risen by 28.3 p.c. between June 1, 1941, and Sept. 1, 1942, accompanied by a gain of 48.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita earnings have risen by 16.1 p.c. in the same interval. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The durable goods industries have shown particularly noteworthy increases in employment and payrolls in the period from June 1, 1941; the index in the former has risen to 141.8, and that in the latter to 168.7 at Sept. 1, 1942. In the non-durable goods class, the latest index number of employment stood at 116.3 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 127.7.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of workers therein is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

#### TABLES.

The statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 4, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1942, and Sept. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The publication of the statistics for Sept. 1, 1942, presents an opportunity of discussing the effect of three years of warfare upon the Canadian industrial scene, without having to make allowance for the seasonal factors which to a greater or lesser extent affect the value of comparisons of the situation in different months of the year. The Table on page 6 gives index numbers for the provinces, the leading cities and a number of industrial groups at Sept. 1 in the years, 1939-42, together with the percentage changes in these indexes. Attention is also drawn to Chart 2, depicting the monthly movements of employment in recent years in the Dominion as a whole.

During the first 12 months of the war, recorded employment increased by 10 p.c. Following the events climaxed by the fall of France, the rate of industrial activity was greatly

Employment as Reported by the Co-operating Employers at Sept. 1, 1942,  
as Compared with Sept. 1 in 1941, 1940 and 1939.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Index Numbers (1926=100)				Percentage Change in Index from Sept. 1, 1939 at		
	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942
	(Decrease indicated by minus sign)						
					p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<u>(a) Provinces</u>							
Maritime Provinces	116.4	127.3	164.1	172.2	9.4	41.0	47.9
Prince Edward Island	111.6	117.0	130.2	111.9	4.8	16.7	.3
Nova Scotia	125.6	136.7	182.1	195.1	8.8	45.0	55.3
New Brunswick	105.3	116.4	143.8	147.5	10.5	36.6	40.1
Quebec	128.5	136.4	169.9	192.8	6.1	32.2	50.0
Ontario	116.2	134.8	169.0	183.0	16.0	45.4	57.5
Prairie Provinces	114.0	117.0	136.1	143.1	2.6	19.4	25.5
Manitoba	104.2	109.1	130.5	137.8	4.7	25.2	32.2
Saskatchewan	128.9	119.3	132.2	138.8	7.4	2.6	7.7
Alberta	119.2	127.8	147.5	154.0	7.2	23.7	29.2
British Columbia	116.6	126.7	149.8	178.7	8.7	28.5	53.3
CANADA	119.6	131.6	162.7	179.3	10.0	36.0	49.9
<u>(b) Cities</u>							
Montreal	109.3	117.8	151.6	174.4	7.8	38.7	59.6
Quebec City	127.8	138.9	186.2	239.8	8.7	45.7	87.6
Toronto	110.5	128.5	159.5	183.6	16.3	44.3	66.2
Ottawa	108.6	124.4	156.8	163.4	14.5	44.4	50.5
Hamilton	101.8	129.6	168.4	190.7	27.3	65.4	87.3
Windsor	115.2	169.1	244.4	297.0	46.8	112.2	157.8
Winnipeg	98.2	105.6	129.6	134.4	7.5	32.0	36.9
Vancouver	117.2	128.9	159.4	231.0	10.0	36.0	97.1
<u>(c) Industries</u>							
Manufacturing	115.3	138.4	181.4	215.6	20.0	57.3	87.0
Durable Goods	100.4	133.8	198.7	261.0	33.3	97.9	160.0
Lumber	92.6	107.6	128.0	124.1	16.2	38.2	34.0
Electrical Apparatus	132.4	160.6	225.1	263.5	21.3	70.0	99.0
Iron and Steel	94.1	136.6	220.8	318.8	45.2	134.6	238.8
Non-ferrous metal products	160.7	203.8	297.5	355.2	26.8	85.1	121.0
Non-Durable Goods	126.6	141.9	168.3	180.4	12.1	32.9	42.5
Food	143.7	140.9	172.2	168.2	- 1.9	19.8	17.0
Textiles	119.9	146.6	163.0	166.9	22.3	35.9	39.2
Pulp and Paper Products	110.1	121.5	133.6	134.5	10.4	21.3	22.2
Chemicals	161.9	208.1	383.5	594.2	28.5	136.9	267.0
Electric Light and Power	142.8	146.4	155.2	150.2	2.5	8.7	5.2
Non-Manufacturing	124.3	124.0	142.4	140.0	- 0.2	14.6	12.6
Logging	60.3	126.8	139.6	147.5	110.3	131.5	144.6
Mining	168.0	170.2	181.6	166.8	1.3	8.1	-.7
Communications	87.3	92.1	102.0	107.1	5.5	16.8	22.7
Transportation	90.0	94.6	105.9	110.0	5.1	17.7	22.2
Construction	152.2	121.1	153.9	146.5	- 20.4	1.1	- 3.7
Services	151.7	157.1	183.9	188.2	3.6	21.2	24.1
Trade	134.9	142.9	157.5	152.3	5.9	16.8	12.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	119.6	131.6	162.7	179.3	10.0	36.0	49.9



accelerated, and by Sept. 1, 1941, the general index had risen to a point 36 p.c. above that at the outbreak of hostilities. Further pronounced expansion in succeeding months brought the index to a new maximum of 179.3 at Sept. 1, 1942, when it was 49.9 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1939, index of 119.6. Despite the unprecedentedly high level recently indicated, it is noteworthy that the curve of employment is flattening, the distance between the 1942 and the 1941 curves being considerably less than that between the 1941 and the 1940 curves. This flattening is an obvious development, in view of the magnitude of the industrial war effort with its consequent depletion of the labour market, together with the absorption of over half a million men in the armed forces.

The monthly surveys show that since the outbreak of war, close on to 600,000 men and women have been added to the working forces of the firms<sup>1/</sup> furnishing current statistics of employment; other establishments may also have increased their personnel, although it is highly probable that recent events have, on the whole, reacted unfavourably upon the smaller businesses. The addition of approximately 600,000 workers to the numbers in recorded employment, together with the enlistment of over 500,000 men in the various services in the space of three years, has occasioned profound changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the Canadian population. The principal sources from which these accessions to the industrial payrolls have been drawn are as follows:- (a) unemployed workers (b) the own-account and small-employer classes (c) agriculture (d) home-makers and other women (e) adolescents, who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are undoubtedly prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

An extremely large proportion of the persons employed by industry since the outbreak of war have been absorbed by manufacturing establishments, in which the index of employment has risen by 87 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939 and Sept. 1, 1942. The gain in the non-manufacturing classes as a whole has amounted only to 12.6 p.c. in the three years.

Within the manufacturing group, employment in the production of durable goods has shown particularly impressive expansion. The index has risen from 100.4 at the beginning of the war, to 261.0 at Sept. 1, 1942, or by 160 p.c. Even greater than this gain, has been that of almost 239 p.c. in employment in iron and steel plants. The non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus divisions have likewise afforded work to a substantially greater number of persons, now mainly producing to meet war-time demands. The lumber and clay, glass and stone groups, two of the remaining three in the durable goods category, have shown increases in the last three years which are considerable, though on a much smaller scale than those previously mentioned.

The advances in the non-durable goods classes have resulted partly from the manufacture of commodities required in the prosecution of the war and in the equipment and maintenance of the armed forces in Canada and abroad, but are also partly due to increased civilian consumption consequent upon an exceptionally high level of employment and payrolls. As a result of these factors, employment in the production of non-durable goods as a whole has risen by 42½ p.c. in the 36 months. Much of the gain has taken place in the chemical group, the manufacture of explosives and ammunition constituting a very important part of the war programme. Excluding chemicals, the growth in the index for the light manufacturing classes between Sept. 1, 1939 and Sept. 1, 1942, amounts only to 28.6 p.c., rather than to 42.5 p.c. already given for the non-durable goods as a whole. Manufacturers of textile, food, pulp and paper and other products have all provided employment for many more men and women than were engaged in these industries at the outbreak of war. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products has also greatly increased, with the development of plants producing various types of scientific equipment, which, owing to the mixed origin of the component parts, are classed industrially in the miscellaneous group.

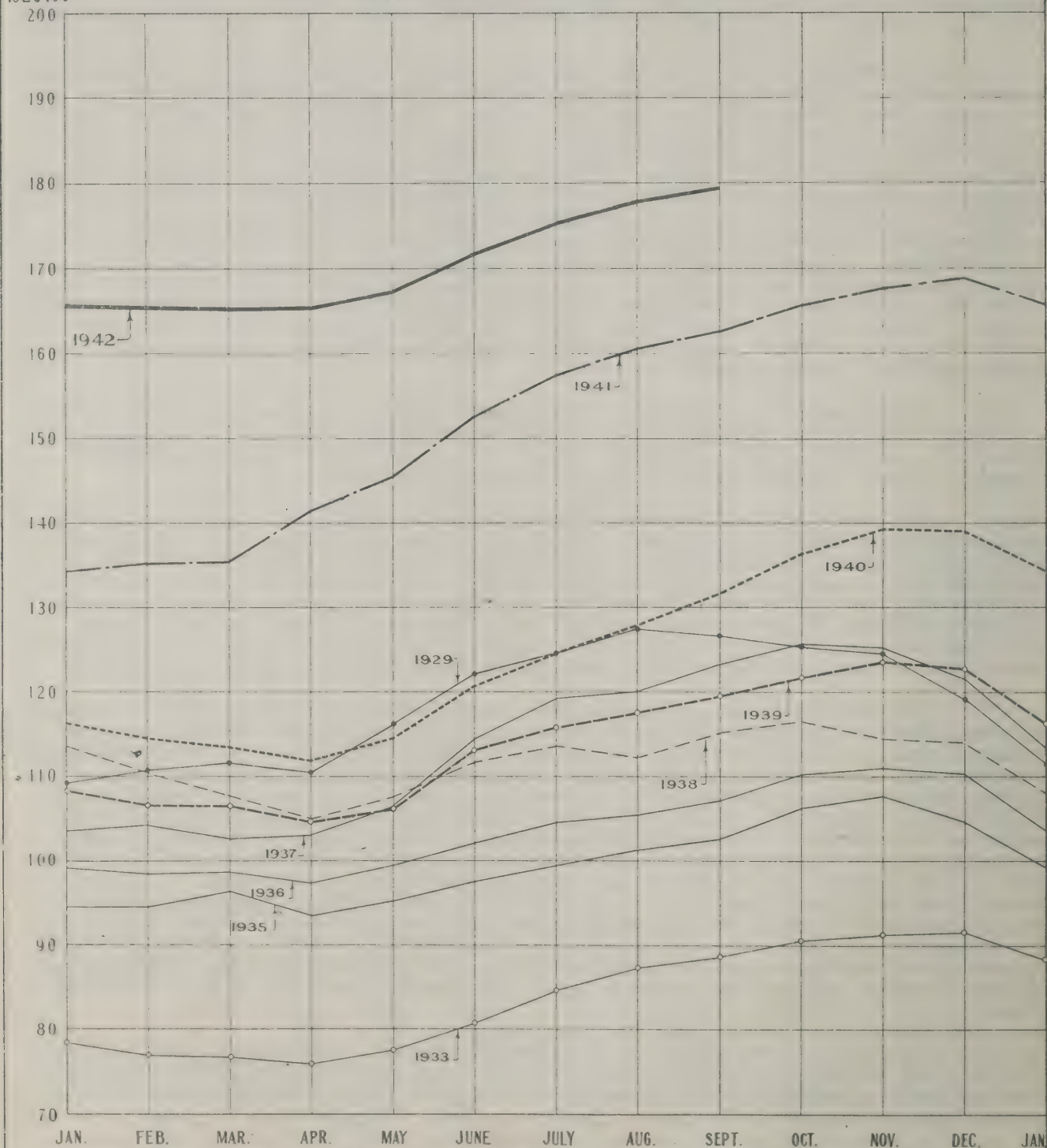
At Sept. 1, 1939, the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion comprised 50.7 p.c. of the total employees reported by establishments in the eight leading industrial groups - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, service and trade. By Sept. 1, 1942, this proportion had grown to 62.6 p.c.

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1/ i.e. those ordinarily having 15 employees and over.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



of the much larger number of persons employed in the eight industries in the Dominion.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment in logging, communications, transportation, services and trade was at a considerably higher level than at Sept. 1, 1939. In each of these except trade, the improvement has been progressive, although the rate of gain from 1940 to 1941 generally exceeded that since indicated. On the other hand, employment in trade in recent months has slackened, partly as a result of the stringent labour market, and partly because the virtual disappearance of various lines of manufactured goods from the market has removed the need for the services of salesmen. Nevertheless, the index number of employment in trade at Sept. 1, 1942, was higher by 12.9 p.c. than at that date in 1939; in 1941, the gain over 1939 had amounted to 16.8 p.c.

Mining, in which the index at Sept. 1, 1941, had risen to a point 8.1 p.c. higher than in the first 12 months of the war, has since been curtailed, showing a fractional decline at the latest date from the Sept. 1, 1939, figure. Building and railway maintenance work were more active at the close of the third year of the war than at the beginning, but highway work showed a falling-off. This was largely due to the postponement of all but essential work until the end of the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of unemployment relief work was under way. A very large proportion of the employment now being afforded in building and also in road construction and maintenance directly results from the war effort.

Each of the provinces has shown considerable expansion since the outbreak of hostilities, that in the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia being particularly great. However, the gains elsewhere indicated have also been substantial.

The growth of industrial employment in the eight leading industrial cities in the last three years has rather exceeded that generally reported in the Dominion. An index constructed for these centres taken as a unit, stands at 184.8, as compared with the Canada index of 179.3 at Sept. 1, 1942. At the beginning of September, 1939, the cities' index was 109.4, while that in the country as a whole was 119.6. Where 39 p.c. of all those on the staffs of the co-operating establishments belonged in these eight cities when war was declared, some 44 p.c. of the much greater Dominion total are now employed therein, a concentration which accounts for the acute housing situation in the larger cities.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- For the eighth successive month, employment and payrolls<sup>1/</sup> in manufacturing showed expansion; the advance in employment substantially exceeded the usual increase at Sept. 1 in pre-war years, but was smaller than at that date in either 1940 or 1941. The distribution of the gains also differed from the normal; those in the durable goods group were considerably above-average, while those in the production of non-durable goods were less than usual for the season.

Information was furnished by 7,341 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 1,123,270; as compared with 1,106,427 at Aug. 1, this was an increase of 16,843, or 1.5 p.c. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls rose from \$32,169,579<sup>2/</sup> at the beginning of August to \$33,333,167 at Sept. 1; the difference was \$1,163,588, or 3.6 p.c. As already stated, the payment of the higher cost-of-living bonus contributed largely to this important increase, but there were also variations in earnings due to overtime work and to vacations; in some instances, the latter factor caused a falling off in the payrolls, but in a greater number of cases, the resumption of operations following vacations resulted in higher salaries and wages. The per capita average rose from \$29.08<sup>2/</sup> at Aug. 1, to \$29.68 at the date under review; that at Sept. 1, 1941, was \$26.22.

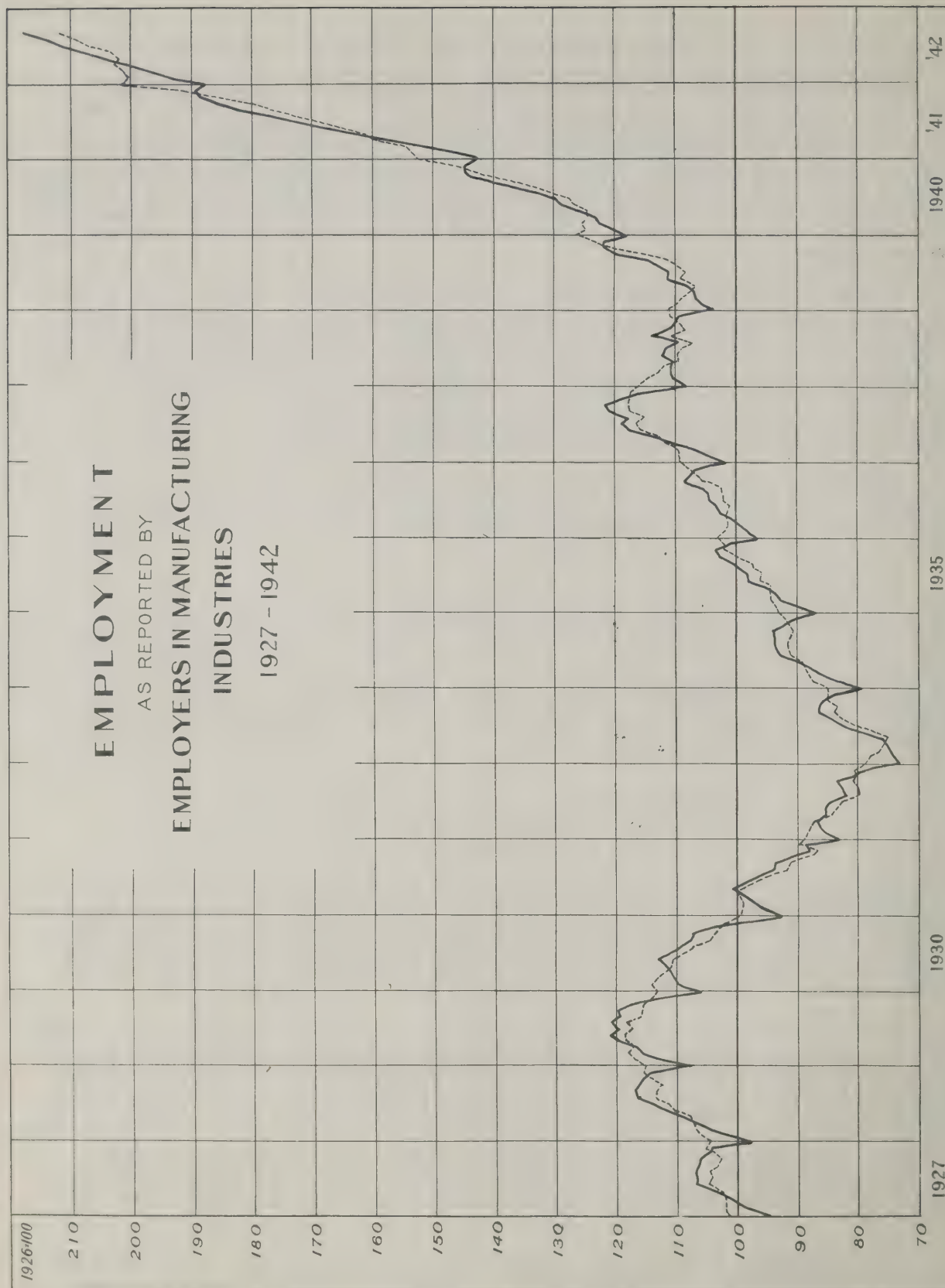
The index number of employment in manufacturing at the date under review stood at 215.6 p.c. of the 1926 average. The Aug. 1 figure was 212.4, while that at Sept. 1 of last year was 181.4. The latest index was the maximum in the record. Since the increase from the preceding month was above-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further upward movement, rising from 207.7 at Aug. 1 to 209.6 at the beginning of September.

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1/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see note on page 11.

2/ Revised.

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937



The concentration of workers in the iron and steel group continued at the date under review, when the co-operating establishments reported the addition of 8,611 men and women to their personnel. The increase was the largest at Sept. 1 in the 22 years of the record, but was rather smaller than that indicated in immediately preceding months. The manufacture of electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products also showed substantial advances. Considerable expansion was indicated in vegetable food factories; there were smaller but nevertheless important gains in the leather, pulp and paper, rubber, textiles, chemical and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral groups, and in miscellaneous manufactured products. In food and textile plants the improvement was not equal to that usually noted at the beginning of September. Animal food, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants, on the other hand, released employees; the seasonal losses were rather above-normal.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1942, 215.6; 1941, 181.4; 1940, 138.4; 1939, 115.3; 1938, 113.8; 1937, 121.2 and 1936, 105.9. For Sept. 1, 1941, 6,958 manufacturing establishments had reported 943,117 men and women on their staffs.

Payrolls.- The persons in recorded employment in manufacturing establishments at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$33,333,167 for services rendered during the week preceding; this represented a pay envelope of \$29.68 for the average worker. The latter figure was higher by 60 cents than that indicated at Aug. 1, 1942, and exceeded by \$3.46 the average of \$26.22 at Sept. 1, 1941.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1942, stood at 148.7, as

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NOTE:-

The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defense Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.



compared with 143.6<sup>1/</sup> at Aug. 1, 1942, and 110.8 at Sept. 1, 1941. The increase of 34.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 18.9 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity, are first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wide application of the method of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941, together with the general increases in this allowance since its institution, notably that authorized for the first pay period after Aug. 15 of the present year. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the Sept. 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 168.7, or 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 127.7, showed an increase of 16.8 p.c.; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 31.4 p.c., as compared with the gain of just over seven p.c. in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls, with the results that, despite the continued dilution of labour, the average per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of September, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

In making comparisons of the per capita averages in the various industries, as shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it should be recalled that many factors contribute to the differences that exist. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries. Associated with the sex distribution is that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings are usually lower than among the more experienced employees. Another important factor is the presence or absence of overtime work.

Logging.- There was a moderate seasonal increase in employment in the bush at the beginning of September; the gain was rather below average for the time of year. Data were received from 437 firms having 43,764 employees at Sept. 1, as compared with 42,165 in their last report. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of September in any other year of the record. The index, at 147.5, was 5.7 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1941, while there was a rise of 26.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls in the same period. The earnings aggregated \$1,007,680 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$968,955 at the beginning of August.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were \$23.03, five cents more than the average paid on or about Aug. 1; it is probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period covered in the survey, a factor which tends to lower the indicated earnings in a period of seasonal change, and which no doubt largely offsets the effect of the increased cost-of-living bonus authorized from Aug. 15. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.- Further curtailment of mining operations was reported at Sept. 1; the 427 employers then furnishing information had a combined working force of 77,954 persons, 2,564 fewer than at the beginning of August. All three branches of the industry released workers; there was a small decline in quarrying, with a moderate reduction in the coalfields, and a considerable loss in the extraction of metallic ores, notably of gold.

The index of employment in the mining group at Sept. 1 was 166.8, as compared with 181.6 at the same date in 1941. This was a decline of 8.9 p.c.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,756,576, as compared with \$2,789,149 indicated in the preceding period of observation. The falling-off was thus 1.2 p.c., while that in the number of employees was 3.2 p.c. As a result of this disparity in the percentage rates, the per capita average earnings were higher, rising from \$34.64<sup>1/</sup> at Aug. 1, to \$35.36 at the beginning of September.

1/ Revised.



Communications.- Slight improvement of a seasonal character was recorded in the communication group as a whole at Sept. 1. The increase, which was rather smaller than usual for the time of year, took place in the telegraph division, telephones releasing a small number of persons. The reported employees numbered 28,604, and their weekly payrolls amounted to \$806,305. At Aug. 1, the number of workers on the staffs of the communications division was given as 28,512, earning \$785,657. The increase in employment was 0.3 p.c. and that in salaries and wages, 2.6 p.c. The per capita average rose from \$27.56 at Aug. 1, to \$28.19 at the first of September. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 107.1; this was five p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1941. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 11.9 p.c.

Transportation.- There was a contraction in transportation as a whole; street railway operation, cartage and storage and shipping and stevedoring were more active, but employment in steam railway operation was quieter. The general decline in the group was contra-seasonal. Nevertheless, employment was brisker than at Sept. 1 in any other year since 1929. The latest index was 110.0, compared with 105.9 at Sept. 1, 1941. The staffs of the 563 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 138,675, as compared with 139,151 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 were given as \$4,830,002; this was one p.c. higher than the Aug. 1 payroll of \$4,784,427. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$34.38 at Aug. 1 to \$34.83 at the date under review. As compared with Sept. 1, 1941, there was an increase of 3.9 p.c. in employment and of 10.6 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance showed a seasonal decline of about normal proportions, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Building and highway work were rather brisker, but the construction and maintenance departments of the railways released employees. Statistics were tabulated from 1,500 contractors with a total working force of 184,865, as compared with 185,136 at Aug. 1. This was a decrease of 271 employees, or 0.1 p.c. The reported weekly payrolls, however, were higher by three p.c. The latest aggregate was \$5,097,890. The increase was partly due to overtime work, together with the payment of the cost-of-living bonus at a higher rate. The per capita average earnings rose from \$26.72 paid at Aug. 1, to \$27.58 at the date under review.

The index in construction was lower than at the beginning of September of last year, when it stood at 153.9, as compared with the latest figure of 146.5. The decline amounted to 5.1 p.c. while there was an increase of 13.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Services.- There was a contra-seasonal slackening in activity in services at Sept. 1, when the 615 co-operating establishments reported 41,924 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 42,197 in the preceding month. In spite of this loss in employment, there was a slight increase in the salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September. These aggregated \$730,516, as compared with \$728,511 at Aug. 1.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1941, there was a gain of 2.3 p.c. in employment at the date under review; the increase in the reported payrolls in the 12 months was 11.6 p.c. The per capita average earnings, at \$17.42 at the beginning of September, were higher by 16 cents than at Aug. 1. At Sept. 1, 1941, the average was \$15.96. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September.

Trade.- There was a further falling-off in employment in trading establishments at Sept. 1; the decline (the third in succession) was contra-seasonal in the experience of the years since 1920. A personnel of 156,355 was reported by the 2,198 co-operating employers, who had had 156,598 employees at the beginning of August. The payrolls disbursed by these employers rose slightly, from \$3,796,846 at that date to \$3,799,305 at Sept. 1. This disparity in the trends resulted in a rather higher per capita average, which stood at \$24.30 at the latest date, as compared with \$24.25 in the preceding report.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152.3 p.c. of the 1926 base; this was lower by 3.3 p.c. than that indicated at the same date in 1941, but there was an increase of one p.c. in the year in the index of payrolls.

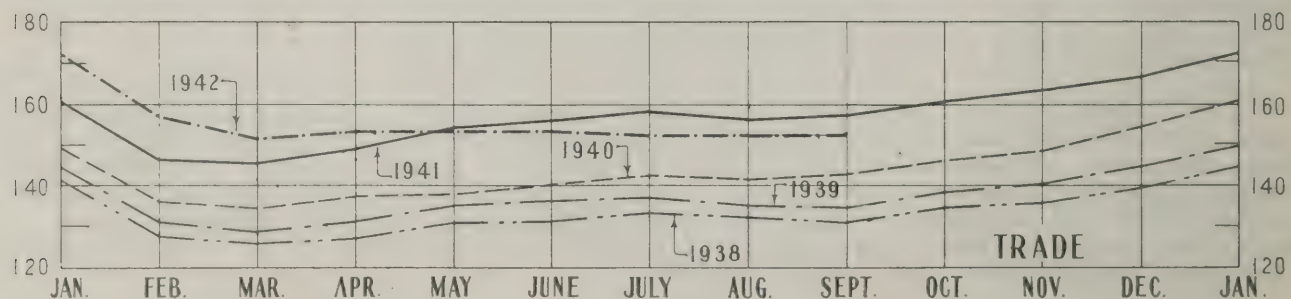
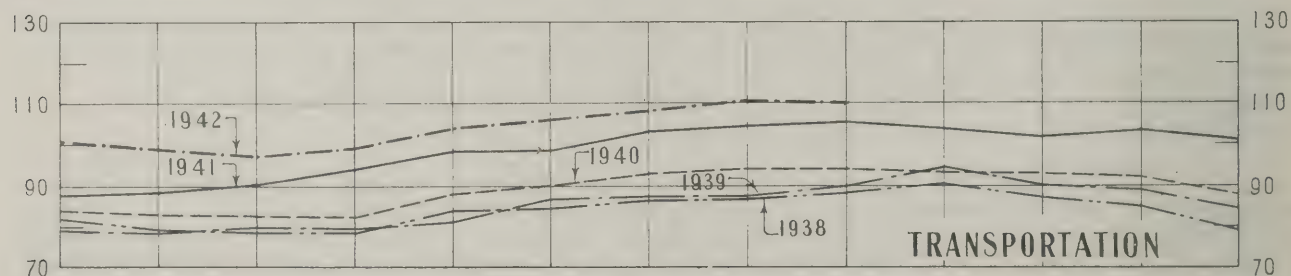
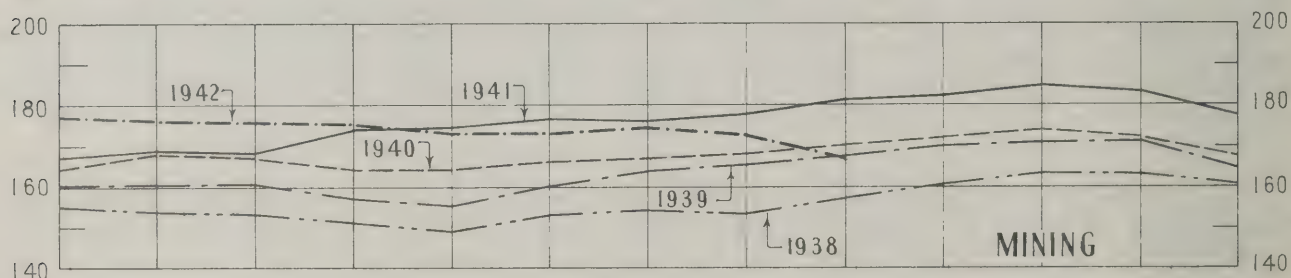
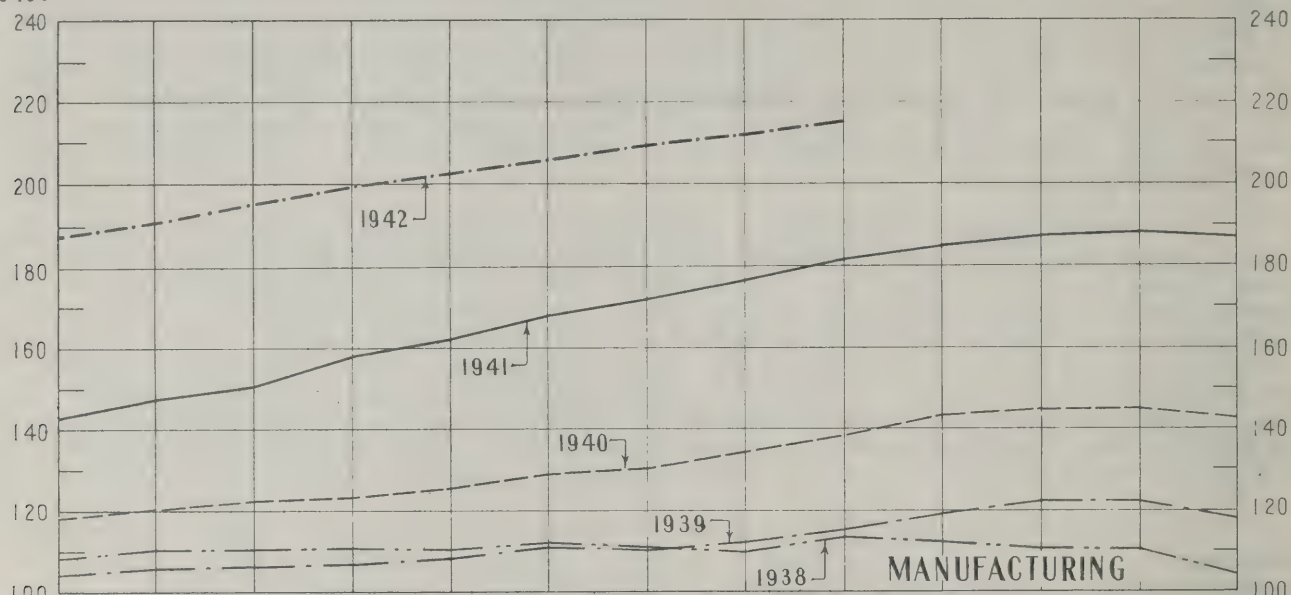
Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 755 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 64,148, an increase

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 — 1942

1926:100

1926:100





of 941 as compared with Aug. 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to \$1,911,891, giving a per capita weekly average of \$29.80, as compared with \$30.34 in the last report. Employment in financial institutions was greater by 1.5 p.c. than at Sept. 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 5.5 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment was brisker in all provinces except Manitoba and Alberta. The largest numbers added to the personnel were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The last-named also showed the greatest percentage gain. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, industrial activity was at a higher level than at Sept. 1, 1941. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were generally greater in all sections of the country. The per capita averages were also higher in each of the provinces than at either Aug. 1, 1942, or Sept. 1, 1941.

Maritime Provinces.- A contra-seasonal increase in employment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of September, when 942 firms reported the employment of 128,994 men and women, 1,354 more than at Aug. 1. The index of employment stood at 172.2, as compared with 164.1 at the beginning of September, 1941. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed improvement, while there was no general change in Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing afforded rather more employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, while animal food and textile factories were quieter. Logging, mining and trade also released employees. The other non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity; the advances in transportation and construction were considerable.

The weekly payrolls disbursed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$3,361,247, an increase of three p.c. from the wage payments reported by the same firms at Aug. 1. This considerable gain resulted in a higher average pay envelope, which rose from \$25.58 paid on or about Aug. 1, to \$26.06 at Sept. 1, 1942. The average at the same date in 1941 had been \$22.68. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 20.4 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 4.9 p.c. The number of persons on the payrolls of the 900 firms then furnishing data was 122,762.

Quebec.- Continued but smaller additions to the working forces were reported in Quebec; the 3,325 employers from whom returns were received had a staff of 563,858 persons at Sept. 1, compared with 559,823 in their last report. This increase was smaller than that indicated at Sept. 1 in any of the three immediately preceding years.

The weekly earnings paid on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$15,571,233; the total reported at Aug. 1 had been \$15,144,027. There was accordingly a gain of 2.8 p.c. in this comparison. The per capita average reported at Sept. 1 was \$27.62, 57 cents higher than that at the beginning of August, 1942, and \$3.25 above the Sept. 1, 1941, average of \$24.37. The index number of employment, at 192.8, was  $13\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. higher than at Sept. 1 of last year. The increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 28.7 p.c.

Important expansion was reported in manufacturing at the date under review, there being considerable gains in iron and steel, textile and chemical plants, with smaller advances in lumber, rubber, tobacco, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. Logging and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, transportation and construction released fairly large numbers of men, and there was a falling-off in communications and services.

At Sept. 1, 1941, 3,159 establishments had reported a personnel of 495,220 men and women, an increase of 6,600 from Aug. 1.

Ontario.- For the eighth consecutive month, there was an expansion in industrial activity in Ontario. The increase was not equal to that indicated at Sept. 1, 1941, although it exceeded the usual gain at that date in the years since 1920. Data were tabulated from 5,665 firms having 742,879 employees, compared with 736,721 in the preceding month. This was a gain of 0.8 p.c. The reported payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 2.3 p.c.; the total was \$22,458,720, as compared with \$21,953,998 at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita average

was \$30.23, as compared with \$29.80 at Aug. 1, 1942, and \$27.34 at the beginning of September, 1941. The index of employment, at 183.0 at Sept. 1, reached a new maximum, being slightly higher than that of 181.5 at Aug. 1, and 8.3 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1941, figure of 169.0. The latest index of earnings was 19.5 p.c. higher than a year ago.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations in Ontario showed a substantial increase; the largest additions to the working forces were in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, some 3,900 and 4,000 men and women having been taken on in those industries, respectively. Smaller gains took place in the leather, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products divisions. Lumber, textile, and clay, glass and stone plants, however, released some employees. In the non-manufacturing groups, gold mining, construction, services and trade showed curtailment, while transportation was more active. Little general change was indicated in logging and communications.

At Sept. 1, 1941, 5,469 employers had reported an aggregate working force of 685,679, this was 10,845 more than the number they had employed at Aug. 1, 1941.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity declined in Manitoba and Alberta, but slightly gained in Saskatchewan at Sept. 1. On the whole, there was a moderate recession in employment in the Prairie Area, but the payroll disbursements were higher. Returns were received from 1,813 employers with a combined staff of 195,556 men and women; this was 586 fewer than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were reported at \$5,614,147, 1.6 p.c. higher than the sum of \$5,523,814 distributed by the same firms at the beginning of August. The per capita average earnings also advanced, rising from \$28.45 at Aug. 1 to \$29.01 at the date under review.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 5.1 p.c., and there has been a gain of 14.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Most of the contractions in employment in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1942, as compared with Aug. 1 took place in railway construction and maintenance. Steam railway operation, services, logging and retail trade also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products) was brisker; local transportation and storage, building and highway construction work and wholesale also showed heightened activity.

British Columbia.- Firms in British Columbia reported further additions to their working forces at Sept. 1; although the improvement was on a smaller scale than that recently recorded, it was above-average for the season of the year, resulting in the establishment of a new high index. Mining, transportation and trade reported a falling-off, but in other industrial groups the trend was upward. There were moderate gains in logging, communications and services, with larger advances in manufacturing and construction. In the former class, there was further important expansion in iron and steel and food factories; the increases in non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants were smaller. Considerable curtailment, on the other hand, was noted in lumber mills.

The working force of the 1,388 employers furnishing data in British Columbia rose from 162,378 in the preceding month, to 166,124 at the beginning of September. The payrolls disbursed by these establishments at the latter date aggregated \$5,356,094, as compared with \$5,084,157 at Aug. 1. The latest per capita average was \$32.24, 93 cents higher than in the preceding report. At Sept. 1 of last year, 1,324 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 138,400. The contents of the typical pay envelope had then been \$27.48. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 39.1 p.c., while that of employment, at 179.4 at Sept. 1, 1942, was 19.8 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941. The latest figure is the highest in the employment record of over 21 years.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in each of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. The largest advances were in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver; those in Hamilton and Winnipeg were also considerable, while the improvement in Ottawa and Windsor was



moderate.

The sums distributed in these centres in weekly payrolls at Sept. 1 were decidedly higher than at Aug. 1. In most cases, the gains in the earnings were relatively greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita averages were also higher than at Aug. 1. In Hamilton, however, the per capita average was slightly lower, partly as a result of a loss in earnings during vacation. In the eight centres, employment and payrolls were considerably higher than at Sept. 1, 1941.

Montreal.- Further important advances were reported in Montreal. These took place mainly in manufacturing, tobacco, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants showing the largest gains. The trend was also upward in trade, but transportation and construction were quieter. Little general change took place in the remaining industries.

Statistics were tabulated from 1,938 employers with 264,655 men and women on their staffs at Sept. 1, compared with 260,980 at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these establishments at Sept. 1 aggregated \$7,624,179; this was an increase of 3.8 p.c. over the amounts distributed by the same firms on or about Aug. 1. The gain in the number in recorded employment was 1.4 p.c. As a result of this disparity in the percentages, there was a considerable rise in the per capita average; at \$28.81 at Sept. 1, this was 67 cents higher than that reported at the beginning of August, being also the highest in the record going back to June 1, 1941.

The index of employment has risen by 15 p.c. in the last 12 months, accompanied by a gain of 30 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the same period. The per capita average earnings at Sept. 1, 1941, had averaged \$25.45. The 1,833 firms then reporting had employed 229,674 persons; the index was then much lower, having been 151.6, as compared with 174.4 at the date under review, the peak figure in the record.

Quebec City.- There was an increase of 1,579, or 4.8 p.c., in the number of persons on the payrolls of the 230 employers furnishing data in Quebec. They reported 34,227 workers at Sept. 1; the indicated weekly payrolls aggregated \$843,384. As compared with \$781,297 disbursed at Aug. 1, this was an increase of 7.9 p.c. The weekly average, at \$24.64, was the highest to date. The Aug. 1, 1942 average had been \$23.86, while the Sept. 1, 1941, figure was \$21.53. There were important increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and chemical factories. Construction was also more active, and minor improvement was shown in trade.

The 219 firms furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1941, had a combined working force of 25,821. The index of employment then stood at 186.2, as compared with 239.8 at Sept. 1, 1942. This is an increase of 28.8 p.c. The gain in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 50.5 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto resumed its upward movement at Sept. 1, when the 1,996 co-operating firms reported a working force of 235,774 men and women, as compared with 232,372 at Aug. 1. Curtailment was indicated in building construction, services and trade; there was a slight gain in transportation, while manufacturing showed considerable expansion. There were large increases in iron and steel works, together with smaller advances in printing and publishing, chemical, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured products and other classes.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$7,073,892, as compared with \$6,836,989 paid on or about Aug. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 183.6, was the highest in the record, exceeding by 15.1 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1941, index of 159.5. The reported payrolls have risen by 28.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

The per capita weekly earnings averaged \$30.00 at Sept. 1, as compared with an average of \$29.42 at Aug. 1, 1942; the Sept. 1, 1941, figure had been \$26.80. The number of persons then employed by the 1,888 co-operating establishments was 204,647.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa continued upward, although the gain was not large. The 248 employers making returns had 21,526 employees, 51 more than in the preceding month. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$555,633, a per capita average of \$25.81. This was 37 cents higher than the Aug. 1 average of \$25.44, while the Sept. 1, 1941, figure had

been \$23.41. Slight changes only were indicated in the various industrial groups. Trade and communications afforded rather more employment, while manufacturing, construction and services were quieter.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 163.4, was 4.2 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 16 p.c. in this comparison in the index of payrolls. The 243 establishments co-operating at Sept. 1, 1941, had employed 20,660 workers.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity showed expansion in Hamilton at Sept. 1, according to statistics compiled from 347 firms with a staff of 62,266 men and women, as compared with 61,426 at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$1,971,424; this was an increase of 1.3 p.c. over the salaries and wages paid at Aug. 1 by the same employers. The gain in employment was 1.4 p.c. The per capita average earnings slightly declined, from \$31.70 at Aug. 1 to \$31.66 at the beginning of September; in some cases, vacations during the pay period coming under observation had lowered the reported payrolls. The figure at the same date of last year had been \$28.45.

Substantial gains were recorded in manufacturing at Sept. 1; most of this took place in iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also showed moderate improvement. On the other hand, there was a falling-off in construction.

At Sept. 1, 1941, 340 reports had been tabulated, showing a personnel of 54,952 men and women. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 13.2 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 25.9 p.c. The latest index of employment (viz., 190.7), is the highest in the record.

Windsor.- There was a further but smaller increase in employment in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the 206 co-operating employers reported a staff of 40,357, or 112 more than at Aug. 1. The amount paid these persons as weekly earnings was \$1,599,945, compared with \$1,525,187<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> in the last report. The Sept. 1 per capita average was \$39.64, as compared with that of \$37.90<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Aug. 1. The increase in employment at the beginning of September was mainly in iron and steel plants; food factories released workers, while the changes in other industries were slight.

The 200 establishments furnishing data at Sept. 1, 1941, had reported 33,208 employees. The latest index, at 297.0, was the maximum in the record, exceeding by 21.5 p.c. that at the beginning of September, 1941. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 34.8 p.c. over the twelve months.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity continued to gain in Winnipeg. The improvement took place largely in the manufacture of iron and steel, food and pulp and paper products, and in construction. On the other hand, wholesale trade was quieter. A working force of 56,039 persons was employed by the 561 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported a staff of 55,648 at Aug. 1. There was thus an increase of 0.7 p.c. in employment; this was accompanied by that of 2.2 p.c. in the weekly wage disbursements, which amounted to \$1,537,460 at Sept. 1. The per capita average rose from \$27.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> at Aug. 1, to \$27.43 at the beginning of September.

The latest index number of employment was 134.4, the highest to date; it was 3.7 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1941, figure of 129.6. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to 13.8 p.c. The 555 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at Sept. 1, 1941, had reported 54,027 men and women on their payrolls. The indicated per capita weekly average earnings had then been \$24.98.

Vancouver.- The upward movement in Vancouver which has been in evidence without interruption since Jan. 1, 1941, continued at the beginning of September. The greatest expansion was in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, although there were smaller gains in food and electrical apparatus factories. Construction and services also showed improvement, that in the former being considerable. Transportation and trade, however, were quieter.

The employees of the 608 co-operating firms numbered 81,786, compared with 78,543 at Aug. 1. The latest index, at 231.0, was 44.9 p.c. higher than that of 159.4 at Sept. 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,564,679 in weekly salaries and wages. The index of payrolls has risen by 69.3 p.c. since Sept. 1, 1941.



The per capita average, at \$31.36, at the beginning of September, 1942, compared favourably with those of \$30.58 at Aug. 1, 1942, and \$26.55 at Sept. 1, 1941. The 584 establishments then furnishing information had employed 56,175 persons.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Sept. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	-	-	-	110.5	110.5	114.4	-	-	-	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	-	-	-	115.7	119.5	127.8	-	-	-	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.5	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1942.

100.0    7.2    .1    4.4    2.7    31.4    41.4    10.8    5.1    2.2    3.6    9.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1942.  
14.7      1.9      13.1      1.2      3.5      2.2      3.1      4.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1942.

100.0      62.6      2.4      4.4      1.6      7.7      10.3      2.3      8.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

INDUSTRIES	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.6	215.6	212.4	181.4	138.4	115.3	113.8	121.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	181.3	183.5	192.1	174.9	159.9	140.7	152.6
Fur and products	.2	125.2	123.0	124.3	114.3	107.8	94.6	98.3
Leather and products	1.6	138.6	137.3	142.0	119.5	116.9	113.9	119.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.7	128.1	134.7	119.1	119.3	118.5	122.5
Lumber and products	3.7	124.1	126.5	128.0	107.6	92.6	89.5	98.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	114.8	117.9	121.7	104.5	86.6	84.6	93.0
Furniture	.5	112.2	112.5	116.2	96.6	84.2	84.2	93.6
Other lumber products	.9	170.1	172.1	161.9	127.8	118.8	109.4	121.2
Musical instruments	.1	41.8	41.6	92.9	75.7	59.9	58.4	58.9
Plant products - edible	3.0	168.2	155.3	172.2	140.9	143.7	157.5	152.7
Pulp and paper products	4.7	134.5	133.8	133.6	121.5	110.1	107.1	115.3
Pulp and paper	2.2	127.9	127.4	126.5	117.8	99.4	97.7	113.2
Paper products	.8	188.5	182.6	181.4	147.5	132.7	135.6	137.0
Printing and publishing	1.7	124.6	125.4	126.5	117.5	116.1	109.7	110.7
Rubber products	.9	128.9	126.6	139.1	118.0	112.2	102.9	110.9
Textile products	8.1	166.9	165.8	163.0	146.6	119.9	119.5	127.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	176.8	177.0	173.7	158.4	127.9	127.8	141.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	127.4	128.0	128.5	121.7	98.8	94.6	102.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	200.0	202.5	189.9	174.6	133.3	127.2	148.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	600.6	592.7	591.9	504.7	423.5	483.7	545.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	134.4	137.9	144.2	136.2	121.8	119.7	126.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	171.9	167.4	161.8	144.0	114.7	116.3	120.0
Other textile products	1.0	174.5	172.0	164.9	135.4	107.9	104.0	106.9
Tobacco	.6	129.9	123.2	112.9	105.9	101.3	100.2	105.0
Beverages	.7	243.7	242.9	222.1	184.9	181.8	174.3	156.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	594.2	583.3	383.5	208.1	161.9	159.7	157.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	134.1	135.1	135.4	111.6	99.4	93.5	102.9
Electric light and power	1.1	150.2	152.9	155.2	146.4	142.8	136.0	131.0
Electrical apparatus	2.1	263.5	256.4	225.1	160.6	132.4	139.2	157.2
Iron and steel products	24.1	318.8	312.4*	220.8	136.6	94.1	93.1	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	249.9	248.6	226.4	166.9	129.3	115.4	143.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	256.1	256.6	223.4	152.5	115.9	120.9	134.5
Agricultural implements	.6	135.7	139.3	104.8	79.0	45.0	51.0	72.6
Land vehicles	8.8	249.8	243.5	190.1	117.6	82.7	81.7	89.2
Automobiles and parts	2.4	296.7	293.1	247.9	163.5	101.6	103.5	108.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.0	1192.8	1145.8*	494.6	258.5	61.0	75.2	74.4
Heating appliances	.3	155.9	157.5	165.0	143.3	135.1	138.7	136.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	327.1	317.8*	246.8	166.9	110.5	116.1	136.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	296.6	293.6	241.8	149.4	109.2	105.5	121.0
Other iron and steel products	6.0	514.8	505.0*	291.7	149.7	105.2	101.2	111.3
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	355.2	350.2*	297.5	203.8	160.7	160.3	166.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	204.7	202.5	189.2	180.9	160.4	161.7	156.6
Miscellaneous	.9	360.2	351.1	237.7	152.2	149.1	147.2	147.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.4	147.5	142.1	139.6	126.8	60.3	58.6	143.4
<b>MINING</b>	4.4	166.8	172.3	181.6	170.2	168.0	157.4	159.1
Coal	1.4	90.6	92.8	94.9	91.2	87.8	88.4	89.8
Metallic ores	2.4	334.9	349.7	377.5	350.0	351.7	326.9	319.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	165.9	167.7	164.2	159.8	153.0	128.3	146.9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	107.1	106.7	102.0	92.1	87.3	88.3	90.9
Telegraphs	.4	129.8	127.3	126.5	110.2	98.2	102.7	106.2
Telephones	1.2	100.9	101.1	95.4	87.2	84.3	84.3	86.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.7	110.0	110.4	105.9	94.6	90.0	88.7	89.7
Street railways	2.1	159.5	157.0	153.2	137.5	130.6	124.8	119.5
Steam railways	4.2	95.2	96.9	90.0	81.5	77.9	76.3	79.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	110.0	108.7	111.4	97.5	91.7	98.3	98.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.3	146.5	146.8	153.9	121.1	152.2	133.8	144.5
Building	4.1	167.5	164.8	158.2	116.5	80.5	71.7	81.6
Highway	3.8	172.9	172.3	203.4	166.8	309.7	262.1	278.1
Railway	2.4	101.0	104.9	104.3	82.0	77.5	76.1	82.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	188.2	189.4	183.9	157.1	151.7	146.7	146.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	184.6	186.1	181.5	156.9	153.7	146.5	148.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	194.3	195.1	188.1	157.4	148.3	146.9	147.4
<b>TRADE</b>	8.7	152.3	152.5	157.5	142.9	134.9	131.0	130.9
Retail	6.6	158.8	159.0	163.2	147.5	139.0	134.9	136.4
Wholesale	2.1	135.0	135.4	142.3	130.7	124.1	121.8	118.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	179.3	177.8	162.7	131.6	119.6	115.1	123.2

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	38.9	184.5	183.9	161.9	130.2	108.6	102.4	123.7
	Lumber products	4.4	128.0	128.1	109.9	109.4	86.5	84.0	111.7
	Pulp and paper	4.4	203.9	189.7	195.0	178.7	148.8	153.4	186.9
	Textile products	3.2	113.3	120.7	118.1	112.1	85.5	84.5	92.4
	Iron and steel	18.1	277.7	275.3	207.4	133.3	109.8	95.3	130.9
	Other manufactures	8.8	143.8	146.3	151.6	130.1	116.8	111.6	116.5
	Logging	3.1	172.4	181.4	136.5	144.0	56.0	44.5	172.5
	Mining	12.0	101.9	106.7	114.7	113.7	112.1	112.5	114.4
	Communications	2.0	120.0	119.8	112.1	101.2	101.5	102.2	101.8
	Transportation	10.6	118.6	110.0	87.8	76.7	62.8	60.0	63.5
	Construction	23.2	315.4	303.4	345.2	181.8	208.6	210.0	288.0
	Services	2.1	314.0	311.5	306.3	242.6	225.6	230.0	227.4
	Trade	8.1	168.6	169.6	167.2	147.3	135.2	131.0	128.9
	All Industries	100.0	172.2	170.4	164.1	127.3	116.4	113.2	135.4
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	67.1	227.2	223.7	190.1	142.2	117.2	115.7	122.7
	Lumber products	2.8	140.5	138.3	151.8	118.4	99.8	104.2	112.2
	Pulp and paper	5.5	129.4	130.7	129.8	120.6	106.0	106.4	114.0
	Textile products	13.6	191.9	188.2	184.5	163.0	135.3	132.7	140.9
	Iron and steel	21.6	358.4	350.9*	241.7	125.0	84.8	84.8	101.2
	Other manufactures	23.6	231.7	228.5*	195.9	151.1	131.4	127.9	128.1
	Logging	3.5	223.3	203.0	218.6	211.8	87.0	76.7	240.1
	Mining	2.4	301.4	301.4	309.1	290.0	288.3	255.3	267.0
	Communications	1.3	101.0	102.5	95.6	82.2	78.0	77.4	79.4
	Transportation	6.7	105.6	110.4	107.9	94.0	86.2	88.8	88.7
	Construction	10.5	143.8	148.9	134.1	117.8	204.4	142.1	121.1
	Services	2.2	176.4	177.5	158.2	135.0	130.0	129.2	137.0
	Trade	6.3	165.4	163.2	163.1	148.4	141.1	138.6	138.1
	All Industries	100.0	192.8	191.4	169.9	136.4	128.5	118.1	124.5
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	71.5	211.1	207.5	181.1	137.6	113.6	114.3	120.8
	Lumber products	3.0	103.5	106.3	104.1	91.0	78.6	77.3	87.5
	Pulp and paper	4.8	131.5	130.4	131.0	117.9	110.1	106.6	110.8
	Textile products	7.8	143.1	143.4	143.9	131.7	106.1	108.5	116.5
	Iron and steel	29.5	307.6	302.0	232.1	152.1	100.3	100.1	110.1
	Other manufactures	26.4	215.3	209.2	191.4	146.4	137.1	139.4	142.5
	Logging	1.4	113.0	112.7	102.8	74.8	41.0	39.9	93.6
	Mining	3.7	277.5	292.2	317.2	289.8	289.0	256.2	256.3
	Communications	1.4	95.5	95.2	91.9	86.0	78.7	80.9	86.3
	Transportation	5.4	107.1	105.5	101.7	91.3	86.3	83.5	89.0
	Construction	6.0	116.1	119.0	154.3	126.9	114.4	115.0	156.0
	Services	2.2	209.6	212.4	207.7	175.7	167.7	165.0	161.3
	Trade	8.4	153.1	154.5	162.0	147.8	139.7	135.1	135.3
	All Industries	100.0	183.0	181.5	169.0	134.8	116.2	115.0	125.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	36.2	177.0	176.2	151.8	119.9	110.0	106.6	109.8
	Lumber products	2.1	139.8	145.4	152.2	123.9	100.9	102.2	106.1
	Pulp and paper	2.2	105.3	103.6	108.5	98.7	103.1	95.2	99.1
	Textile products	2.7	229.1	230.0	194.7	173.2	142.3	136.3	137.5
	Iron and steel	13.6	152.0	149.2	117.1	86.9	81.2	79.9	79.6
	Other manufactures	15.6	230.9	231.2	203.3	156.5	144.0	138.9	146.8
	Logging	.6	61.5	68.8	60.9	40.3	19.7	10.6	8.2
	Mining	6.9	150.3	150.4	143.7	127.4	116.6	110.7	109.4
	Communications	2.4	119.4	119.8	119.8	103.6	99.9	101.5	100.8
	Transportation	16.9	117.5	118.0	116.5	105.1	104.3	102.1	95.3
	Construction	17.3	132.6	134.3	129.4	112.6	126.5	132.3	121.9
	Services	3.2	165.8	170.5	176.2	154.4	149.7	138.8	131.9
	Trade	16.5	131.4	131.4	139.1	128.3	121.4	118.3	117.3
	All Industries	100.0	143.1	143.5	136.1	117.0	114.0	112.2	109.4
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	56.3	259.4	254.8	190.2	153.3	129.7	117.8	127.3
	Lumber products	11.4	138.7	144.4	147.6	121.8	109.5	96.4	100.4
	Pulp and paper	4.4	162.4	162.4	153.0	132.5	114.2	97.0	121.9
	Textile products	1.0	192.2	193.3	172.5	152.1	128.2	127.6	129.0
	Iron and steel	25.4	885.8	855.3	308.1	164.1	80.4	86.8	89.9
	Other manufactures	14.1	191.2	183.1	208.7	193.5	174.9	158.7	171.1
	Logging	5.0	112.6	111.1	111.0	105.2	63.6	75.0	112.3
	Mining	4.8	95.9	100.5	113.7	114.4	116.5	117.9	115.5
	Communications	2.4	140.9	134.4	125.8	118.3	115.8	115.5	115.7
	Transportation	8.5	107.5	108.8	105.2	100.2	105.8	102.3	107.8
	Construction	10.4	148.2	129.4	120.1	80.6	99.8	106.9	117.7
	Services	2.7	151.4	145.5	156.1	137.7	141.7	124.9	123.2
	Trade	9.9	161.9	162.4	165.5	145.6	136.8	131.4	136.7
	All Industries	100.0	179.4	175.3	149.8	126.7	116.6	112.0	121.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	74.5	206.5	201.2	175.0	129.0	109.2	106.5	112.2
Plant products - edible	3.1	140.6	141.7	151.1	137.7	127.6	125.4	120.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	131.2	132.2	126.0	115.8	113.6	108.5	108.3
Textiles	13.6	173.9	168.7	164.4	142.7	118.4	118.8	120.3
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	181.6	174.0	156.3	137.2	125.2	119.8	112.1
Iron and steel	29.5	312.8	304.1*	219.0	119.3	83.0	82.9	97.0
Other manufactures	20.6	176.2	171.6*	165.7	127.4	116.8	111.1	118.3
Communications	1.3	70.5	71.1	66.3	68.2	64.7	64.8	66.3
Transportation	5.2	113.1	117.8	119.6	100.5	93.1	95.0	96.9
Construction	5.4	89.0	95.7	61.8	55.8	110.2	105.2	78.4
Trade	10.5	155.9	153.9	154.0	143.2	135.4	131.5	130.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	174.4	171.9	151.6	117.8	109.3	106.6	107.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	77.6	317.2	301.3	216.9	149.6	109.9	107.9	110.2
Leather products	8.2	110.0	110.9	111.5	99.0	104.5	104.0	104.3
Other manufactures	69.4	408.2	385.0	264.0	171.6	112.3	109.7	112.9
Transportation	2.9	74.8	75.9	75.4	88.0	102.1	96.0	97.9
Construction	6.6	154.0	136.9	213.4	156.0	300.9	116.6	106.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	239.8	228.8	186.2	138.9	127.8	110.2	110.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.2	213.9	208.8	171.8	132.9	110.5	108.4	110.1
Plant products - edible	4.5	147.2	145.8	159.9	126.5	124.0	117.5	119.2
Printing and publishing	6.6	154.1	151.5	156.0	133.7	128.1	126.8	127.1
Textiles	8.7	125.8	123.3	126.6	112.4	90.8	91.8	94.8
Iron and steel	25.1	403.1	387.8	253.0	159.2	100.6	95.3	97.6
Other manufactures	30.3	207.3	203.1	165.9	131.9	116.4	115.0	116.2
Communications	1.3	74.8	75.5	71.2	71.3	68.6	67.2	68.7
Transportation	3.5	117.9	116.0	109.5	104.6	99.9	98.3	99.2
Construction	2.3	89.4	93.7	118.4	101.4	61.7	64.2	75.5
Trade	14.1	137.8	139.3	151.6	134.7	127.0	123.6	124.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	183.6	180.8	159.5	128.5	110.5	108.1	110.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	51.8	167.5	167.8	159.2	121.7	102.9	100.4	104.7
Lumber products	3.3	67.0	68.9	86.4	81.5	69.2	73.1	70.1
Pulp and paper	14.0	124.4	128.5	117.9	106.7	97.5	91.8	96.0
Other manufactures	34.5	233.9	230.8	219.6	148.2	119.5	116.5	123.4
Construction	12.2	172.0	172.7	162.1	132.1	117.9	136.9	146.3
Trade	19.7	172.0	170.2	170.6	148.2	136.7	134.8	128.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	163.4	163.0	156.8	124.4	108.6	109.0	113.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.2	202.1	199.3	176.3	133.3	101.0	110.3	122.4
Textiles	10.8	104.1	110.0	107.8	110.4	83.2	88.3	92.1
Electrical apparatus	9.9	192.2	188.4	168.2	133.7	108.7	119.2	135.5
Iron and steel	48.4	294.7	285.4	235.4	148.4	95.5	109.8	135.7
Other manufactures	17.1	159.9	158.8	157.3	132.2	122.0	127.7	125.2
Construction	3.1	120.2	126.0	113.3	74.8	75.4	66.1	54.6
Trade	6.6	146.8	145.5	146.3	136.0	132.0	131.6	129.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	190.7	188.1	168.4	129.6	101.8	109.2	119.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	91.5	341.6	341.2	271.2	188.0	121.7	129.4	135.2
Iron and steel	78.2	378.8	372.4	292.5	187.3	110.2	113.9	121.8
Other manufactures	13.3	216.7	236.3	202.0	190.4	160.4	181.6	185.1
Construction	1.8	77.9	76.0	143.5	59.3	49.1	42.3	109.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	297.0	296.1	244.4	169.1	115.2	121.1	132.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	60.2	170.7	168.0	152.4	111.0	104.1	100.0	105.0
Animal products - edible	6.5	198.9	198.6	173.9	144.0	132.0	124.5	151.5
Printing and publishing	4.5	109.6	105.0	110.0	101.9	107.0	97.3	105.6
Textiles	7.7	234.8	237.2	199.8	175.3	147.0	143.1	141.7
Iron and steel	20.5	133.1	130.2	114.9	84.9	78.6	77.1	79.8
Other manufactures	21.0	227.5	223.4	208.7	127.4	123.5	119.3	121.7
Transportation	5.2	74.8	75.1	76.4	85.0	83.6	87.5	85.9
Construction	3.7	74.5	69.4	101.5	85.3	49.7	62.6	53.5
Trade	24.8	111.0	112.9	117.7	107.9	102.9	98.6	101.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	134.4	133.5	129.6	105.6	98.2	96.5	98.8
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	62.5	394.5	379.6	215.3	154.7	124.1	121.7	119.6
Lumber products	5.9	115.1	118.8	139.5	119.3	96.8	87.1	88.3
Other manufactures	56.6	529.6	505.7	252.1	171.6	136.9	137.5	133.9
Communications	3.3	124.0	122.2	115.9	114.0	113.6	112.6	113.1
Transportation	7.0	88.4	92.7	85.6	100.6	110.7	105.9	115.9
Construction	8.0	169.2	129.2	117.8	57.1	55.8	77.9	98.4
Services	3.9	150.1	143.4	147.1	138.9	142.2	119.6	120.1
Trade	15.3	160.5	162.2	165.3	148.0	139.8	133.0	139.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	231.0	221.8	159.4	128.9	117.2	114.9	119.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1, and August 1, 1942, and September 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941
		\$	\$						
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,123,270	33,333,167	29.68	128.3	126.4	108.0	148.7	143.5*	110.8
Animal products - edible	35,856	989,224	27.59	104.9	106.1	110.8	117.0	116.8*	112.4
Fur and products	3,022	80,698	26.70	101.3	99.5	100.5	108.4	104.8	100.8
Leather and products	28,452	590,148	20.74	101.2	100.2	103.7	113.5	111.5	107.0
Boots and shoes	17,557	349,871	19.93	97.5	97.8	102.8	109.2	106.2	106.6
Lumber and its products	66,660	1,637,911	24.57	102.6	104.6	106.2	124.4	123.5*	113.4
Rough and dressed lumber	40,676	1,024,795	25.19	99.2	101.9	105.3	123.1	123.1*	116.3
Furniture	9,940	241,923	24.34	100.3	100.5	103.8	115.9	113.9	104.2
Other lumber products	16,044	371,193	23.14	114.5	115.9	109.3	134.8	132.0	111.5
Musical instruments	996	24,384	24.48	44.3	44.1	98.5	127.9	128.2	105.0
Plant products - edible	53,917	1,213,338	22.50	125.7	116.1	128.7	125.8	120.0	118.9
Pulp and paper products	83,892	2,610,614	31.12	104.8	104.3	104.1	111.6	109.5	106.4
Pulp and paper	38,623	1,316,721	34.09	106.1	105.7	105.0	116.5	113.4	110.4
Paper products	15,240	384,901	25.26	112.7	109.1	108.6	117.8	114.4	108.4
Printing and publishing	30,029	908,992	30.27	99.5	100.2	101.0	103.0	102.5	100.5
Rubber products	16,595	462,356	27.86	95.8	94.1	103.4	108.8	101.6	106.5
Textile products	145,821	3,034,227	20.81	104.7	104.0	102.3	116.5	113.2	104.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,892	1,159,734	21.52	104.1	104.2	102.2	115.9	113.2	104.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,444	531,797	20.90	101.3	101.7	102.2	113.9	109.8	103.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,545	279,921	22.31	107.4	108.7	101.9	119.9	120.8	105.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,333	243,740	21.51	102.6	101.2	101.1	112.5	108.1	102.7
Hosiery and knit goods	21,835	408,395	18.70	94.0	96.4	101.0	104.6	102.3	102.2
Garments and personal furnishings	52,547	1,072,766	20.41	110.5	107.6	104.0	123.3	118.4	105.1
Other textile products	17,547	393,332	22.42	105.1	103.6	99.5	114.7	112.2	103.6
Tobacco	10,717	204,257	19.06	121.4	115.1	105.6	128.7	123.1	108.0
Beverages	13,454	435,957	32.40	118.5	118.1	108.0	130.7	130.1	110.4
Chemicals	74,407	2,165,926	29.11	181.9	178.6	117.4	200.1	192.3	119.8
Clay, glass and stone products	15,131	427,822	28.27	100.6	101.4	101.6	118.9	117.3	105.4
Electric light and power	19,117	666,050	34.53	100.2	102.0	103.0	108.5	107.8	100.4
Electrical apparatus	37,658	1,150,068	30.54	128.0	124.5	110.1	140.7	134.8	113.2
Iron and steel products	432,870	14,335,569	34.50	156.8	153.7*	108.6	183.3	174.8*	112.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,992	1,085,451	33.93	118.3	117.7	107.2	130.0	129.0*	103.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,151	910,579	33.54	113.7	113.9	99.1	125.9	123.7	104.2
Agricultural implements	11,393	369,604	32.44	125.8	129.1	97.1	150.6	147.0	102.3
Land vehicles	157,772	5,579,509	35.36	138.9	135.4	105.7	158.4	151.0*	106.9
Automobiles and parts	43,355	1,688,685	38.95	115.7	114.3	96.7	122.4	116.5	91.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53,187	1,899,868	35.72	283.6	272.4*	117.6	332.1	314.5*	127.3
Heating appliances	5,108	148,618	29.10	98.4	99.4	104.2	112.8	108.0	107.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	21,552	792,727	36.78	144.6	140.5*	109.1	171.9	162.9*	114.1
Foundry and machine shop products	15,936	549,768	34.50	127.7	126.4	104.4	163.5	159.6	107.6
Other iron and steel products	108,779	3,599,445	33.09	212.5	208.4*	119.9	272.5	254.4*	133.8
Non-ferrous metal products	53,636	1,730,828	32.27	129.7	127.9*	108.6	151.7	148.8*	114.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,602	561,151	35.97	113.9	112.7	104.4	123.6	120.4	108.5
Miscellaneous	15,467	412,629	26.68	175.3	170.9	115.7	213.0	204.6*	123.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	43,764	1,007,680	23.03	93.2	89.8	88.2	114.9	110.4	91.0
<b>MINING</b>	77,954	2,756,576	35.36	94.1	97.2	102.5	107.3	108.3	109.3
Coal	24,893	803,187	32.27	99.0	101.4	103.7	128.3	129.1	118.6
Metallic ores (except coal)	41,815	1,624,148	38.84	90.0	94.0	101.5	97.3	99.6*	105.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,246	329,241	29.28	103.0	104.2	103.2	120.1	116.4	109.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	28,604	806,305	28.19	110.2	109.8	104.9	114.6	111.6	102.4
Telegraphs	7,450	211,716	28.42	112.4	110.2	109.5	126.7	121.7	111.8
Telephones	21,154	594,589	28.11	109.4	109.7	103.4	110.8	108.5	99.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	138,675	4,830,002	34.83	110.9	111.3	106.8	122.0	120.9	110.3
Street railways and cartage	38,329	1,206,532	31.48	108.9	107.2	104.6	119.8	115.8	105.3
Steam railways	75,909	2,897,935	38.18	110.4	112.4	104.4	120.0	119.4	108.1
Shipping and stevedoring	24,437	725,535	29.69	115.9	114.5	119.6	135.8	137.3	129.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	184,865	5,097,890	27.58	105.0	105.2	110.3	131.2	127.3	115.8
Building	72,915	2,378,365	32.62	118.7	116.8	112.1	144.4	138.7	112.9
Highway	68,535	1,645,966	24.02	95.9	95.6	112.8	117.5	113.3	120.2
Railway	43,415	1,073,559	24.73	100.1	104.0	103.4	127.9	128.2	114.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	41,924	730,516	17.42	110.1	110.8	107.6	120.1	119.8	107.6
Hotels and restaurants	26,109	427,848	16.39	112.8	113.8	111.0	127.6	128.9	113.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,815	302,668	19.14	105.8	106.3	102.5	110.9	108.6	100.3
<b>TRADE</b>	156,355	3,799,305	24.30	97.1	97.3	100.4	104.2	104.1	103.2
Retail	118,555	2,639,407	22.26	96.5	96.6	99.2	102.7	102.7	102.4
Wholesale	37,800	1,159,898	30.69	99.1	99.7	104.8	107.6	107.4	103.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,795,411	52,361,441	29.16	117.3	116.3	106.4	135.4	131.7	109.8
<b>FINANCE</b>	64,348	1,911,891	29.80	107.0	105.4	105.4	110.7	111.1	104.7
Banks and Trust Companies	37,477	1,000,073	26.68	116.1	113.5	111.1	118.6	117.0	111.1
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,300	43,123	33.17	85.2	85.8	95.0	92.6	92.0	98.7
Insurance	25,571	868,695	34.24	97.1	96.6	98.9	103.8	106.2	97.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,859,559	54,273,332	29.19	116.8	115.8	106.3	134.4	131.0*	109.4

\* Revised.



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1942, and September 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Sept. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941
<b>Maritime</b> - Manufacturing	50,177	1,362,402	\$ 27.15	121.2	120.8	106.4	146.3	144.0*	113.5
<b>Provinces</b> Lumber products	5,736	120,899	21.08	114.3	114.4	98.1	153.5	147.3	113.8
Pulp and Paper	5,636	168,128	29.83	109.0	101.4	104.2	123.4	107.6	114.7
Iron and Steel	23,333	739,286	31.68	151.7	150.4	113.3	176.5	174.3*	117.5
Logging	4,042	79,232	19.60	66.4	69.8	52.5	87.1	93.9	57.5
Mining	15,383	452,668	29.43	85.7	89.7	96.5	110.8	113.3	108.7
Transportation	13,712	445,482	32.49	139.2	129.1	103.1	156.6	148.6	108.4
Construction	29,984	706,074	23.55	124.7	120.0	129.7	171.8	156.6	153.8
Trade	10,410	220,558	21.19	99.9	100.5	99.1	106.6	103.9*	103.3
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	128,994	3,361,247	26.06	113.0	111.8	107.7	139.5	135.4	115.9
<b>Quebec</b> Manufacturing	378,401	10,495,567	27.74	130.6	128.6	109.3	156.0	148.7*	114.7
Lumber products	15,599	333,548	21.38	97.6	96.1	105.5	133.7	128.1*	121.6
Pulp and Paper	30,987	943,126	30.44	104.0	105.1	104.3	110.6	109.4	106.6
Textile products	76,808	1,523,325	19.83	106.8	104.8	102.7	119.2	113.2	104.3
Chemicals	33,878	944,271	27.87	178.9	174.2	117.9	193.2	181.6	118.0
Iron and Steel	121,915	4,184,745	34.33	173.4	169.8*	116.9	212.2	198.6*	125.9
Logging	19,780	361,367	18.27	97.9	89.0	95.9	128.2	123.7	101.9
Mining	13,830	461,009	33.33	102.3	102.3	104.9	113.2	111.3	108.7
Communications	7,103	218,899	30.82	110.4	112.0	104.5	109.0	109.0	97.4
Transportation	37,892	1,324,657	34.96	110.0	115.0	112.4	123.0	126.2	115.3
Construction	59,245	1,660,179	28.02	118.7	123.0	110.7	153.2	157.8	115.7
Services	12,224	208,315	17.04	118.8	119.5	106.5	130.7	133.4	106.5
Trade	35,383	841,240	23.78	100.2	98.8	98.8	105.1	104.7	99.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	563,858	15,571,233	27.62	122.6	121.7	108.0	145.0	141.0	112.7
<b>Ontario</b> Manufacturing	531,524	16,363,171	30.79	123.0	120.9	105.6	139.2	134.9*	107.0
Lumber products	22,383	536,059	23.95	103.5	106.3	104.1	121.7	122.0	110.8
Plant products - edible	29,706	654,877	22.05	131.8	113.5	132.8	126.0	117.3	119.1
Pulp and Paper	35,820	1,132,359	31.61	104.6	103.7	104.2	111.3	109.9	106.1
Textile products	57,968	1,299,642	22.44	101.6	101.8	102.1	113.6	112.4	104.9
Chemicals	34,207	1,017,619	29.75	176.4	173.2	107.7	188.3	186.0	112.2
Electrical apparatus	24,912	768,448	30.85	116.0	114.7	107.0	132.6	129.6	112.8
Iron and Steel	219,257	7,648,918	34.89	137.4	134.9	103.7	156.1	149.5*	104.9
Non-ferrous metal prod.	29,101	938,982	32.27	123.4	122.9	104.4	146.0	143.0*	107.7
Logging	10,623	249,482	23.49	102.0	101.7	92.8	132.9	126.9	99.2
Mining	27,473	1,046,549	38.09	88.4	93.1	98.6	96.1	99.4*	106.8
Communications	10,418	301,694	28.96	106.2	105.9	102.2	112.6	108.1	101.2
Transportation	40,127	1,399,959	34.89	112.4	110.7	106.7	120.2	117.7	108.0
Construction	44,226	1,277,318	28.88	78.3	80.3	104.1	93.5	93.9	110.0
Services	16,243	288,901	17.79	107.1	108.5	106.1	116.1	114.6	107.9
Trade	62,245	1,531,646	24.61	92.7	93.6	98.1	99.9	100.4	102.3
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	742,879	22,458,720	30.23	113.0	112.1	104.4	127.5	124.6*	106.7
<b>Prairie</b> Manufacturing	70,020	2,026,064	28.94	127.2	126.6	109.1	147.3	140.0	110.9
<b>Provinces</b> Animal products - edible	5,639	269,063	27.91	113.0	116.2	96.6	121.2	121.7	99.8
Lumber products	4,048	95,601	23.62	99.1	103.1	107.9	115.9	117.2	112.5
Plant products - edible	4,901	122,785	25.05	119.5	115.3	114.0	120.4	115.7	108.4
Textile products	5,267	98,927	18.78	116.4	116.8	98.9	120.5	117.1	98.0
Iron and Steel	26,377	834,240	31.63	137.3	134.8	105.8	160.7	156.7	111.0
Mining	13,326	506,216	37.99	123.6	123.7	118.2	140.8	135.9	125.8
Communications	4,584	120,872	26.37	108.1	108.4	108.4	110.4	108.9	105.4
Transportation	32,750	1,152,811	35.20	106.3	106.8	105.4	111.3	111.6	106.2
Construction	33,570	877,772	26.15	101.4	102.7	98.9	121.9	117.6	103.8
Services	6,307	106,414	16.87	101.9	104.8	108.3	109.2	111.4	102.5
Trade	31,932	806,439	25.25	99.7	99.7	105.5	106.5	106.5	107.2
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	193,556	5,614,147	29.01	111.5	111.8	106.1	124.4	122.4	108.8
<b>British Columbia</b> Manufacturing	93,148	3,085,963	33.13	163.7	160.8	120.0	195.2	188.4*	121.5
Animal products - edible	5,358	159,876	29.84	113.8	114.5	176.0	130.8	124.9	164.4
Lumber products	18,894	551,804	29.21	103.2	107.4	109.8	118.6	119.5	114.2
Plant products - edible	5,851	134,518	22.99	155.8	133.6	163.6	163.1	139.0	151.3
Pulp and Paper	7,305	244,236	33.43	109.3	109.3	103.0	114.7	113.8	104.4
Iron and Steel	41,988	1,528,380	36.40	360.5	348.1	125.4	450.0	429.4*	133.8
Non-ferrous metal products	5,601	211,595	37.78	116.0	112.9	104.7	128.4	127.2*	108.6
Logging	8,252	300,040	36.36	92.8	91.5	91.4	100.4	93.0	86.2
Mining	7,942	290,134	36.53	81.5	85.4	96.6	94.9	98.9	100.8
Transportation	14,194	507,093	35.73	105.9	107.2	103.6	128.2	120.4	115.8
Construction	17,840	576,547	32.32	141.3	123.4	114.5	188.2	151.8	119.4
Services	4,450	90,256	20.28	105.9	101.7	109.2	123.1	116.5	113.3
Trade	16,385	399,422	24.38	102.0	102.3	104.2	114.4	113.7	106.4
<b>B.C. All Industries</b>	166,124	5,356,094	32.24	133.0	129.9	111.0	158.0	150.0*	113.6

\* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1942, and September 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Sept.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	197,098	\$ 5,785,380	\$ 29.35	129.5	126.1	109.7	152.9	144.5	113.9
Plant Products - edible	8,159	201,731	24.72	97.6	98.4	104.9	109.7	106.8	106.8
Pulp and Paper	8,775	242,475	27.63	106.1	107.0	101.9	106.2	104.1	101.4
Textiles	35,969	736,050	20.46	109.4	106.2	103.5	120.7	114.0	106.1
Tobacco	7,129	134,600	18.88	122.8	115.1	106.9	133.3	128.7	110.2
Iron and Steel	78,101	2,799,523	35.84	166.7	162.1*	116.7	198.6	185.2*	122.1
Communications	3,455	129,321	37.43	108.5	109.4	102.0	109.4	107.8	100.6
Transportation	13,742	428,556	31.19	111.9	116.5	118.3	124.9	135.3	124.0
Construction	14,352	455,384	31.73	132.4	142.4	92.0	163.6	167.5	91.1
Services	8,316	150,016	18.04	107.8	108.2	100.8	122.6	119.9	101.6
Trade	27,630	673,745	24.38	99.7	98.5	98.5	105.3	104.8	98.7
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	264,655	7,624,179	28.81	123.6	121.8	107.4	144.2	138.9	110.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	26,579	670,747	25.24	168.6	160.2	115.3	203.4	185.8*	119.6
Chemicals	10,219	242,900	23.77	235.5	219.9	134.4	315.0	280.6	142.3
Iron and Steel	6,321	220,497	34.88	249.6	222.1	110.9	296.7	254.2*	120.2
Transportation	997	28,805	28.89	108.4	110.0	109.3	120.0	121.0	108.2
Construction	2,252	58,154	25.82	97.5	86.6	135.1	140.8	127.9	142.6
Services	1,173	17,508	14.93	107.0	108.8	120.5	115.6	121.1	119.9
Trade	2,930	60,339	20.59	97.4	96.5	91.7	104.1	104.3	95.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	34,227	843,384	24.64	146.3	139.6	113.6	177.1	164.0*	117.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	177,331	5,472,891	30.86	131.5	128.3	105.6	150.5	143.8	107.0
Plant Products - edible	10,659	268,979	25.23	98.8	97.9	107.3	106.6	106.1	106.3
Pulp and Paper	15,494	474,341	30.61	103.1	101.3	104.3	107.5	106.9	102.0
Textiles	20,632	500,273	24.25	104.8	102.8	105.5	120.5	116.5	106.9
Chemicals	14,732	409,301	27.78	195.3	186.2	102.5	204.4	197.9	107.2
Electrical apparatus	11,386	344,856	30.29	122.9	121.0	105.7	135.1	129.2	109.4
Iron and Steel	59,096	2,063,345	34.92	168.0	162.5	106.0	200.9	186.1*	108.7
Communications	3,130	109,572	35.01	105.5	105.5	100.4	107.2	107.4	99.1
Transportation	8,195	268,715	32.79	113.5	111.6	105.4	126.5	122.5	107.1
Construction	5,450	190,352	34.93	66.3	59.2	87.4	75.0	78.2	87.2
Services	8,246	155,145	18.81	104.7	106.1	100.2	113.2	110.6	102.3
Trade	33,334	873,738	26.21	93.6	94.6	102.9	100.3	101.2	105.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	235,774	7,073,892	30.00	119.8	117.9	104.0	135.7	131.1	105.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,145	321,017	28.80	111.7	111.9	106.2	130.0	127.5	109.7
Pulp and Paper	3,004	89,538	29.81	107.0	110.4	101.3	111.2	111.4	101.5
Iron and Steel	3,359	112,803	33.58	97.9	95.6	104.0	147.0	138.2	114.7
Construction	2,625	70,564	26.88	106.6	107.0	100.4	123.4	122.1	99.3
Services	1,968	32,028	16.27	113.6	114.0	110.4	133.3	131.8	114.6
Trade	4,251	89,518	21.06	99.8	98.7	99.0	103.0	104.6	97.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,526	555,633	25.81	108.5	108.2	104.1	122.7	120.7	105.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	53,676	1,739,973	32.42	122.0	120.4	106.5	141.0	139.4	111.8
Textiles	6,703	145,296	21.68	96.8	102.3	100.3	104.9	114.2	113.1
Electrical apparatus	6,182	207,676	33.59	118.7	116.4	103.9	150.7	151.1	119.7
Iron and Steel	30,114	1,072,656	35.62	138.2	133.9	110.4	155.4	151.8	111.7
Construction	1,948	62,542	32.11	78.6	82.4	74.1	95.4	99.4	73.9
Trade	4,113	101,732	24.73	96.7	95.8	96.4	104.4	100.7	98.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	62,266	1,971,424	31.66	117.8	116.2	104.0	136.0	134.3	108.0
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	36,931	1,497,703	40.55	132.1	131.9	104.9	156.4	159.8*	98.1
Iron and Steel	31,558	1,327,482	42.06	134.2	131.9	105.6	139.2	130.7*	97.3
Construction	726	24,231	32.00	114.1	111.3	210.1	130.9	128.9	212.8
Trade	1,268	33,454	26.38	101.7	98.8	99.8	99.2	96.0	93.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	40,357	1,539,945	39.64	129.2	128.8	106.3	135.1	128.8*	100.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,741	951,212	28.19	127.0	125.0	113.4	142.4	137.4	112.2
Animal Products - edible	3,642	107,055	29.39	102.8	102.6	89.9	115.4	114.7	92.6
Textiles	4,300	81,531	18.96	116.8	118.0	99.4	121.7	117.8	97.8
Chemicals	4,315	137,765	31.93	765.1	770.7	620.0	908.7	830.7	507.8
Iron and Steel	11,472	360,382	31.41	119.7	117.1	103.3	139.4	135.5	107.2
Communications	1,282	33,913	26.45	101.9	103.8	104.3	98.1	99.7	93.5
Transportation	2,885	91,801	31.82	103.2	105.6	105.4	111.7	109.1	106.6
Construction	2,100	64,062	30.51	48.2	44.9	65.6	48.7	45.5	65.2
Services	2,082	35,001	16.81	106.4	107.2	102.0	112.8	113.5	99.3
Trade	13,917	360,600	25.91	99.5	101.2	105.5	107.9	109.6	109.1
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	56,039	1,537,460	27.43	110.0	109.2	106.1	119.8	117.3	105.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	51,140	1,694,134	33.13	212.8	204.7	116.1	259.0	247.3*	121.1
Lumber Products	4,866	137,819	28.32	87.7	90.5	106.3	100.7	104.6	111.1
Iron and Steel	33,904	1,200,595	35.41	419.9	389.2	131.3	506.3	479.8*	139.3
Communications	2,652	68,578	25.86	114.1	112.4	106.6	120.2	119.0	110.0
Transportation	5,734	198,786	34.67	105.6	110.8	102.3	122.0	114.0	114.5
Construction	6,539	225,635	34.51	213.6	163.1	148.7	260.9	186.7	144.6
Services	3,180	65,387	20.56	109.6	104.7	107.4	127.3	119.9	111.2
Trade	12,530	311,764	24.88	100.1	101.1	103.1	113.5	112.2	105.5
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	81,786	2,564,679	31.36	162.8	156.3	112.3	199.3	186.7*	117.7

\* Revised.



*Recd. Dec. 30/42*

72-002

**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**OCTOBER, 1942**

*See p. 18*

Together with Payrolls for the Last Week in September  
And Appendix on the Sex Distribution of the Persons  
In Recorded Employment at October 1.

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
December 18, 1942

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION, TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE LAST WEEK IN  
SEPTEMBER, AND AN APPENDIX ON THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED  
EMPLOYMENT AT OCT. 1, 1942.

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Dominion Statistician:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Services, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend of employment and payrolls continued upward at the beginning of October, there being an increase of 1.1 p.c. in the former and of 1.8 p.c. in the latter as compared with Sept. 1. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated information from 13,200 establishments which employed 1,815,672 persons at Oct. 1, and disbursed the sum of \$53,549,615 in payment for services rendered in the week preceding; their employees at the beginning of September had numbered 1,795,420, who had been paid \$52,591,352 in weekly salaries and wages.

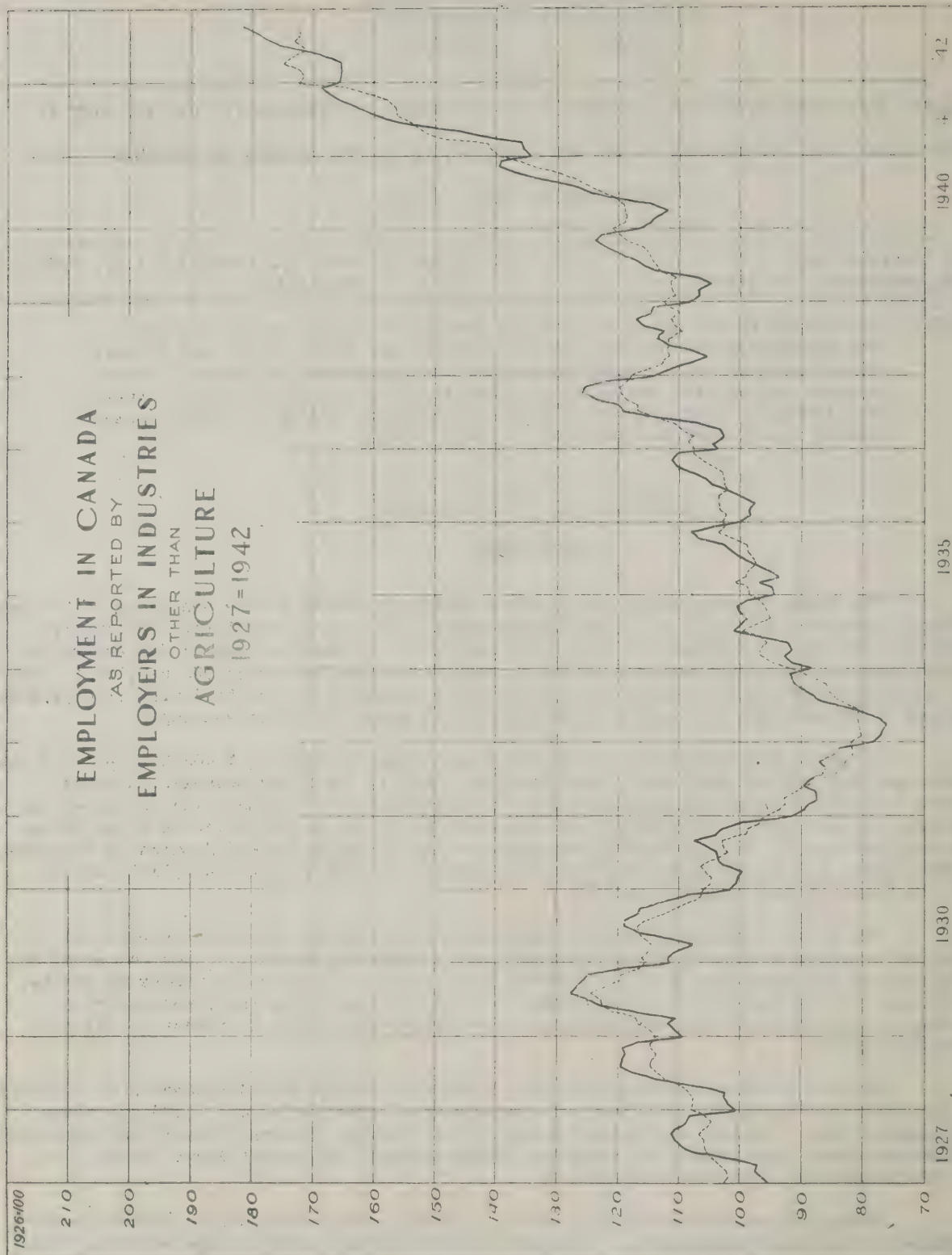
Of the 1,815,672 persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1,403,353, or 77.3 p.c. were males, and 412,319, or 22.7 p.c., were females. This is the first occasion on which information has been obtained in regard to the sex distribution of the salaried employees and wage-earners in the current surveys. A brief discussion of these statistics is given in an appendix to this report. Tables showing the distribution of the males and females in recorded employment at Oct. 1 are also given, together with certain comparative data available in the Bureau. The appendix commences on page 16.

The latest percentage gain in employment was slightly above the average for Oct. 1 in the experience of past years, although, as in preceding months, it was not equal to that indicated at the same date of 1939, 1940 or 1941. Also as in recently preceding months, the industrial distribution of the persons added to the working forces was abnormal, with greater-than-average advances in manufacturing, and smaller-than-usual increases in the non-manufacturing classes.

Within the manufacturing division, there was further marked expansion in activity in iron and steel and vegetable food plants; these reported over 10,200 and 7,200 additional workers, respectively. There were smaller gains in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries. In textiles, little general change was shown, while the trend in the remaining groups was downward.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, construction and retail trade afforded more employment. The gains in construction were contra-seasonal; those in the other divisions were seasonal, but, except in transportation, they were not equal to the usual advances at Oct. 1. The increase in logging especially was greatly below normal. The remaining non-manufacturing groups, mining, communications and services, reported curtailment; that in mining was contrary to the customary movement at Oct. 1, but the losses in communications and services were in accordance with the usual trend in the autumn.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment that obtained in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1927-1937.



The crude index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from its former maximum of 179.3 at the beginning of September, to 181.3 at Oct. 1, as compared with 165.8 at Oct. 1, 1941. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 9.3 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 21.7 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls in the 12 months. When adjusted for seasonal influences, the Oct. 1 index of employment was 172.5, slightly above the corrected figure of 172.3 at the beginning of September.

#### PAYROLLS.

The payrolls disbursed at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments amounted to \$53,549,615, as compared with \$52,521,352 in the last report. This increase of 1.8 p.c. continues the trend which, with only one exception, has been indicated from the institution of these statistics in the spring of 1941. The exception was at Jan. 1, when the observance of the holidays had lowered the reported earnings. The per capita weekly earnings averaged \$29.49 at the latest date, 20 cents higher than that of \$29.29<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in the preceding period of observation.

The Oct. 1 survey shows that, including statistics for financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,879,845, whose payrolls for services rendered in the last week in September amounted to \$55,522,358. This was a per capita average of \$29.54. At Sept. 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance - reported a total payroll of \$54,503,743 paid to 1,859,568 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$29.31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

Statistics of employment and payrolls, on the base June 1, 1941=100, in the period for which the payroll data are available, are given for the eight leading industries and for manufacturing in the table on page 6. This shows that an increase of 9.3 p.c. in the last 12 months in the number of persons reported as at work in the eight leading industries, has been accompanied by that of 21.7 p.c. in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 9.1 p.c., and in payrolls, to 21.3 p.c. in the year.

From June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1942, there was an increase of 18.6 p.c. in general industrial employment, accompanied by a gain of 37.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these main factors beneficially affecting the typical worker, the average earnings of the individual have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. This is a result of the continued dilution of labour. Where the latter has risen by 37.9 p.c., the index of per capita earnings has increased by 16.8 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

Employment and payrolls in manufacturing have shown advances on a much larger scale than the other industries; the index of employment in this division increased by 29.9 p.c. between June 1, 1941, and Oct. 1, 1942, while that of payrolls has risen by 52.8 p.c. The per capita earnings have gained by 17.8 p.c. in the same interval. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in the durable goods industries has been extremely marked in the period from June 1, 1941; the index in the former has risen to 142.3 and that in the latter to 172.0 at Oct. 1, 1942. In the non-durable goods class, the latest index number of employment stood at 119.3 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 133.1.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of workers therein is an important factor, being also frequently associated with

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of	Index Numbers of	
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1941</u>			\$			\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.16
<u>1942</u>						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5 <sup>1/</sup>	29.29 <sup>1/</sup>	128.3	148.9 <sup>1/</sup>	29.72 <sup>1/</sup>
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	29.49	129.9	152.8	30.13
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Oct. 1 and Sept. 1, 1942, and Oct. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

In Table A to D in the appendix to this bulletin are given statistics showing the sex distribution of the persons employed by the establishments co-operating in the monthly survey for Oct. 1, 1942.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the trend of employment has been almost uninterruptedly favourable, the rare exceptions to the generally buoyant movement being the seasonal losses indicated in the winter of 1939-40, at Dec. 1, 1940, and Jan. 1, 1941, and in the first quarter of 1942. On each occasion, these contractions have on the whole been on a small scale. As a result of the generally upward movement during the period of the war, the index for all industries combined has risen from 119.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 181.3 at Oct. 1, 1942, or by 51.6 p.c. in the 37 months. The expansion was particularly marked from the summer of 1940 until the winter of 1941-42, but in more recent months, the rate of acceleration has tended to slow down. This development was to be expected in view of the magnitude of the industrial war effort, with the resultant depletion of the Dominion's reserve of labour, augmented by the transfer of over half a million men into the armed forces.

The current surveys of employment show that since the outbreak of war, some 617,000 additional workers have been taken on by the establishments furnishing monthly statistics. The smaller firms may also have increased their staffs considerably, although it seems likely that recent events have, on the whole, reacted less favourably upon the smaller businesses. The recruitment of a labour force of this size, together with the enlistment of some 600,000 men in the various services in the space of three years, has brought about many important changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the Canadian population. The principal sources from which these accessions to the industrial payrolls have been drawn are as follows:- (a) unemployed workers (b) the own-account and small-employer classes (c) agriculture (d) home-makers and other women (e) adolescents, who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are undoubtedly prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

The expansion in manufacturing since the outbreak of hostilities has been particularly impressive, the index of employment having risen 89 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939, and Oct. 1, 1942. The gain in the non-manufacturing classes as a whole has amounted only to 13.6 p.c. in the 37 months.

Within the manufacturing group, the highest degree of activity has been indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the index has risen from 100.4 at the beginning of the war, to 280.1 at Oct. 1, 1942, or by 159 p.c. Even greater than this gain, has been that shown in the manufacture of iron and steel plants, while the non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus factories have also reported extremely large additions to their working forces.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1942	Index Numbers of						
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
				Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	
(a) <u>Provinces.</u>										
Maritime Provinces	138,703	3,507,581	25.29	121.5	113.0	115.1	142.8	139.5	125.1	
Prince Edward Island	2,073	47,287	22.81	99.6	104.5	113.1	107.0	112.2	113.3	
Nova Scotia	85,451	2,214,253	25.91	126.0	116.2	116.0	147.3	144.1	124.4	
New Brunswick	51,179	1,246,041	24.35	116.5	109.3	114.6	137.1	133.4	127.0	
Quebec	568,873	15,856,055	27.87	123.6	122.6	110.6	147.4	145.0	116.4	
Ontario	749,843	23,064,431	30.76	114.1	113.0	106.4	130.6	127.5	110.3	
Prairie Provinces	188,149	5,547,823	29.49	108.3	111.5	104.7	122.9	124.2*	109.3	
Manitoba	89,177	2,613,284	29.30	109.1	110.5	103.6	121.3	121.3	106.7	
Saskatchewan	37,167	1,045,855	28.14	105.4	108.9	101.0	119.2	121.0	104.2	
Alberta	61,805	1,888,684	30.56	109.2	114.5	108.6	127.4	130.6*	116.1	
British Columbia	170,104	5,573,725	32.77	136.1	133.0	110.7	162.6	159.0*	114.7	
CANADA	1,815,672	53,549,615	29.49	118.6	117.3	108.2	137.9	135.5*	112.9	
(b) <u>Cities.</u>										
Montreal	267,270	7,815,246	29.24	124.7	123.6	110.3	147.7	144.2	115.3	
Quebec City	35,511	881,549	24.82	151.6	146.3	112.1	184.9	177.1	118.4	
Toronto	239,780	7,341,521	30.62	121.7	119.8	106.6	140.8	135.7	111.7	
Ottawa	21,424	562,091	26.24	107.8	108.5	107.0	124.0	122.7	115.1	
Hamilton	62,413	2,000,439	32.05	118.0	117.8	105.7	137.8	136.0	114.4	
Windsor	42,289	1,702,828	40.27	135.4	129.2	105.7	143.8	135.1	97.5	
Winnipeg	56,632	1,560,919	27.56	111.1	110.0	106.8	120.7	118.9*	106.3	
Vancouver	84,452	2,720,783	32.22	168.1	162.8	112.8	211.7	201.8*	118.6	
(c) <u>Industries.</u>										
Manufacturing	1,137,242	34,269,765	30.13	129.9	128.3	110.1	152.8	148.9*	115.4	
Durable Goods 1/	605,130	20,280,276	33.51	142.3	140.3*	109.0	172.0	167.0*	116.9	
Non-Durable Goods	513,428	13,332,606	25.97	119.3	117.9*	111.8	133.1	129.9*	114.7	
Electric Light and Power	18,684	656,883	35.16	97.9	100.2	101.1	107.0	108.5	101.8	
Logging	45,005	983,191	21.85	95.8	93.2	109.9	112.1	114.9	111.2	
Mining	76,831	2,725,687	35.48	92.7	94.1	102.9	105.1	106.8*	109.9	
Communications	28,296	819,112	28.95	109.0	110.2	104.4	116.4	114.6	105.5	
Transportation	140,729	4,831,156	34.33	112.6	110.9	105.0	122.1	122.0	108.9	
Construction and Maintenance	188,660	5,307,437	28.13	107.2	105.0	111.4	132.6	131.4*	119.1	
Services	41,237	738,933	17.92	108.3	110.1	102.8	121.3	120.1	105.6	
Trade	157,672	3,874,334	24.57	97.9	97.1	102.6	106.1	104.2	104.3	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,815,672	53,549,615	29.49	118.6	117.3	108.4	137.9	135.5*	113.3	
Finance	64,173	1,972,743	30.74	107.1	107.0	105.1	114.3	110.7	106.0	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,879,845	55,522,358	29.54	118.1	116.8	108.2	136.9	134.4	112.9	

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

\* Revised.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS  
MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Aug. 1, 128.8; Sept. 1, 130.6 and Oct. 1, 130.4; at Oct. 1, 1941, the index was 110.4.



The increase in employment in the non-durable group of industries has resulted partly from the manufacture of commodities required in the prosecution of the war, and in the equipment and maintenance of the armed forces in Canada and abroad, but is also partly due to greater civilian consumption consequent upon an exceptionally high level of employment and payrolls. As a result of these factors, employment in the production of non-durable goods as a whole has risen by 47.2 p.c. in the 37 months. Much of the gain has taken place in the chemical group, the manufacture of explosives and ammunition constituting a very important part of the war programme.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment in logging, communications, transportation, services and trade was at a considerably higher level at Oct. 1, 1942, than at Sept. 1, 1939. In mining and construction, on the other hand, activity was generally less at the latest date than at the beginning of the war; so far, the losses have been moderate.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The trend of employment and payrolls<sup>1/</sup> continued seasonally upward in manufacturing at Oct. 1; the advance in employment again was above-average for the time of year, although it was smaller than at the beginning of October in 1939, 1940 or 1941. The distribution of the gains also again differed from the normal, those in the durable goods group being substantially greater than usual, while employment in the production of non-durable goods showed an increase which was below-average. In the latter case, the smaller-than-usual expansion was probably partly due to the existing labour situation.

The 7,368 co-operating manufacturing establishments employed 844,501 men and 292,741 women at Oct. 1, a total of 1,137,242 workers; in their preceding report they had indicated a personnel of 1,123,428. There was accordingly a gain of 13,814 persons, or 1.2 p.c., in the number in recorded employment in manufacturing, which reached a new all-time high at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$34,269,765, or 2.7 p.c. more than the sum of \$33,384,470<sup>2/</sup> reported by the same firms at Sept. 1. The per capita average showed a further gain, rising from \$29.72<sup>2/</sup> in the last report, to \$30.13 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.80 at Oct. 1, 1941. The ever-growing concentration of workers in the more highly paid heavy industries is chiefly responsible for the considerable increase in the payrolls reported at the beginning of October.

As already stated, the largest additions to the working forces were in the iron and steel and vegetable food divisions; the expansion in the former in particular was unusually great for Oct. 1. Increases on a much smaller scale were reported in tobacco, beverage, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone and non-metallic mineral products. Textiles showed no general change.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October stood at 218.3; this figure was the highest in the record, considerably exceeding the Oct. 1, 1941, index of 184.9. Since the increase from the preceding month was above-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further upward movement, advancing from 209.6 at Sept. 1, to 211.6 at the date under review.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Oct. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1942, 218.3; 1941, 184.9; 1940, 143.8; 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7 and 1936, 109.0. For Oct. 1, 1941, 7,001 manufacturing establishments had reported 961,559 men and women on their staffs.

Payrolls.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$34,269,765 in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1. This was an increase of \$885,295, or 2.7 p.c. over the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita average, at \$30.13, was the

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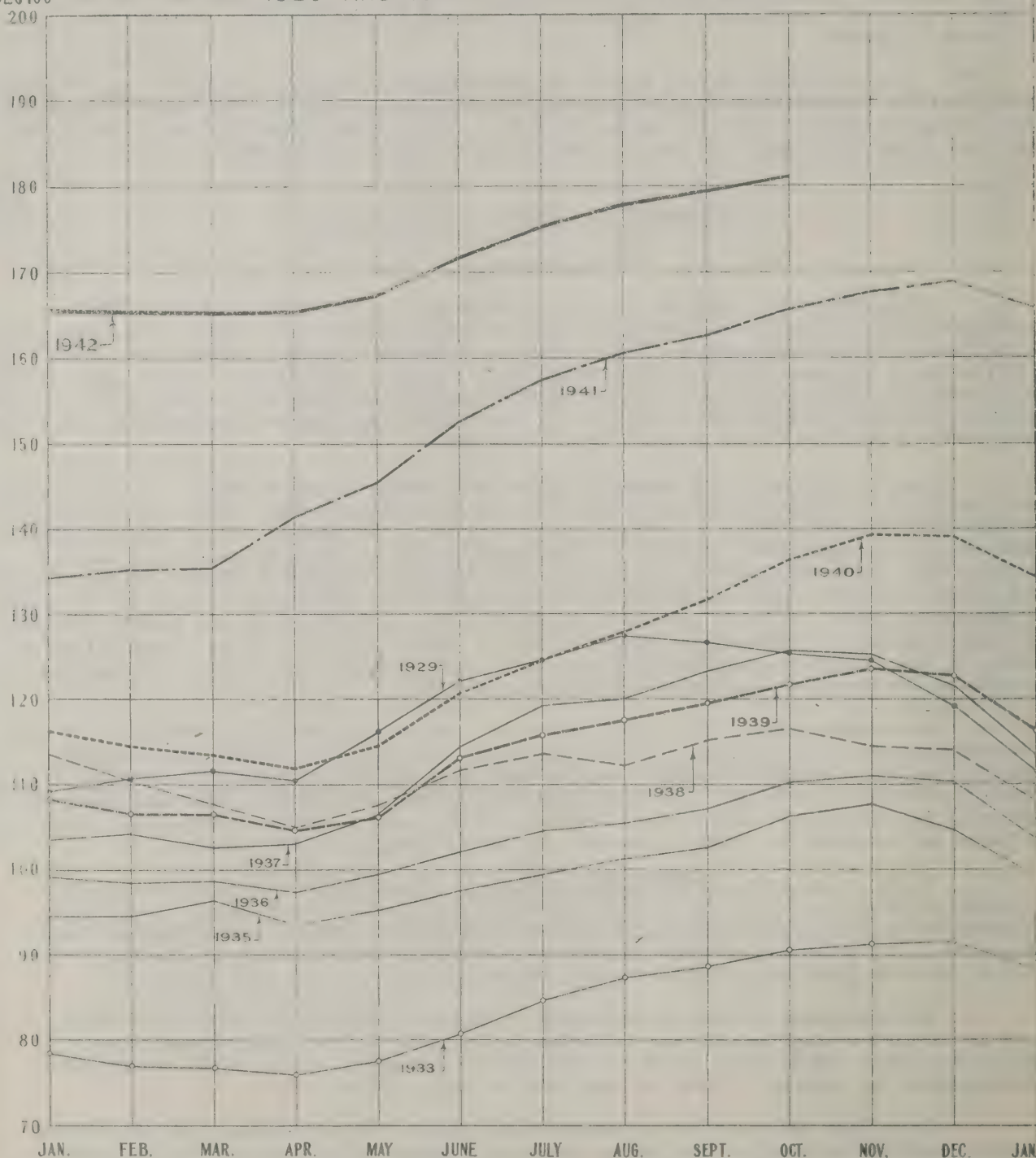
<sup>1/</sup> For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see the note below the table on page 4.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

## IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



highest in the record, which goes back only to June 1, 1941. At Oct. 1, 1941, the average had been \$26.80.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Oct. 1, 1942, stood at 152.8, as compared with 148.9<sup>1/</sup> at Sept. 1, 1942, and 115.4 at Oct. 1, 1941. The increase of 32.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 18.1 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity, are, first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wide application of the method of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941, together with the general increases in this allowance since its institution, notably that authorized for the first pay period after Aug. 15 of the present year. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the Oct. 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 172.0, or 47.1 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 133.1, showed an increase of 16.0 p.c.; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 30.5 p.c., as compared with the gain of 6.7 p.c., in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls, with the result that, despite the continued dilution of labour, the average per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of October, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

In making comparisons of the per capita averages in the various industries, as shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it should be recalled that many factors contribute to the differences that exist. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, as indicated in tables A, B, C and D in the appendix to this report. Associated with the sex distribution is that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings are usually lower than among the more experienced employees. Another important factor is the presence or absence of overtime work.

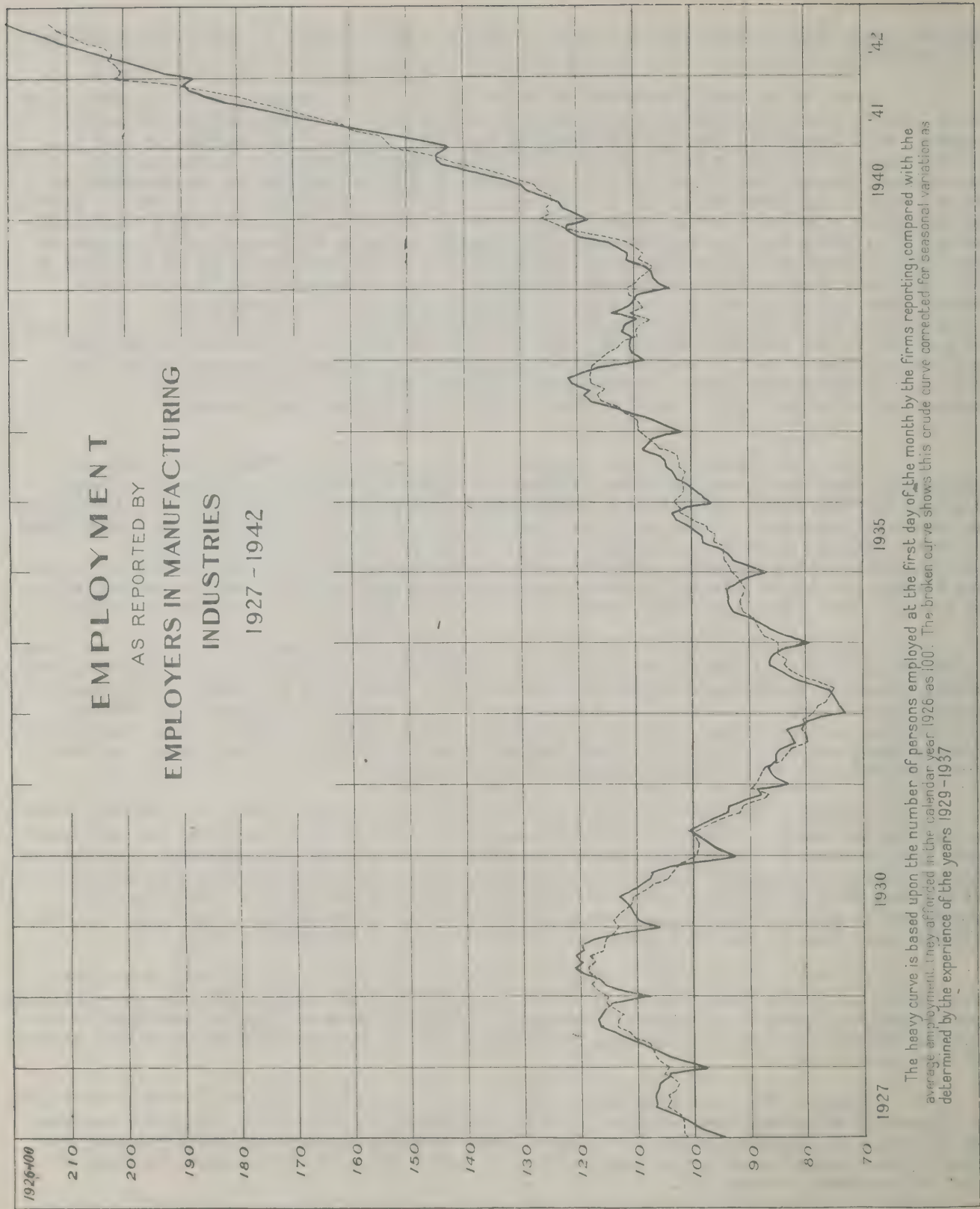
Logging.- Employment in logging showed a seasonal increase which was decidedly below normal for the season. The 440 co-operating employers reported 45,005 workers; this was 1,241 more than at Sept. 1. Employment generally was not so active as at the beginning of October in 1940 or 1941. Although the latest index, at 151.7, was many points lower than that of 174.0 at the same date of last year, there was a slight increase in the index of weekly payrolls during the 12 months. The indicated earnings at the latest date aggregated \$983,191; this was \$24,489 lower than the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of September, 1942.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were \$21.85, as compared with \$23.03 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1941, average had been \$18.88. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.- The trend in mining continued downward; returns for Oct. 1 were received from 430 operators whose employees numbered 76,831 - 885 fewer than at Sept. 1. All three branches of the industry released workers, the largest losses being in the metallic ore division. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 164.3, was 9.9 p.c. lower than that of 182.3 at the same date in 1941.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,725,687, as compared with \$2,769,842 indicated at Sept. 1. The decline was thus 1.6 p.c., while that in the number  
1/ Revised.

Chart 3





of employees was 1.1 p.c. As a result of this disparity in the percentage rates, the per capita average earnings were lower, falling from \$35.64<sup>1</sup>/<sub>7</sub> at Sept. 1, to \$35.48 at the beginning of October.

Communications.- There was a curtailment in employment in the communication group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the reported employees numbered 28,296, compared with 28,604 in the preceding month. The decrease was somewhat larger than usual for the beginning of October. The reported payroll, however, was rather higher, standing at \$819,112, as compared with \$806,305 paid on or about Sept. 1. As a result of this difference in the trends of employment and payrolls, the per capita average rose from \$28.19 at Sept. 1, to \$28.96 at the first of October. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 105.9; this was a few points higher than the Oct. 1, 1941, figure of 101.5. The index number of payrolls has risen by 10.3 p.c. in the twelve months.

Transportation.- There was a considerable improvement in transportation as a whole at Oct. 1, most of which took place in steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring. The general advance in the group was seasonal, but greatly exceeded the usual gain at Oct. 1. The level of employment was higher than at Oct. 1 in any other year since 1929. The latest index was 111.7, compared with 104.2 at Oct. 1, 1941. The staffs of the 564 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 140,729, as compared with 138,675 at Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Oct. 1 were given as \$4,831,156, a figure only very slightly higher than that indicated at Sept. 1. The average per capita weekly earnings fell from \$34.83 at Sept. 1, to \$34.33 at the date under review. As compared with Oct. 1, 1941, there was an increase of 7.2 p.c. in employment and 12.1 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

In construction and maintenance there was a contra-seasonal increase of 3,795 person, bringing the reported employees to 188,660 at Oct. 1. Building and Highway work were more active; the gain in the former took place mainly in defence projects. Railway construction and maintenance departments, on the other hand, were slacker. The weekly payrolls reported by 1,514 co-operating employers were higher by 0.9 p.c.; the latest aggregate was \$5,307,437. The disparity in the rates of increase in the employees and the salaries and wages was mainly due to variation in the amount of overtime work, and partly to the fact that those newly added to working forces frequently come on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita average earnings fell from \$28.44 paid at Sept. 1, to \$28.13 at the date under review.

The Oct. 1 index in construction, at 149.6, was lower than that of 155.4 at the beginning of October of last year, there being a falling-off of 3.7 p.c. in this comparison. However, there was an increase of 17.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Services.- Employment in the service division showed a decline which, though seasonal in character, was of less-than-usual proportions. The 616 employers from whom data were received reported a staff of 41,237, as compared with 41,918 at Sept. 1. Of the Oct. 1 personnel, 21,275 were females. The payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$738,933, compared with \$731,684 in the preceding period of observation.

The volume of employment was greater by 5.3 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 14.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the year. The per capita average earnings, at \$17.92 at the latest date, were higher by 46 cents than at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1941, average of \$16.40. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a fairly large gain in employment in trade at Oct. 1; the improvement was seasonal according to the experience of the years since 1920, but was rather below normal in extent. Information was received from 2,207 establishments, whose personnel was increased from 156,450 at Sept. 1, to 157,672 at the date under review. Of the latter number, 71,433 were females. The sum of \$3,874,334 was paid at Oct. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Sept. 1 had aggregated \$3,802,526. The per capita average was \$24.57 at the latest date, as compared with \$24.31 in the preceding report.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 153.5, as compared with 160.9 at the same date in 1941. The latest figure, therefore, showed a decrease of 4.8 p.c.



in this comparison; the reported payrolls, however, were higher by 1.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from financial institutions was 754, showing a personnel of 64,173, of whom 28,837 were women. At Sept. 1, these establishments had employed 64,148 persons. The weekly earnings disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,973,743, as compared with \$1,912,391 paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$30.74, as compared with \$29.81 in the last report. Employment in financial institutions was greater by 1.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls, at 114.3, was higher by 7.8 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment increased in five of the provinces, viz. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while the trend was downward in the Prairie Area and in Prince Edward Island. The greatest gains were in Nova Scotia and Ontario; among the provinces showing curtailment, that in Alberta was most pronounced. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1 were higher than at Sept. 1 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- Important expansion in industrial employment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1; the 947 co-operating establishments then reported a staff of 138,703 persons, as compared with 129,001 at the beginning of September. The number of females reported at Oct. 1 was 17,446. The index of employment stood at 185.2, as compared with 175.4 at Oct. 1, 1941. Substantial improvement was shown in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but there was a falling-off in Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing afforded more employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants, while animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories were not so active. Logging, transportation and construction showed considerable increases, and there were minor gains in mining, services and trade.

The sum of \$3,507,581 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; this was an increase of \$21,010, or 2.4 p.c., from the wage payments reported by the same firms at Sept. 1. Since the increase in employment took place to a considerable extent in the industries in which the rates of pay are below the average, there was a large decline in the contents of the average pay envelope, which fell from \$26.56<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> paid on or about Sept. 1, to \$25.29 at Oct. 1, 1942. The average at the same date in 1941 had been \$22.92. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 14.1 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 5.6 p.c. The number of persons on the payrolls of the 917 firms furnishing data at the same date of last year was 131,226.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec showed a further gain at Oct. 1, when the 3,354 firms furnishing data reported 568,873 employees, of whom 139,889 were females. At the beginning of September, they had employed 563,898 persons. There was thus an increase of 0.9 p.c. over the month. This gain was decidedly smaller than that recorded at Oct. 1 in either 1940 or 1941, but approximated the average at the beginning of October in the years since 1920.

The sum of \$15,856,055 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; as compared with \$15,599,407 paid on or about Sept. 1, this was a rise of 1.6 p.c. The per capita average reported at Sept. 1 had been \$27.66, while the latest average was \$27.87. At Oct. 1, 1941, the per capita figure had been \$24.58. The index number of employment, at 194.5, was 11.8 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1 of last year, an increase which was accompanied by that of 27.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

A large proportion of the general advance in Quebec at Oct. 1, 1942, took place in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Pulp and paper, rubber and leather works, however, were quieter. Logging, mining and communications also afforded more employment, but employment in transportation, construction and services showed curtailment. Little general change took place in trade.



At Oct. 1, 1941, 3,182 establishments had reported a personnel of 507,253 men and women, an increase of some 12,000 from Sept. 1.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario continued upward, but the number of persons added to the reported staffs at Oct. 1 was below-average, being also smaller than at Oct. 1, 1941. Returns were received from 5,687 establishments with a working force of 555,917 men and 193,926 women. This total of 749,843 was greater by 6,709, or 0.9 p.c., than the number they had employed at the beginning of September. The reported payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 2.5 p.c.; the total was \$23,064,411, as compared with \$22,504,112 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita average was \$30.76, as compared with \$30.29 at Sept. 1, 1942, and \$27.78 at the beginning of October, 1941. The index of employment, at 184.7 at Oct. 1, reached a new peak, being slightly higher than that of 183.0 at Sept. 1, and 7.3 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1941, figure of 172.2. The latest index of earnings was 18.4 p.c. higher than a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed continued, important advances; these were especially large in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, which reported 4,683 and 8,707 additional workers, respectively. There were smaller gains in beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. On the other hand, animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and some other classes afforded less employment. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, communications, transportation and services also showed curtailment. Construction and trade, however, were brisker.

At Oct. 1, 1941, 5,498 employers had reported an aggregate working force of 699,141; this was nearly 15,000 more than the number they had employed at Sept. 1, 1941.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity was reduced in all three provinces in the Prairie Area at the beginning of October. Although declines have frequently been indicated at Oct. 1, there has, on the average, been a rise in employment at that date in the years since 1930. Information for the data under review was furnished by 1,818 employers having 153,980 males and 34,324 females on their staffs; this total of 188,304 was smaller by 5,175 than that indicated at Sept. 1, the loss amounting to 2.7 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October were also slightly lower, at \$5,547,623, as compared with \$5,609,812 at the beginning of September. The per capita average earnings showed an increase, advancing from \$29.02 at Sept. 1 to \$29.49 at the date under review.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 3½ p.c., while there has been a gain of 12.4 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

The largest reductions in employment in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1, 1942, took place in construction and maintenance. Transportation, communications, services, mining and manufacturing also released employees. Within the last-named, the lumber and pulp and paper division showed curtailment, while vegetable food factories were busier.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia continued to expand, the firms reporting for Oct. 1 having enlarged their personnel by 3,953 employees to 170,104 at the date under review, when the reported females numbered 25,534, or 15.0 p.c. of the total. The gain over Sept. 1, which was contra-seasonal in character, took place largely in manufacturing, notably of food and iron and steel products; mining, transportation, construction and trade also showed improvement. The only general declines in the non-manufacturing classes were in logging and communications. Within the manufacturing division, however, lumber and pulp and paper mills and non-ferrous metal plants released employees.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 aggregated \$5,573,725, as compared with \$5,451,420<sup>1/2</sup> at Sept. 1. The latest per capita average was \$32.77, four cents lower than in the preceding report. At Oct. 1 of last year, 1,334 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 136,000. The contents of the typical pay envelope had then been \$23.06. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 41.8 p.c., while that of employment, at 183.6 at Oct. 1, 1942, was 22.9 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941. The latest figure is the maximum in the record of over 21 years.



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES<sup>1/</sup>

Industrial activity increased in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver considerable additions to the staffs were reported; there was a nominal gain in Hamilton, while employment in Ottawa showed a falling-off. The weekly payrolls report at Oct. 1 in each of these centres were greater than at the beginning of September; the per capita averages were likewise higher than in the preceding period of observation, also exceeding those indicated at Oct. 1, 1941.

Montreal.- Continued expansion was reported in Montreal, where manufacturing was decidedly more active, particularly in the iron and steel division. Gains on a smaller scale were indicated in vegetable food, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. Trade and services were rather brisker. On the other hand, transportation and construction released employees.

The 1,949 establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 employed a staff of 267,270 persons, of whom 82,976, or 31 p.c. were females. At the beginning of September, these firms had reported 264,672 employees. The weekly payrolls received by those in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$7,815,246, 2.4 p.c. more than had been paid in salaries and wages by the same employers at Sept. 1. Since the percentage gain in the earnings exceeded that of one p.c. in the employees, there was a considerable rise in the per capita average, which stood at \$29.24, as compared with \$28.83 at the beginning of September. The Oct. 1, 1941, figure had been \$25.74.

The latest index of employment, at 176.0, was 13 p.c. above that at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 28.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City.- Employment showed further expansion at Oct. 1; 231 employers reported a working force of 22,987 men and 12,524 women; this total of 35,511 persons exceeded by 1,261, or 3.7 p.c., the number reported in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls rose by 4.5 p.c., the indicated Oct. 1 total being \$881,549. The weekly average stood at \$24.82, 18 cents above the previous maximum figure of \$24.64 at Sept. 1. The per capita average paid on or about Oct. 1, 1941, had been \$21.94. There were important increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in chemical and tobacco works. Construction was also more active, while little general change was shown in the other non-manufacturing industries.

The 219 firms furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1941, had a combined working force of 25,495. The index of employment then stood at 183.8, as compared with 248.5 at Oct. 1, 1942. This increase of 35.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 56.2 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- Further improvement was noted in Toronto, the staffs of the 1,984 reporting firms aggregating 239,760, or 3,943 more than at Sept. 1. The gain was of about the usual seasonal proportions. Of the total personnel at Oct. 1, 163,351 were males, and 86,429 were females. A falling-off in employment was indicated in transportation and services, but the trend in the remaining industries was generally upward. The largest increases were in trade and in manufacturing, in which iron and steel works in particular, reported further extensive gains. There were smaller advances in vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal manufacturing, but employment in animal food, printing and publishing and rubber factories was quieter.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$7,341,521, as compared with \$7,075,501 paid on or about Sept. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 186.6, was the highest in the record, being 14.2 p.c. above that of 163.4 at the same date of last year. The reported payrolls have risen by 26.5 p.c. in the 12 months.

The per capita weekly earnings averaged \$30.62 at the beginning of October, as compared with an average of \$30.00 at Sept. 1, 1942, and \$27.74 at Oct. 1, 1941. The number of persons then employed by the 1,894 co-operating establishments was 209,763.

Ottawa.- Moderate curtailment was reported in Ottawa; most of the loss took place in construction, other industries showing little general change. Statistics were received from

<sup>1/</sup> The totals given in this section are those of the eight leading industries, excluding finance; the latter is included in the aggregates given in Table B.



250 employers, with a staff of 21,424, as compared with 21,571 in the preceding month; of the Oct. 1 total, the female employees constituted 32.2 p.c., numbering 6,891. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Oct. 1 aggregated \$562,091, a per capita average of \$26.24. The Sept. 1 aggregate had been \$556,532, and the average, \$25.80. The Oct. 1, 1941, per capita figure was \$24.49.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 162.3, was very slightly higher than that of 161.1 at Oct. 1, 1941, while there was in this comparison an increase of 7.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The 243 establishments co-operating at Oct. 1, 1941, had employed 21,222 persons.

Hamilton.- There was improvement on a small scale in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 352 firms with a staff of 44,476 men and 17,937 women; this total of 62,413 workers compared favourably with that of 62,266 in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Oct. 1 amounted to \$2,000,439; this was an increase of 1.3 p.c. over the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at the beginning of September. The gain in employment was 0.2 p.c. The per capita average earnings advanced, rising from \$31.70 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.05 at the date under review.

The trend in manufacturing continued upward at Oct. 1; most of the improvement took place in iron and steel and vegetable food plants. The non-manufacturing groups released some employees, but the changes were not pronounced.

At Oct. 1, 1941, 339 reports had been tabulated, showing a personnel of 55,983 men and women. Over the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 11.6 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 20.5 p.c. The latest index of employment, at 191.1, is the maximum to date.

Windsor.- A substantial increase in employment was indicated in Windsor, where the 206 co-operating employers reporting a staff of 42,289, as compared with 40,357 in their last return; the Oct. 1 figure included 6,174 women workers. The amount disbursed as weekly earnings was \$1,702,828, compared with \$1,599,945 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita average was \$40.07, as compared with that of \$39.64 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Sept. 1.

The increase in the personnel at the date under review took place mainly in iron and steel plants. Vegetable food and chemical factories, however, also showed heightened activity. In the non-manufacturing classes, construction reported improvement, while the changes in other industries were slight.

The 199 establishments furnishing data at Oct. 1, 1941, had reported 33,044 employees. The latest index, at 311.2, was the maximum in the record, exceeding by 28 p.c. that at the beginning of October, 1941. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 47.5 p.c. over the twelve months.

Winnipeg.- There was a further moderate rise in employment in Winnipeg. The gain was largely in construction and trade, and in factories turning out vegetable food and iron and steel products. On the other hand, animal food and printing and publishing plants were slacker. A staff of 41,113 males and 15,519 females, or a total of 56,632 persons, was employed by the 560 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported 56,039 employees at Sept. 1. This increase of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$1,560,919 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$1,537,160 at Sept. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$27.43<sup>1/2</sup> at Sept. 1, to \$27.56 at the beginning of October.

The latest index number of employment, at 135.8, reached a new high at the date under review, when it was 4.1 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1941, figure of 130.5. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to 13.5 p.c. The 558 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at the beginning of October of last year had reported 54,420 men and women on their payrolls, while the per capita weekly average earnings had then been \$25.05.

Vancouver.- Continued important advances were indicated in Vancouver at the beginning of October. The increase again took place largely in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products. There were smaller increases in vegetable food factories, but the staffs of lumber mills were reduced. Transportation, construction, services, and trade recorded greater activity.

<sup>1/2</sup> Revised.



The 608 establishments furnishing data reported a working force of 84,452, of whom 17,351 were women. The employees reported at Sept. 1 had numbered 81,406. The latest index, at 238.5, was 49.1 p.c. higher than that of 160.0 at Oct. 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,720,788 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,558,640 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has risen by 78.5 p.c. since Oct. 1, 1941. The per capita average, at \$32.22, at the beginning of October, 1942, compared favourably with those of \$31.86 at Sept. 1, 1942, and \$26.94 at Oct. 1, 1941, when the 535 establishments furnishing information had employed 56,394 persons.

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## A P P E N D I X

### The Sex Distribution of the Persons Employed by the Establishments Furnishing Returns at Oct. 1, 1942.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The results of a special enquiry regarding the number of females in recorded employment at Oct. 1 are contained in this appendix to the current survey of employment and payrolls; this is the first occasion in the more than 20 years in which the current statistics have been collected that such information was required on the monthly questionnaires.

The Bureau hesitated to ask employers to furnish any additional data at the present time, in consideration of the many demands being made upon them from various sources for statistical material. However, it was decided that the imperative need for general, up-to-date information on the sex distribution of an extremely large proportion of the Canadian wage-earners fully justified the present enquiry. Widespread recognition of the demand for and the value of such statistics was evidenced in the generally excellent response to the request for the special data. The Bureau now takes the opportunity of again expressing publicly its appreciation of the cordial co-operation of the great majority of employers in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, as well as in the special enquiry regarding the number of women workers.

While there was on the whole a highly satisfactory response to the request for the information showing the number of females in recorded employment, there were some cases in which the additional data were not given, and others in which the accuracy of the material was in doubt. In its periodical survey of employment, the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply collected a great deal of information regarding the number of females in industrial employment as at Aug. 1, 1942. These statistics were generously made available to the Bureau, and in certain cases, the figures of the sex distribution used in the present report are based upon such material. The records of the Annual Census of Industry and other sources in the Bureau were also drawn upon to confirm and interpret the information furnished by individual establishments at Oct. 1, 1942.

Data showing the number of females in industry at a comparatively recent date possess considerable interest in themselves. The value of the statistics would undoubtedly be much greater were there perfectly comparable figures for an earlier period, to permit a measurement of the changes in the sex distribution of the workers in the larger establishments. Unfortunately, no strictly comparable figures are available. However, in the very limited time which could be devoted to the project, certain comparisons have been made with the latest information available in the Bureau. This material is briefly discussed below.

Decennial Census: An estimate based on a ten p.c. sample hand count of the latest census data indicated that at June 1, 1941, the wage-earners aged 14 years and over, numbered 2,564,546, of whom 2,164,710 were males and 399,836 were females. These estimates imply an increase of seven p.c. in the number of males and of almost 28 p.c. in the number of female wage-earners as compared with the figures of the 1931 census; the increase in the number of males was, of course, seriously affected by the fact that at the date of the 1941 Census, some 500,000 men had enlisted in the armed forces. The estimated number of women workers constituted 31.4 per. of the total employees at June 1, 1941, while in 1931 the proportion of



females had been 21.3 p.c.

The workers of both sexes enumerated in the Censuses include large numbers engaged in agriculture, domestic and personal, governmental, health and educational services, and other industries which are not covered in the current surveys. Thus, in 1931, these classes accounted for about 30 p.c. of the total wage-earners then enumerated, and for almost 51 p.c. of the women employees; the industrial distribution from the 1941 Census is not yet available. Of the wage-earners enumerated in the 1931 Census in the industries covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the proportion of women was only 16.7 p.c., 83.3 p.c. of the approximately 1,475,000 persons at work in these classes at the Census date having been males.

The information now published from the 1941 Census is too fragmentary to permit any satisfactory comparison with the statistics tabulated at Oct. 1, 1942; the above data, however, are given as being relevant to the subject, and roughly indicative of the growth in the proportion of women wage-earners in the decade.

Statistics of the Unemployment Insurance Commission:- At March 31, 1942, the number of persons insured by the Unemployment Insurance Commission<sup>1</sup> was 2,465,100, of whom 655,096, or 26.6 p.c., were females; these figures are based upon registration cards received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics between July 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, but do not make allowance for any persons who may have left the scheme. To date, sufficient data are not available to permit the establishment of the statistical relationship which exists between the current returns on employment and payrolls and those of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latter, however, include a considerable number of employees not covered in the monthly returns.

Census of Industry:- For the purpose in hand, (namely, the establishment of comparisons of the sex distribution of wage-earners), the most satisfactory statistics available are those of the annual Census of Industry which, however, extends only to manufacturing. The latest published material is for 1940, since when there have been far-reaching changes in the proportions of males and females in many industries. Another qualification possibly affecting the value of the comparisons is the difference in the coverage of industry, the Census taking in all establishments without reference to their size, while the current surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. Thus, the 6,541 factories furnishing monthly data in 1940 constituted only 25.6 p.c. of those reporting to the Annual Census, but their employees, numbering 657,418, constituted some 86 p.c. of the total number employed by all factories in the Dominion. It is probable that the growth of employment in the large war industries has resulted in the inclusion of increasingly great proportions of the total wage-earners in the current surveys of employment and payrolls.

Statistics are not available to show the sex distribution of employees according to the size of establishments, but it is likely that, normally, the smaller factories tend, in general, to employ a greater-than-average proportion of female workers, for the reason that such establishments chiefly belong in the light manufacturing industries.

Another difficulty found in comparing the data of the Census of Industry and the current surveys lies in the matter of industrial grouping and classification. The basis of coding the returns in the two branches is similar, being in each case the chief component material plan. However, the different purposes for which the two series are prepared necessitate different groupings within the various industries. The Census publishes the data in much greater detail than is possible in enquiries such as the monthly surveys.

As stated elsewhere, employment in the Dominion ordinarily reaches its annual maximum at Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, so that under normal circumstances, the number of females employed at Oct. 1 would be above the average for the year; most of the data here used from the 1940 Census of Industry are averages. In that year, the number of females reported in all manufacturing industries in September constituted 22.6 p.c. of the total persons employed during the month, a proportion which was not much higher than that of 21.8 p.c. based on the annual averages.

From the above qualifications, it is evident that the comparisons made between the sex distribution of workers according to the 1940 Annual Census of Industry and that obtained in the current survey for Oct. 1, 1942, must be regarded as indicative of the trends, rather than

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1/ See "Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act", issued by the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1942.



as showing absolute changes in the sex distributions, or in the numbers of female wage-earners. Had it been possible to segregate the 1940 and the 1941 census data for the firms co-operating in the monthly enquiries, the comparisons would obviously have been of much greater value, but time did not permit such a study, nor was staff available in the Bureau to undertake the project.

The Non-manufacturing Industries:- Comparisons for these industries have in the main to be made with the 1931 Decennial Census data, which do not afford a very satisfactory basis for the purpose, in view of (1) the lapse of time since then, characterized by great changes in industrial conditions, (2) the difference in the situation arising from the fact that 1931 was a year of declining employment, while activity generally at Oct. 1, 1942 was brisk; only in construction was the index of employment lower at that date than in 1931, (3) differences in the industrial classifications, and (4) the seasonal influences which may differently affect the sex distribution of workers as between June 1 and Oct. 1. It is noteworthy that in times of depression there is a tendency for male workers, in general, to be affected by unemployment to a greater extent than females; the more favourable position of the latter in this respect is largely a consequence of their concentration in the industries contributing immediately to the consumers' needs for services or commodities. This difference in the incidence of unemployment is another factor whose effect upon the 1931 data cannot be assessed, but which may have tended to raise the proportion of females as indicated in the Census taken in that year. As a result of these qualifications, the value of the comparisons of the statistics of sex distribution in the non-manufacturing classes is limited, as in the manufacturing divisions, being useful only as roughly indicative of the general direction of the trends since the Census date.

#### The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1942.

The 13,200 establishments in the eight leading industries furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls at the beginning of October, reported that they then employed 1,403,353 males and 412,319 females, the former constituting 77.3 p.c., and the latter 22.7 p.c., of the total personnel of 1,815,672. When the data for financial institutions are included, the figures are increased to 1,438,689 in the case of males, and to 441,156 in the case of females, the aggregate of 1,879,845<sup>1/</sup> consisting of 76.5 p.c. men, and 23.5 p.c. women workers. As already stated, there are no entirely satisfactory figures with which these data may be compared; however, it is evident that since 1931, there have been substantial increases in the proportion of women workers in the industries included in the current surveys; at the Census date (June 1), the ratio of females in the comparable industries was 167 per thousand. The Oct. 1, 1942, figure of 235 per thousand represents a growth of nearly 41 p.c. in this proportion in the 11 years. No allowance can be made for any differences in the situation at June 1 and Oct. 1 which may be due to seasonal causes.

Practically 71 p.c. of the total of 412,319 women workers reported at Oct. 1 by the larger establishments in the eight leading industries, were employed in manufacturing; this percentage falls to 66.4 if the figures for financial institutions are included in the all-industries total. The females in trade, (71,433) constituted the second largest group, with those in finance (28,837) services (21,275) and communications (13,491) coming next in order. The remaining 13,379 women on the staffs of the co-operating firms were distributed among the logging, mining, transportation and construction divisions. In every case, the ratio of female workers in these industries has risen since the 1931 Census was taken; except in communications, the increases in the decade have been considerable. To an important extent, the growth in many cases has undoubtedly been at the expense of other industries ordinarily employing large numbers of women, notably domestic and personal services. The remainder have been recruited from those who were formerly unemployed, adolescent girls, home-makers and other women who under ordinary circumstance would not belong to the wage-earning population.

Tables A, B, C and D contain statistics showing the sex distribution of workers reported in a considerable number of industries in the Dominion as a whole, in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities as at Oct. 1, 1942, with comparative data where available.

According to Table A, significant increases in the numbers and proportion of female workers have recently been indicated in manufacturing, a development which is perhaps more

<sup>1/</sup> It may also be noted that according to the Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau, the number of teachers in the Dominion in 1941 was 82,950, of whom 59,100 were females and 23,850 were males. It is unlikely that these numbers will have altered very materially in the months since 1941.



remarkable for the reason that a large part of the expansion in industry resulting from the war has taken place in the heavy industries. In 1940, the Census of Industry reported that 218 per thousand persons engaged in manufacturing were females, a ratio which was considerably smaller than that of 257 recorded by the larger employers at the beginning of October, 1942; the proportion of female workers per thousand in September, 1940, was 226. Thus in the two years, there has been an increase of 13.7 p.c. in the proportion of women wage-earners in factories, while as compared with the 1940 average, the gain at Oct. 1, 1942, amounted to practically 18 p.c. It is not possible to say what the variation might have been had it been practicable to exclude the smaller establishments from the Census Statistics, but it is probable that their exclusion would have lowered the 1940 ratio of female labour, resulting in a rather larger percentage gain in the comparison between the proportions in 1940 and at the latest date.

It has already been stated that the data of the annual Census of Industry are not strictly comparable with those of the monthly surveys of employment, for the reason that the former enquiries take in all manufacturing establishments without reference to size, while the latter are limited, in the main, to those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. The probability has also been pointed out that the smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys would tend to employ a rather greater-than-average percentage of female wage-earners, so that if anything, the latest figures understate the proportion of females in the total wage-earning population. Bearing in mind these qualifications, it is interesting to note that where the number of males employed by the sample firms reporting at Oct. 1, 1942, exceeded by 35 p.c. the number of men on the staffs of all manufacturing establishments in September, 1940, the number of females has risen by 60 p.c.; the gain in this comparison in the number of workers of both sexes has amounted to 40 p.c.<sup>1/</sup> in the two years.

The different groups of manufacturing showed considerable variations in the proportions of female wage-earners; these ranged from 73 per thousand in non-metallic mineral products, and 94 per thousand in lumber, to 577 per thousand in textiles and 664 per thousand in tobacco factories, in both of which the level of employment in the early autumn is above the yearly average. It is almost a foregone conclusion that normally, many of those taken on during the active season in the last two groups are females; it must also be noted, however, that no increase of any consequence was indicated in textiles from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, nor was the increase in tobacco particularly pronounced. The high ratios in these two industries may be compared with the 1940 proportions of 521 per thousand in textiles and 528 per thousand in tobacco.

Approximately 29 p.c. of all females reported in manufacturing at Oct. 1 were engaged in textile factories of one sort or another. The next largest group of female workers, (namely, 60,381) was reported in iron and steel plants, in which, however, the proportion of female workers was only 140 per thousand. The latter was nevertheless substantially higher than that of 61 per thousand according to the 1940 Census of Industry. Within the iron and steel division, especially large numbers of women were employed in firearm and aircraft factories, in which the ratios of females were also relatively high, viz., 350 and 234 per thousand, respectively. The third largest group of women in iron and steel belonged in automobile plants, in which, however, they constituted only 11 p.c. of the total wage-earners at Oct. 1. Chemical works provided employment for 30,427 females, who numbered 354 per thousand of the total personnel in this industry; the 1940 ratio had been 235 per thousand. An extremely large percentage of the Oct. 1 total of women in chemical factories was engaged in the production of explosives and ammunitions, while drug manufacturing accounted for over 10 p.c. of the total.

In the vegetable foods group, in which activity at Oct. 1 was seasonally high, the number of female workers was given as 25,081, being 410 per thousand, as compared with 282 per thousand, on the average, in 1940. Important increases in the ratios of female workers were also indicated in electrical apparatus, (372 per thousand, as compared with 260 in 1940), pulp and paper (204 per thousand as compared with 147 in 1940), and non-ferrous metal products (161 per thousand as compared with 101 per thousand in 1940).

In connection with these changes in proportions, attention should be drawn to the fact that the employment of greater numbers of female workers is in many cases due in part to changes in the products manufactured by individual establishments, and partly to extensive rearrangement of the procedure followed in turning out the former products, so as to permit the

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<sup>1/</sup> It should also be noted that this percentage does not represent the full extent of the increase in employment since 1940, the index of factory employment having risen by 51.8 p.c. from Oct. 1, 1940, to Oct. 1, 1942. The fluctuations in the current index ordinarily conform very closely to those in the Census of Industry data.



employment of women and girls. There has of course been a tremendous increase generally in employment in manufacturing establishments during 1941 and 1942, the industrial war effort having, on the whole, been in its preliminary stages in 1940.

The concentration of female wage-earners in the leading cities is also noteworthy, 59.5 p.c. of the Dominion total at Oct. 1 being reported by manufacturers in the following centres:- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. This proportion is considerably higher than that of 50.4 p.c. for men employees in manufacturing in these centres at the date under review.

In Montreal, 63,792 females were employed by the co-operating factories, the proportion being 319 per thousand employees. Toronto showed a rather smaller number, namely 61,458 females, but the ratio, at 345 per thousand, was higher than that in the Montreal area. The greatest proportion of female labour employed in manufacturing was in the city of Quebec, where 10,545 women workers were reported, being 394 per thousand.

Logging:- The female employees reported in logging appeared to be almost entirely engaged in clerical work; they numbered 788, or 18 in each thousand on the payroll. While recent press statements have indicated the employment of women in the more manual occupations in logging, the Oct. 1 survey did not reflect this development on any important scale.

Mining:- The women reported in mining at the beginning of October numbered 1,566, or two p.c. of the total staff. In the 1931 Census, the proportion of women workers was 0.6 p.c. The majority of females in mining were engaged in the metallic ore group, which employed 729 females, while non-metallic minerals, except coal, provided work for 573 women. It seems likely that such persons, together with the 268 reported in coal mining at the beginning of October, were almost entirely engaged in office work.

Communications:- Of the aggregate of 28,296 workers employed by the co-operating communication companies, 13,481, or 477 per thousand were females. This proportion shows only a slight difference from that of 475 per thousand at the 1931 Census. The number of women reported by telephone companies was 12,267, or 586 per thousand of the total of both sexes; this ratio was slightly lower than that of 596 per thousand in 1931. In view of the fact that the substitution of mechanical for manual switchboard equipment in the last decade has largely displaced women workers, the virtual maintenance of the proportion of female workers must represent a substantial gain in the proportion of women in clerical and other occupations in the telephone industry. While the number of females reported by telegraph companies was relatively small (1,224), the proportion of 16.6 p.c. was higher than that of 11.8 at the Census date.

Transportation:- The females employed in transportation at the beginning of October numbered 8,431, or 60 per thousand workers of both sexes. This proportion is double that indicated in the Census of June 1, 1931. Of the Oct. 1 total, 4,816 women belonged in the steam railway operation group, of which they constituted only 6.2 p.c. of the total employees. In 1931, the ratio had been three p.c.; the number then listed under transportation included a considerable number of persons who are elsewhere classed in the code used in compiling the current statistics of employment and payrolls; however, it is likely that the proportion of women workers to males would not be appreciably affected by this difference in classification. In the street railway, cartage and storage group, (including motor transportation companies), were employed 2,954 women, who constituted 7.7 p.c. of the total staff reported at Oct. 1. This proportion is not large enough to suggest any extensive substitution of women for men in other than clerical work.

Construction and Maintenance:- Of the 188,660 employees reported by the co-operating construction firms at the beginning of October, 2,595 were females, whose ratio was only 14 per thousand of both sexes. At June 1, 1931, the proportion had been one p.c. Of the Oct. 1, 1942, total, 1,887 women were employed by building contractors, 1,186 by employers in the highway construction group, while in railway construction and maintenance only 127 females were reported.

Services:- This is the only one of the main industrial group to report a majority of female employees; the 21,275 women on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data at Oct. 1 constituted 516 per thousand of the total for both sexes in the service group. The ratio at the Census date had been 424 per thousand. The co-operating hotels and restaurants provided work for 11,290 females; their proportion of 445 per thousand of both sexes was less than that of 630 per thousand in miscellaneous personal services, which are made up chiefly of laundry and dry



cleaning plants. The females in the latter numbered 9,985. At the Census date, the ratio had been only 443 per thousand.

Trade:- The trading establishments furnishing information at the beginning of October reported 71,433 female workers, who constituted 453 per thousand employees of both sexes. This proportion substantially exceeded that of 282 per thousand at June 1, 1931. The increase in the ratio in retail trade was particularly significant; where the number of women wage-earners had formed 311 per thousand of the total reported in this industry at the Census date, the proportion at Oct. 1, 1942, was 512 per thousand. In this comparison, it must be pointed out that retail trade is ordinarily more active at the beginning of October than in the early summer, and it is likely that under normal conditions, the growth in employment between these two dates would take place mainly among women. In wholesale trade, the proportion of females had increased from 166 per thousand at the Census date, to 261 at the beginning of October.

Finance:- The women employed in the finance group at Oct. 1 were exceeded in number only by those in manufacturing and trade. Of the total of 64,173 persons in the employ of the co-operating financial institutions, 28,837 were females, who formed 449 per thousand of the total employees, as compared with 297 per thousand in 1931. Banks and trust companies reported especially large staffs of women, who numbered 17,903 at the beginning of October; their proportion to the total of both sexes was 478 per thousand. At the Census date, only 6,447 females, or 234 per thousand employees, had reported themselves as at work in such institutions, so that since then there has been a very significant growth in both the number and proportion of women workers in the finance group.

#### Women Workers by Economic Areas.

An extremely large proportion of the Dominion total of 412,319 females employed at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries belonged in Quebec and Ontario, where the reported women workers numbered 139,889 and 193,926, respectively. The ratio in the former area was 339 in each thousand employees, and in the latter, 470 per thousand; these two provinces together employed practically 809 in every thousand females in recorded employment throughout Canada at the beginning of October. The proportion is very slightly lower if the statistics for financial institutions are included, but in this case, the number of women workers in Quebec rises to 147,213 and in Ontario, to 208,200. The concentration of men workers in the central provinces was much less marked, 702 per thousand of all males reported by the firms furnishing data at Oct. 1 belonging in Quebec and Ontario.

Table C shows that the highest ratio of women in the provincial total for both sexes was found in Ontario, where 25.9 p.c. of the reported staffs were females; including finances, the proportion was 26.7 p.c. In Quebec, 24.6 p.c. of all employees in the eight leading industries, and 25.1 p.c. in the nine groups, were women. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the ratios were decidedly smaller, being as follows for the eight leading industries: 12.6 p.c., 18.2 p.c. and 15.8 p.c., respectively. Including financial institutions, the proportions of female labour were: Maritime, 13.3 p.c., Prairies, 19.3 p.c. and British Columbia, 16.5 p.c.

The concentration of females in factory employment in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario is even more striking than in all industries. Of the total of 292,741 in manufacturing at Oct. 1, over 38 p.c. belonged in Quebec and almost 50 p.c. in Ontario. This proportion of 38 p.c. in the two provinces did not represent any increase in the ratio from that indicated in all factories in 1940.

The women factory workers in Quebec constituted 29.7 p.c. of the total employees of both sexes, while in Ontario the percentage was 27.2. Elsewhere, the proportions were decidedly lower, viz., 16.3 p.c. in the Maritimes, 18.5 p.c. in the Prairie Area, and 13.3 p.c. in British Columbia.

The highest ratio of female workers in Quebec was in the tobacco industry, in which 69.3 p.c. of the workers were women. In Ontario, the greatest proportion, of 58.2 p.c., was in textiles; this ratio exceeded that of 56.2 p.c. of female labour in textile factories in Quebec, where the number of women in those industries was considerably larger than in Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, the textile, vegetable food, trade and service groups employed larger numbers of women workers than any other industry; the highest proportions were also recorded in these classes. A fairly similar distribution prevailed in the Prairie Area where iron and steel



products also provided work for a considerable number of women. Trade, vegetable foods, iron and steel and services reported the largest staffs of females in British Columbia; except in iron and steel, these industries also had a greater-than-average proportion of women workers.

In Table B are given for the five economic areas and for Canada as a whole, statistics showing the Oct. 1 sex distribution of the employees reported by the co-operating manufacturing establishments<sup>1/</sup>, grouped according to their chief component materials; data for the same industries as collected from all manufacturing establishments in the 1940 Annual Census of Industry, are also given. The two series, for the reasons previously pointed out, are not wholly comparable, but nevertheless the comparisons possess considerable value in indicating the important increases in the numbers and the proportions of female labour in practically all industries throughout the Dominion in the last two years.

As already explained, the actual numbers of persons reported in the current surveys for Oct. 1, 1942, and those reported for 1940 should not be directly compared, the comparisons, in the main, being limited to the proportions. However, it is noteworthy that in each of the industrial groups in Canada as a whole, the number of women employed by the larger manufacturers at Oct. 1 considerably exceeded the number reported by all factories in 1940, a situation which did not in all cases extend to the male employees. Without exception, the proportion of females in each thousand persons on the staffs, was substantially higher at the later date.

The gains which perhaps arouse the greatest interest are those which have taken place generally in iron and steel; the number of women reported at Oct. 1 in these industries numbered 60,318, as compared with 10,056 in 1940. The former figure constituted over one-fifth of the total number in manufacturing at the date under review, while in 1940, just over six p.c. of the total females in factory employment belonged in the iron and steel group. In the Dominion as a whole, the women made up 140 in each thousand persons employed in iron and steel plants at Oct. 1, 1942, a proportion which considerably exceeded that of 61 per thousand in 1940. In Quebec, 127 per thousand were females; this ratio was more than double that of 62 per thousand according to the latest Census of Industry. In Ontario, 178 per thousand employees were women, representing a substantial increase over the proportion of 70 per thousand in 1940.

The non-ferrous metal industries now also provide employment for a much greater proportion of females than in any previous period. At Oct. 1, 247 in each thousand workers were women and girls, while the 1940 ratio had been only 174 per thousand. Important increases in the number and the proportions of females were reported in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and in other non-ferrous metal factories.

The textile industries have always employed large numbers of women and girls, who constitute a substantial proportion of the total staffs in such factories. From 521 per thousand in 1940, the ratio of female labour in this division has increased to 577 per thousand at Oct. 1. Another class of industries providing employment for important numbers of females is the vegetable food group, in which the ratio has risen from 283 per thousand according to the latest Census of Industry, to 395 per thousand at the date under review, when employment was seasonally active.

Among the broad groups which still employ relatively small proportions of women are the non-metallic mineral products, iron and steel (already dealt with above), and the wood and paper industries; nevertheless, the ratio of female labour in each of these has considerably increased since 1940.

#### Women Workers in the Eight Leading Cities.

Firms in the eight leading industries in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, reported a staff of 245,801 females, who constituted 59.6 p.c. of all women workers employed by the establishments furnishing returns at Oct. 1. If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the number of females in the larger centres rises to 263,946, or 59.8 p.c. of the Dominion total for the nine industrial groups. The proportion of women workers in the eight cities to the Dominion aggregate is considerably greater than that of 44.6 p.c. for workers of both sexes. As already stated, the women employed in manufacturing establishments in the leading cities at Oct. 1 accounted for 59.5 p.c. of the total in the co-operating factories throughout the Dominion.

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<sup>1/</sup> Exclusive of electric light and power.



The cities of Toronto and Montreal provided work for greater numbers of females than any other city; in the former, 92,952 women were reported, and in the latter, 88,697. In these cities, the females constituted 36.6 p.c. and 31.7 p.c., respectively, of the aggregate personnel reported in Toronto and Montreal.

In all cities, the largest groups of women workers were reported in manufacturing and trade, services taking third place as a source of employment for females. Financial institutions provided work for a considerable number of women, while the proportions of females in the remaining non-manufacturing industries in the larger cities were small.

Table D gives statistics of the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial cities, as at Oct. 1, 1942.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	-	-	-	110.0	111.1	111.7	-	-	-	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	126.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	103.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	105.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	95.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	115.1	103.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	104.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	96.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	118.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	125.7	117.9	102.2	130.5	103.4	128.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	105.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.5	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.3	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.2	138.8	117.2	142.8	140.9	118.3	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.6	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	125.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	124.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	144.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.3
Oct. 1	165.8	172.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	171.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	123.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	163.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.5	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	173.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	173.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	156.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.3	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1942.

100.0 7.6 .1 4.7 2.8 31.3 41.3 10.4 4.9 2.1 3.4 9.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	166.8	239.3	128.6	153.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.8
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	165.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1942.

14.7      2.0      13.2      1.2      3.4      2.3      3.1      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manuf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.8	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	109.0	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.4	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.4	185.0	100.0	108.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1942.

100.0      62.6      2.5      4.2      1.6      7.7      10.4      2.3      8.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1932	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.6	218.3	215.6	184.9	143.8	119.7	112.5	121.7
Animal products - edible	1.9	178.7	181.3	182.3	170.9	151.2	134.4	143.7
Fur and products	.2	125.8	125.2	131.3	117.8	110.3	96.5	98.2
Leather and products	1.6	138.0	138.6	144.2	121.0	119.5	113.3	117.0
Boots and shoes	1.0	126.5	127.7	135.9	119.4	120.3	115.8	118.8
Lumber and products	3.5	119.2	124.1	123.0	107.9	91.1	82.5	96.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	108.7	114.8	114.5	102.9	83.0	72.9	83.9
Furniture	.5	111.0	112.2	117.2	102.0	86.0	86.3	94.5
Other lumber products	.9	166.4	170.1	160.9	131.0	121.7	110.0	120.5
Musical instruments	.1	42.5	41.8	90.5	76.1	58.2	58.3	55.5
Plant products - edible	3.4	190.7	168.2	192.4	171.3	160.3	146.9	161.1
Pulp and paper products	4.5	130.9	134.5	135.3	121.9	111.8	108.2	115.3
Pulp and paper	2.1	124.3	127.9	126.8	117.8	101.5	99.2	112.3
Paper products	.8	184.5	188.5	187.7	149.5	138.3	135.8	138.6
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.3	124.6	128.4	117.8	116.0	110.6	111.0
Rubber products	.9	125.9	128.9	143.5	118.5	114.7	104.4	113.9
Textile products	8.0	166.7	166.9	165.7	152.0	126.5	123.0	129.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	174.1	176.8	174.1	161.9	135.0	129.9	141.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	125.5	127.4	128.2	121.7	102.7	95.9	103.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	198.2	200.0	191.0	183.7	147.3	130.7	148.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	597.5	600.6	591.6	525.1	443.5	493.1	544.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	134.6	134.4	146.1	138.8	127.5	122.5	129.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	173.7	171.9	167.2	149.6	121.0	121.0	124.9
Other textile products	1.0	174.2	174.5	157.2	151.1	115.8	109.1	110.8
Tobacco	.6	147.8	129.9	116.1	106.0	99.1	96.3	101.3
Beverages	.8	253.9	243.7	236.3	190.5	186.9	173.2	156.6
Chemicals and allied products	4.7	686.9	678.1*	397.4	213.1	168.7	159.4	159.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	132.2	134.1	134.7	112.4	97.8	91.7	99.9
Electric light and power	1.0	146.8	150.2	151.6	148.5	141.7	136.6	129.5
Electrical apparatus	2.1	269.9	263.5	234.3	169.4	136.1	137.5	157.0
Iron and steel products	23.7	317.1	309.5*	226.4	144.3	101.5	92.4	107.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	250.0	249.9	227.4	175.1	145.3	129.4	145.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	258.0	256.1	227.5	158.1	119.9	116.4	134.6
Agricultural implements	.6	129.5	135.7	105.9	83.2	51.2	54.2	72.5
Land vehicles	8.9	253.3	249.8	191.2	123.6	88.4	82.4	93.5
Automobiles and parts	2.4	303.0	296.7	230.7	180.0	114.7	115.9	129.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.0	1234.5	1192.8	528.4	288.0	74.7	71.8	70.9
Heating appliances	.3	155.6	155.9	169.6	151.0	139.5	143.5	137.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	324.4	327.1	251.1	177.9	120.8	107.4	133.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	307.6	296.6	251.5	160.4	114.6	106.1	118.6
Other iron and steel products	5.5	478.2	455.3*	310.0	159.0	113.7	101.7	113.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	369.7	368.7*	303.4	207.8	166.3	157.4	162.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	200.0	204.7	186.8	179.7	163.6	160.2	153.6
Miscellaneous	.9	361.2	360.2	246.0	155.0	150.3	149.8	147.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.5	151.7	147.5	174.0	180.2	115.6	78.8	208.5
<b>MINING</b>	4.2	164.3	166.8	142.3	172.3	170.3	160.8	163.9
Coal	1.4	90.5	90.6	95.9	93.1	92.2	91.9	96.1
Metallic ores	2.2	327.9	334.9	376.6	350.3	352.3	331.8	323.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	162.0	165.9	166.6	158.3	150.7	128.5	147.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	105.9	107.1	101.5	90.7	87.5	87.2	90.5
Telegraphs	.4	128.4	129.8	124.3	106.9	101.4	101.2	105.6
Telephones	1.2	99.8	100.9	95.3	86.3	83.7	83.4	86.4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.7	111.7	110.0	104.2	94.3	94.8	90.1	90.4
Street railway cartage and storage	2.1	159.2	159.5	153.0	139.1	137.9	127.9	120.8
Steam railways	4.2	97.3	95.2	89.7	81.3	84.3	77.9	78.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	112.0	110.0	103.4	93.9	91.2	96.1	101.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.4	149.6	146.5	155.4	121.1	131.5	143.3	144.3
Building	4.3	179.7	167.5	164.6	127.2	82.0	77.8	86.3
Highway	3.8	174.1	172.9	208.7	156.3	245.3	289.3	280.3
Railway	2.3	96.4	101.0	97.5	80.5	75.3	73.1	74.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	185.1	188.2	175.7	147.3	136.1	136.1	135.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	179.5	184.6	169.0	142.7	131.2	131.9	131.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	194.7	194.3	187.3	155.5	144.6	143.6	143.6
<b>TRADE</b>	8.7	153.5	152.3	150.9	146.8	138.6	134.5	133.4
Retail	6.6	161.4	158.8	167.9	152.2	142.6	139.5	139.7
Wholesale	2.1	132.4	135.0	142.3	132.7	127.8	122.8	119.3
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	181.3	179.3	165.8	136.2	121.7	116.7	124.7

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937
<b>Maritime</b>									
<b>All Manufacturing</b>		36.6	126.4	124.5	123.6	135.6	113.9	100.9	123.2
<b>Provinces</b>									
Lumber products		3.9	122.7	123.0	109.0	109.5	81.8	77.4	106.8
Pulp and paper		4.0	199.0	203.9	190.0	184.1	160.3	168.8	188.5
Textile products		3.2	119.5	113.3	118.4	112.3	88.4	83.2	92.3
Iron and steel		17.1	282.5	277.7	217.9	148.9	117.2	87.2	128.5
Other manufactures		8.4	147.7	143.2	148.5	130.1	124.7	114.2	119.5
Logging		3.5	208.3	172.4	227.5	147.5	76.0	50.8	235.1
Mining		11.1	102.4	101.9	112.6	113.7	114.4	114.2	117.0
Communications		1.9	119.4	120.0	109.8	99.2	101.3	100.0	101.8
Transportation		12.0	144.2	118.6	92.0	74.3	68.4	62.0	66.2
Construction		25.4	370.6	315.4	408.6	175.1	191.0	218.9	267.3
Services		1.9	315.6	314.0	266.7	208.0	176.0	181.7	178.3
Trade		7.6	169.5	168.6	168.1	154.2	140.9	136.2	129.1
<b>All Industries</b>		100.0	185.2	172.2	175.4	128.2	117.9	114.5	134.9
<b>Quebec</b>									
<b>All Manufacturing</b>		67.3	230.1	227.2	133.2	146.1	120.9	114.1	122.6
Lumber products		2.7	140.6	140.5	135.4	116.3	99.9	94.7	106.9
Pulp and paper		5.3	127.4	129.4	133.0	120.0	107.0	105.6	112.8
Textile products		13.5	191.6	191.9	188.4	168.8	140.5	135.9	144.0
Iron and steel		19.7	329.3	321.5*	251.0	132.2	92.0	81.2	100.8
Other manufactures		26.1	258.2	253.7*	198.6	154.8	133.8	125.1	127.4
Logging		3.7	240.6	223.3	273.1	322.2	182.6	113.1	385.6
Mining		2.5	305.7	301.4	316.2	287.6	292.4	256.0	252.0
Communications		1.3	102.1	101.9	96.4	81.7	77.9	76.5	79.0
Transportation		6.6	104.1	105.6	104.0	95.0	89.9	90.4	93.1
Construction		10.3	141.9	145.3	136.6	120.9	148.4	163.6	108.2
Services		2.1	172.2	176.4	160.5	130.9	122.0	124.1	128.4
Trade		6.2	165.1	165.4	169.6	152.4	144.2	142.0	140.5
<b>All Industries</b>		100.0	191.5	192.8	175.9	142.8	126.4	123.6	127.3
<b>Ontario</b>									
<b>All Manufacturing</b>		71.8	213.7	211.2	105.8	144.7	119.6	113.4	122.3
Lumber products		2.9	99.2	103.5	101.9	89.9	78.4	72.2	85.8
Pulp and paper		4.6	127.8	131.5	132.5	118.6	112.0	106.8	111.5
Textile products		7.7	142.2	143.1	144.6	137.0	114.5	112.4	119.3
Iron and steel		29.9	314.2	307.6	232.2	161.4	109.3	101.6	115.1
Other manufactures		26.7	219.6	215.3	200.6	156.5	142.4	135.3	141.5
Logging		1.4	109.2	111.0	171.2	137.9	87.7	58.8	148.4
Mining		3.5	287.4	277.5	345.8	293.2	286.0	259.4	264.8
Communications		1.4	94.1	95.5	91.7	85.0	79.6	80.3	85.9
Transportation		5.3	105.7	107.1	101.4	90.5	90.0	87.7	89.3
Construction		6.1	121.0	116.1	156.3	124.4	112.6	121.5	184.8
Services		2.1	206.7	203.6	205.2	169.0	155.8	157.5	153.5
Trade		3.4	154.9	153.1	165.0	152.5	144.3	139.2	139.5
<b>All Industries</b>		100.0	184.7	182.0	172.2	140.9	121.4	115.8	130.4
<b>Prairie</b>									
<b>All Manufacturing</b>		36.9	175.6	177.0	156.5	120.9	110.9	105.9	108.7
<b>Provinces</b>									
Lumber products		1.9	124.8	139.8	146.1	119.9	94.5	91.0	106.8
Pulp and paper		2.1	98.6	105.3	110.3	100.2	101.6	99.3	96.9
Textile products		2.8	229.8	229.1	208.6	182.9	151.7	145.0	137.8
Iron and steel		14.0	152.1	152.0	118.9	86.5	81.3	78.0	78.0
Other manufactures		16.1	231.6	230.9	210.0	158.7	146.7	139.3	146.0
Logging		.4	40.0	61.3	57.5	41.5	16.5	10.1	7.8
Mining		6.7	143.1	150.3	148.3	134.1	128.2	120.5	129.4
Communications		2.4	116.9	118.4	112.3	100.5	101.2	100.7	100.9
Transportation		17.3	116.9	117.5	124.3	106.9	115.1	105.6	94.8
Construction		16.1	119.2	132.6	117.5	115.0	125.0	132.6	110.6
Services		3.2	160.0	165.8	148.0	129.5	118.9	118.2	114.3
Trade		17.0	131.5	131.4	141.3	130.2	122.7	120.1	116.9
<b>All Industries</b>		100.0	139.0	143.1	134.3	118.1	116.4	113.2	107.6
<b>Prairies-</b>									
<b>All Manufacturing</b>		56.4	257.0	255.4	150.2	157.9	123.6	114.3	123.5
<b>Columbia</b>									
Lumber products		10.5	131.6	138.7	141.7	127.1	106.6	89.2	98.8
Pulp and paper		4.1	155.2	162.4	152.3	152.5	115.3	102.9	123.8
Textile products		.9	188.7	192.2	184.9	160.6	126.8	129.2	126.4
Iron and steel		26.2	227.4	225.8	327.4	166.6	90.2	89.9	87.9
Other manufactures		14.7	204.4	204.2	204.3	129.3	169.6	133.3	168.0
Logging		4.6	107.0	112.6	119.7	105.5	106.0	83.1	110.4
Mining		4.8	97.6	95.9	114.6	113.8	114.3	119.4	114.6
Communications		2.2	135.6	140.9	123.4	115.9	112.9	113.0	114.6
Transportation		8.5	109.6	107.5	101.8	94.9	102.5	100.4	100.0
Construction		11.0	155.3	148.2	125.4	78.9	99.2	105.8	106.1
Services		2.6	132.7	135.4	143.0	133.7	127.8	116.8	116.2
Trade		9.9	166.0	161.9	168.9	149.8	142.7	135.6	141.3
<b>All Industries</b>		100.0	183.6	179.4	143.4	127.8	118.7	111.3	117.9
<b>B.C.</b>									
<b>All Industries</b>		100.0	183.6	179.4	143.4	127.8	118.7	111.3	117.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>210.8</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>113.0</b>
Plant products - edible	3.1	144.2	140.6	152.8	144.6	136.6	125.3	129.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	131.1	131.2	131.9	114.6	116.0	109.2	108.7
Textiles	13.5	174.4	173.9	170.0	149.5	123.2	122.3	126.4
Tobacco and beverages	4.7	192.5	181.6	161.7	140.5	127.8	117.9	113.3
Iron and steel	29.3	313.9	304.5*	227.6	126.4	90.3	79.7	95.7
Other manufactures	21.4	185.4	182.8*	167.0	131.1	117.0	110.5	116.0
Communications	1.3	70.0	70.5	66.3	67.1	65.1	63.7	66.0
Transportation	4.6	101.3	113.1	114.5	105.5	96.4	97.2	98.0
Construction	5.2	85.9	89.0	67.2	60.3	88.2	115.4	69.6
Trade	10.5	157.6	155.9	160.7	147.7	139.1	135.3	133.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	176.0	174.4	155.7	122.4	110.2	108.2	107.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>326.1</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>110.1</b>
Leather products	7.8	107.5	110.0	111.3	93.1	98.3	103.5	101.1
Other manufactures	69.2	422.2	408.2	268.9	181.0	117.3	108.6	114.1
Transportation	2.9	76.4	74.8	71.1	83.7	97.2	100.3	95.5
Construction	7.9	191.8	154.0	169.6	198.5	112.9	214.5	93.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	248.5	239.8	183.8	144.7	111.5	117.1	107.2
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>217.6</b>	<b>213.9</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>112.4</b>
Plant products - edible	4.6	153.0	147.2	163.3	138.4	128.5	118.4	123.3
Printing and publishing	6.2	148.1	154.1	159.1	135.2	130.6	126.0	129.6
Textiles	8.7	126.9	125.8	128.4	116.9	96.2	96.5	99.7
Iron and steel	25.9	421.9	401.1	270.6	166.7	105.2	94.6	100.9
Other manufactures	29.8	207.2	207.3	171.3	136.2	118.8	114.7	116.5
Communications	1.3	74.5	74.8	71.3	70.9	68.8	67.5	67.9
Transportation	3.4	115.8	117.9	110.5	103.9	100.2	97.0	99.0
Construction	2.3	90.6	89.4	106.2	108.0	73.7	65.6	83.3
Trade	14.4	142.3	137.8	151.9	139.3	132.2	128.5	129.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	186.6	183.6	163.4	133.0	114.1	109.4	112.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>105.1</b>
Lumber products	3.2	64.4	67.0	74.9	91.5	73.7	49.5	71.7
Pulp and paper	13.7	122.1	124.4	121.1	109.2	98.0	95.7	95.5
Other manufactures	35.2	236.3	233.9	221.3	153.2	121.3	118.5	124.2
Construction	11.5	161.4	172.0	183.6	130.7	125.0	129.9	139.6
Trade	20.0	172.7	172.0	174.2	153.0	140.9	137.0	136.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	162.3	163.4	161.1	127.8	111.1	108.3	114.4
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>120.3</b>
Textiles	10.7	104.0	104.1	108.5	109.0	88.0	87.5	93.7
Electrical apparatus	10.0	194.3	192.2	168.4	137.3	111.2	111.4	136.3
Iron and steel	48.7	297.6	294.7	239.6	132.7	109.9	99.4	130.1
Other manufactures	17.2	160.8	159.9	161.2	137.6	124.4	122.8	123.6
Construction	3.0	113.9	120.2	112.1	82.0	57.7	68.8	45.4
Trade	6.4	143.5	146.8	148.8	145.4	133.9	132.3	131.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	191.1	190.7	171.2	133.2	108.2	104.1	117.3
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>341.6</b>	<b>270.9</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>154.8</b>
Iron and steel	77.1	391.4	378.8	290.3	202.1	123.9	125.0	150.2
Other manufactures	13.9	237.7	216.7	207.6	185.8	169.2	177.0	171.9
Construction	2.5	113.4	77.9	131.5	62.2	42.8	43.7	93.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	311.2	297.0	243.1	177.6	124.8	126.7	146.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>170.7</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>102.9</b>
Animal products - edible	6.1	190.2	198.9	172.0	136.5	130.8	129.6	151.6
Printing and publishing	4.0	98.1	109.6	113.1	103.7	104.4	102.1	99.5
Textiles	7.6	234.7	234.8	214.2	185.8	154.8	150.4	141.7
Iron and steel	20.5	134.8	133.1	113.9	84.3	77.8	74.4	78.0
Other manufactures	21.0	228.5	227.5	216.1	128.1	123.9	119.9	119.0
Transportation	5.1	74.3	74.8	78.6	85.4	85.1	83.7	87.0
Construction	4.9	99.4	74.5	76.0	77.8	52.9	54.1	55.0
Trade	24.9	112.6	111.0	120.9	108.0	103.3	100.0	100.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	135.8	134.4	130.5	105.3	98.8	96.3	97.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>409.4</b>	<b>394.5</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>121.6</b>
Lumber products	5.5	110.0	115.1	138.9	124.9	96.5	79.5	87.7
Other manufactures	57.2	554.6	529.6	259.9	174.4	136.4	139.1	137.0
Communications	3.1	120.8	124.0	116.0	112.8	110.0	110.2	113.0
Transportation	7.0	91.3	88.4	84.2	96.2	102.7	107.7	108.4
Construction	8.2	177.8	169.2	110.8	52.0	59.7	73.3	86.7
Services	3.8	152.9	150.1	135.7	136.1	129.3	115.3	116.6
Trade	15.2	164.4	160.5	167.6	152.0	143.6	138.3	142.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	238.5	231.0	160.0	129.5	115.8	114.7	117.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

\* Revised.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941. Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,137,242	34,269,765	30.13	129.9	128.3	110.1	152.8	148.9*	115.4
Animal products - edible	35,344	996,389	28.19	103.4	104.9	105.2	117.8	117.0	108.8
Fur and products	3,037	82,222	27.07	101.8	101.3	106.2	120.5	108.4	100.5
Leather and products	28,527	613,717	21.51	100.7	101.2	105.2	116.5	113.7*	109.9
Boots and shoes	17,390	361,471	20.79	96.6	97.5	103.8	112.8	109.2	108.2
Lumber and its products	64,046	1,610,187	25.14	98.6	102.6	101.4	122.4	124.4	112.6
Rough and dressed lumber	38,522	992,629	25.77	93.9	99.2	99.0	119.3	123.1	112.9
Furniture	9,835	242,713	24.68	99.2	100.3	104.7	116.3	115.9	109.2
Other lumber products	15,689	374,845	23.89	112.1	114.5	106.0	136.1	134.8	114.5
Musical instruments	1,013	24,754	24.44	45.1	44.3	96.0	129.8	127.9	105.4
Plant products - edible	61,126	1,379,950	22.58	142.5	125.7	143.7	143.1	125.8	134.3
Pulp and paper products	81,886	2,585,994	31.55	102.0	104.8	105.4	110.5	111.6	110.2
Pulp and paper	37,544	1,285,828	34.25	103.2	106.1	105.2	113.7	116.5	113.0
Paper products	14,919	391,821	26.26	110.3	112.7	112.3	119.9	117.8	115.8
Printing and publishing	29,223	908,305	31.08	96.9	99.5	102.5	103.0	103.0	104.7
Rubber products	16,211	460,040	28.38	93.5	95.8	106.6	108.2	108.8	116.8
Textile products	145,346	3,031,240	20.86	104.6	104.7	103.9	116.6	116.5	107.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,017	1,139,984	21.50	102.5	104.1	102.4	114.5	115.6*	108.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,207	514,306	20.31	99.8	101.3	101.9	109.3	113.9	109.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,426	279,860	22.52	106.4	107.4	102.5	119.9	119.9	108.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,274	250,733	22.24	102.0	102.6	101.0	115.8	112.1*	105.7
Hosiery and knit goods	21,725	419,968	19.33	94.1	94.0	102.1	108.1	104.6	107.4
Garments and personal furnishings	53,087	1,073,651	20.22	111.6	110.5	107.6	122.9	123.3	106.9
Other textile products	17,517	397,617	22.70	104.9	105.1	100.3	115.8	114.7	106.2
Tobacco	11,373	213,393	18.76	128.8	121.4	108.6	134.4	128.7	110.4
Beverages	14,018	448,323	31.98	123.5	118.5	114.9	134.4	130.7	116.3
Chemicals	86,010	2,537,149	29.50	210.3	207.6*	121.7	230.4	225.3*	125.7
Clay, glass and stone products	14,925	429,391	28.77	99.2	100.6	101.1	119.2	118.9	109.0
Electric light and power	18,684	656,883	35.16	97.9	100.2	101.1	107.0	108.5	101.8
Electrical apparatus	38,590	1,191,890	30.89	131.1	128.0	113.1	145.8	140.7	118.1
Iron and steel products	430,618	15,203,567	35.31	156.0	151.0*	111.6	186.9	179.4*	117.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,000	1,085,288	33.92	118.4	118.3	107.6	130.0	130.0	108.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,381	932,067	34.04	114.6	117.7	102.9	129.0	126.2*	106.9
Agricultural implements	10,866	355,756	32.56	120.0	125.8	98.2	144.2	150.6	105.0
Land vehicles	151,262	5,792,771	35.32	142.0	138.5	105.5	164.4	158.4	108.1
Automobiles and parts	44,300	1,803,413	40.71	118.1	115.7	90.6	130.6	122.4	80.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	55,048	2,127,943	38.66	293.5	283.6	125.7	311.9	317.8*	142.5
Heating appliances	5,096	146,975	28.84	84.2	83.4	107.1	111.5	112.8	111.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.e.)	21,369	786,215	36.79	123.4	144.6	111.1	170.3	171.9	118.0
Foundry and machine shop products	16,530	583,107	35.28	132.4	127.7	108.6	173.4	163.5	120.0
Other iron and steel products	101,066	3,395,445	33.60	197.4	191.9*	127.4	260.3	246.3*	145.3
Non-ferrous metal products	55,938	1,820,467	32.54	131.0	129.7	110.8	155.8	153.3*	120.0
Non-metallic mineral products	15,242	555,241	36.43	111.3	113.9	103.0	122.0	123.6	107.0
Miscellaneous	15,508	428,988	27.66	175.8	175.3	119.7	221.4	213.0	128.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	45,005	983,191	21.85	95.8	93.2	109.9	112.1	114.9	111.2
<b>MINING</b>	76,871	2,725,987	35.48	98.7	94.1	102.9	105.1	106.8*	104.9
Coal	24,861	802,847	32.29	98.9	99.0	104.8	128.2	128.3	124.5
Metallic ores	40,933	1,599,429	39.07	88.1	90.0	101.2	94.5	96.7*	104.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,037	323,711	29.30	100.5	103.0	104.8	117.8	120.1	103.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	28,296	819,112	28.95	109.0	110.2	104.4	116.4	114.6	105.5
Telegraphs	7,369	211,353	28.68	111.2	112.4	107.6	126.5	126.7	120.7
Telephones	20,927	607,759	29.04	108.2	109.4	103.3	113.3	110.8	100.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	140,729	4,811,156	34.33	112.0	110.9	105.0	122.1	122.0	108.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	38,242	1,433,953	37.39	108.7	108.9	104.3	119.2	119.8	106.4
Steam railways	77,583	2,944,571	37.95	112.9	110.4	104.1	121.9	120.0	107.6
Shipping and stevedoring	24,884	685,622	27.55	118.0	115.9	111.0	128.3	135.8	119.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	188,660	5,307,437	28.13	107.2	105.0	111.4	132.6	131.4*	119.1
Building	78,240	2,608,667	33.34	127.4	118.7	116.7	148.1	144.1*	121.0
Highway	68,997	1,632,165	23.66	96.6	95.9	115.8	116.5	117.5	121.9
Railway	41,423	1,066,605	25.75	95.5	100.1	96.6	127.0	127.9	110.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	41,737	132,713	17.32	106.3	119.1	102.8	121.3	120.1	105.6
Hotels and restaurants	25,387	429,628	16.92	109.7	112.8	103.3	123.1	127.6	109.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,850	308,105	19.51	104.0	105.8	102.0	112.9	110.9	100.7
<b>TRADE</b>	157,672	3,874,334	24.57	97.9	97.1	102.6	106.1	104.2	104.3
Retail	120,499	2,712,078	22.51	98.1	96.5	102.1	105.5	102.7	103.5
Wholesale	37,173	1,162,256	31.27	97.2	99.1	104.7	107.4	107.6	106.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,815,672	53,244,115	29.44	105.6	117.3	108.4	137.9	135.5*	113.3
<b>FINANCE</b>	64,173	1,972,743	30.74	107.1	107.0	105.1	114.3	110.7	106.0
Banks and Trust Companies	37,431	1,002,964	26.80	115.9	115.1	110.4	118.9	118.6	112.3
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,277	42,823	33.53	83.7	85.2	96.3	91.9	92.6	105.7
Insurance	25,465	926,956	36.40	97.4	97.1	98.9	110.8	103.8	99.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,879,845	55,522,358	29.54	118.1	116.8	108.2	136.9	134.4	112.9

\* Revised.



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1942, by the Manufacturing Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas; and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Oct. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payroll		
				Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>									
- Manufacturing	50,700	1,361,130	26.85	122.5	121.2	107.5	146.3	146.3	117.8
Lumber products	5,450	109,065	20.01	108.7	114.3	97.3	138.9	153.9*	112.3
Pulp and Paper	5,500	157,656	28.66	106.4	109.0	101.5	115.7	123.4	115.2
Iron and Steel	23,740	744,885	31.38	154.3	154.7	129.0	177.8	176.5	128.7
Logging	4,884	92,050	18.85	80.2	66.4	87.6	101.2	87.1	96.7
Mining	15,451	454,116	29.39	86.1	85.7	94.8	111.2	110.8	107.0
Transportation	16,677	485,623	29.12	169.2	139.2	108.0	170.5	156.6	116.3
Construction	35,227	793,344	22.52	146.5	124.7	113.6	173.2	168.6*	156.1
Trade	10,476	223,134	21.30	100.5	99.9	99.6	107.7	105.9	108.9
All Industries	138,703	3,507,581	25.29	121.5	118.0	113.1	146.8	139.5	125.1
<b>Quebec</b>									
- Manufacturing	383,151	10,779,038	28.13	132.3	130.8	111.1	165.1	156.0	115.6
Lumber products	15,602	337,444	21.63	97.7	97.6	94.1	135.3	133.7	114.9
Pulp and Paper	30,497	945,823	31.01	102.4	104.0	106.9	111.0	110.6	112.6
Textile products	76,708	1,495,773	19.50	106.7	106.8	104.9	116.8	119.2	106.9
Chemicals	45,576	1,312,300	28.80	110.6	114.3*	113.8	159.1	148.5*	122.8
Iron and Steel	112,041	3,999,904	35.70	159.3	161.1*	121.4	204.5	194.1*	134.7
Logging	21,314	368,275	17.09	105.5	97.9	119.8	129.2	128.2	113.3
Mining	14,027	457,973	32.65	103.1	100.3	107.3	122.5	113.2	109.9
Communications	7,210	223,264	30.97	112.0	110.4	105.4	111.2	109.0	103.6
Transportation	37,373	1,203,945	32.15	108.4	110.8	108.3	119.3	123.0	111.8
Construction	58,490	1,679,471	28.71	117.2	118.7	112.8	153.5	153.2	118.5
Services	11,930	210,143	17.61	116.0	118.8	108.1	131.9	130.7	109.7
Trade	35,378	857,945	24.25	100.0	100.2	102.7	106.8	105.1	103.4
All Industries	588,873	16,857,025	27.87	117.5	120.9	110.4	147.4	145.0	116.4
<b>Ontario</b>									
- Manufacturing	538,055	16,870,377	31.36	117.5	120.9	110.4	147.4	145.0	116.4
Lumber products	21,449	526,095	24.53	99.2	101.3	101.9	119.4	128.7	110.0
Plant products - edible	33,413	747,590	22.37	114.4	111.8	115.2	145.9	126.0	143.9
Pulp and Paper	34,829	1,128,084	32.39	101.7	104.6	105.4	110.9	111.3	109.8
Textile products	57,376	1,315,549	22.93	100.6	101.6	102.6	115.6	113.6	110.6
Chemicals	34,335	1,027,134	30.05	115.3	116.8	111.6	148.0	146.3	115.7
Electrical apparatus	25,340	798,723	31.52	114.3	116.0	109.6	137.3	132.6	114.8
Iron and Steel	224,002	7,569,112	33.80	160.1	157.4	105.6	166.6	158.4	108.0
Non-ferrous metal products	29,335	966,067	32.77	110.6	123.4	107.1	146.8	146.0	113.3
Logging	10,466	211,080	20.16	100.0	100.0	111.0	111.5	117.2	121.3
Mining	26,372	1,007,037	38.19	100.0	100.0	111.0	111.5	117.2	121.3
Communications	10,259	310,369	30.25	104.7	106.2	102.0	117.9	116.6	104.8
Transportation	33,824	1,386,549	35.04	110.4	112.4	100.4	119.2	120.2	107.1
Construction	46,018	1,390,464	30.22	81.6	78.3	101.4	98.8	93.3*	110.7
Services	16,020	292,084	18.23	100.0	107.1	104.9	117.3	116.1	107.3
Trade	63,029	1,571,563	24.93	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Industries	749,245	23,064,431	30.76	114.1	113.0	108.4	130.6	127.5	102.3
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>									
- Manufacturing	69,435	2,020,438	29.09	116.1	117.3	111.1	142.9	141.3	114.6
Animal products - edible	9,314	273,075	29.30	111.5	113.3	97.9	127.0	121.2	101.2
Lumber products	3,313	91,447	27.60	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.4	115.9	101.7
Plant products - edible	5,593	135,326	24.20	136.4	119.5	123.1	132.7	120.4	109.5
Textile products	5,283	100,864	19.09	116.7	116.4	105.9	122.9	120.5	102.0
Iron and Steel	26,403	831,110	31.48	117.4	117.3	107.4	150.1	150.7	116.8
Mining	12,694	483,265	38.07	117.7	123.6	122.4	134.4	138.8	133.8
Communications	4,485	119,291	26.60	105.8	108.1	107.1	109.0	110.4	108.5
Transportation	32,576	1,159,421	35.59	105.8	106.3	103.4	111.9	111.3	105.1
Construction	30,204	832,930	27.58	91.1	101.4	89.7	115.4	121.9	96.4
Services	6,084	105,442	17.33	98.3	101.9	91.0	107.0	109.2	93.8
Trade	31,957	814,018	25.47	99.8	99.7	107.2	107.5	106.5	108.7
All Industries	188,749	5,947,827	31.52	101.3	111.5	108.2	122.9	124.2	105.3
<b>British Columbia</b>									
- Manufacturing	35,881	3,236,782	33.82	118.3	123.7	120.0	144.0	157.1	121.7
Animal products - edible	5,499	162,929	29.63	116.8	113.8	148.2	132.5	130.4*	141.5
Lumber products	17,932	545,736	30.43	97.9	103.2	108.4	117.3	118.6	114.3
Plant products - edible	7,709	175,497	22.75	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.0	113.0	100.0
Pulp and Paper	6,979	234,352	33.58	104.4	109.3	102.5	110.0	114.7	108.9
Iron and Steel	44,412	1,508,400	33.97	101.5	101.5	111.1	150.1	149.7	110.0
Non-ferrous metal products	5,298	208,485	39.40	109.8	110.0	116.7	124.7	124.4	111.7
Logging	7,847	302,768	38.58	88.1	92.8	98.6	101.3	100.4	101.6
Mining	8,087	302,392	37.39	82.9	81.5	97.4	91.9	94.3*	102.5
Transportation	14,479	513,618	35.47	108.0	105.9	100.3	129.8	128.2	109.3
Construction	18,721	611,228	32.65	148.2	141.3	110.0	190.7	192.5*	118.9
Services	4,489	93,200	20.78	106.8	105.9	100.0	127.2	123.1	106.0
Trade	16,532	407,669	24.22	104.5	102.0	106.4	116.6	114.4	109.5
All Industries	170,104	5,572,125	32.77	116.5	121.4	120.7	146.6	151.0	114.7

\* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Em- ploy- ees re- ported at Oct.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct.1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Oct.1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct. 1 1941
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	201,266	6,017,693	29.90	132.2	129.5	112.7	158.9	152.9	119.1
Plant Products - edible	8,370	206,902	24.72	100.1	97.6	106.1	112.5	109.7	109.5
Pulp and Paper	8,764	247,655	28.26	106.1	106.1	106.7	108.5	106.2	105.5
Textiles	36,058	720,081	19.97	109.8	109.4	107.0	118.0	120.7	106.6
Tobacco	7,709	142,889	18.54	132.8	122.8	109.6	141.5	133.3	112.6
Iron and Steel	78,422	2,913,082	37.15	167.3	166.7	121.3	206.5	193.1*	131.4
Communications	3,431	127,514	37.17	107.7	108.5	102.0	107.9	109.4	99.0
Transportation	12,302	380,830	30.96	100.2	111.9	113.3	111.0	124.9	121.9
Construction	13,847	439,246	31.72	127.8	132.4	100.0	157.8	163.6	94.5
Services	8,415	155,023	18.42	120.8	107.8	103.7	126.7	122.6	105.3
Trade	27,947	693,174	24.80	100.8	99.7	102.8	107.9	105.3	99.8
Montreal - All Industries	267,270	7,815,246	29.24	124.7	123.6	110.3	147.7	144.2	115.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	27,329	687,461	25.16	173.4	162.6	117.1	208.5	203.4	124.5
Chemicals	10,849	256,980	23.69	250.0	235.5	138.5	333.2	315.0	154.2
Iron and Steel	6,327	211,547	33.44	249.8	249.6	112.6	284.7	296.7	129.1
Transportation	1,018	28,997	28.48	110.7	108.4	103.0	120.8	120.0	101.5
Construction	2,804	77,717	27.72	121.4	97.5	107.3	188.1	140.8	117.9
Services	1,152	17,928	15.56	105.2	107.0	110.2	113.4	115.6	109.6
Trade	2,915	61,420	21.07	96.0	97.4	94.3	105.3	104.4*	97.2
Quebec - All Industries	35,511	881,549	24.82	151.6	146.3	112.1	184.9	177.1	118.4
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	180,402	5,701,449	31.60	133.7	131.5	109.6	156.8	150.5	116.2
Plant Products - edible	11,083	274,973	24.81	102.7	98.8	109.6	109.0	106.6	109.3
Pulp and Paper	14,889	478,599	32.14	99.1	103.1	106.4	108.5	107.5	109.7
Textiles	20,810	515,872	24.79	109.8	104.8	107.0	124.2	120.5	113.2
Chemicals	14,830	427,261	28.81	146.6	195.3	111.8	213.4	204.4	118.0
Electrical apparatus	11,678	364,372	31.20	126.0	122.9	108.0	142.6	135.1	114.5
Iron and Steel	62,207	2,208,773	35.51	176.7	168.0	113.4	215.2	201.2*	125.9
Communications	3,121	121,243	38.85	105.1	105.5	100.6	118.6	107.2	100.9
Transportation	8,050	252,607	31.38	111.5	113.5	106.4	118.9	126.5	105.7
Construction	5,521	199,714	36.17	66.9	65.0	78.4	78.7	75.0	83.4
Services	8,178	154,402	18.88	103.9	104.7	101.2	112.6	113.2	104.4
Trade	34,416	908,299	26.39	96.6	93.6	103.1	104.1	100.1*	105.0
Toronto - All Industries	239,780	7,341,521	30.62	121.7	119.8	106.5	140.8	135.7	111.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,169	321,388	28.78	111.7	111.7	107.7	129.9	130.0	118.2
Pulp and Paper	2,947	88,190	29.93	104.9	107.0	104.0	109.5	111.2	105.7
Iron and Steel	3,478	112,525	32.35	101.4	97.9	102.5	146.7	147.0	132.7
Construction	2,463	72,167	29.30	100.0	105.6	113.8	126.2	123.4	129.4
Services	1,976	32,974	16.69	114.1	113.6	109.4	137.2	133.3	115.4
Trade	4,289	92,908	21.66	100.2	99.8	101.0	106.5	103.0	100.8
Ottawa - All Industries	21,424	562,091	26.24	107.8	108.5	107.0	124.0	122.7	115.1
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	54,095	1,768,038	32.68	123.0	122.0	108.2	143.1	141.0	118.1
Textiles	6,701	152,180	22.71	96.7	96.8	100.9	109.9	104.9	118.8
Electrical apparatus	6,250	205,776	32.92	120.0	118.7	104.0	149.3	150.7	121.8
Iron and Steel	30,408	1,087,898	35.78	139.6	138.2	112.4	157.4	155.4	119.9
Construction	1,847	65,351	35.38	74.5	78.6	73.3	99.7	95.4	80.0
Trade	4,020	102,506	25.50	94.5	96.7	98.0	105.2	104.4	101.2
Hamilton - All Industries	62,413	2,000,439	32.05	118.0	117.8	105.7	137.8	136.0	114.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	38,508	1,580,900	41.05	137.7	132.1	104.8	143.9	136.4	95.7
Iron and Steel	32,615	1,396,645	42.88	138.6	134.2	102.8	146.6	139.2	93.5
Construction	1,057	39,560	37.43	166.0	114.1	192.5	213.7	130.9	194.4
Trade	1,222	33,780	27.64	98.0	101.7	103.2	100.2	99.2	94.3
Windsor - All Industries	42,289	1,702,828	40.27	135.4	129.2	105.7	143.8	135.1*	97.5
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,509	945,492	28.22	126.2	127.0	115.6	139.4	140.3*	117.6
Animal Products - edible	3,482	106,117	30.48	98.3	102.8	88.9	114.4	115.4	96.2
Textiles	4,298	81,850	19.04	116.8	116.8	106.6	122.2	121.7	99.9
Chemicals	4,216	130,082	30.85	747.5	765.1	725.6	858.1	908.7	665.7
Iron and Steel	11,612	365,233	31.45	121.2	119.7	102.4	141.3	139.4	110.3
Communications	1,224	32,798	26.80	97.3	101.9	102.0	94.9	98.1	94.7
Transportation	2,863	91,501	31.96	102.5	103.2	108.4	111.3	111.7	109.0
Construction	2,800	89,056	31.81	64.3	48.2	49.1	67.6	48.7	39.6
Services	2,079	35,595	17.12	106.2	106.4	105.8	114.8	112.8	103.0
Trade	14,125	365,551	25.88	100.9	99.5	108.3	109.4	107.9	111.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	56,632	1,560,919	27.56	111.1	110.0	106.8	120.7	118.9*	106.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	52,958	1,834,890	34.65	220.8	212.8	118.8	281.4	264.2*	124.2
Lumber Products	4,651	142,938	30.73	83.8	87.7	105.9	104.4	100.7	115.4
Iron and Steel	36,160	1,334,518	36.91	447.8	419.9	139.5	562.8	520.1*	145.3
Communications	2,584	68,281	26.42	111.1	114.1	106.7	119.6	120.2	114.0
Transportation	5,922	199,664	33.72	109.1	105.6	100.6	122.5	122.0	103.5
Construction	6,872	232,254	33.80	224.5	213.6	139.9	268.5	260.9	146.6
Services	3,241	68,686	21.19	111.6	109.6	99.1	133.7	127.3	105.3
Trade	12,866	316,647	24.61	102.5	100.1	104.5	115.2	113.6	106.8
Vancouver - All Industries	84,452	2,720,788	32.22	168.1	162.8	112.8	211.7	201.8*	118.6

\* Revised.



TABLE A.- Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1942, with Comparisons from the 1940 Annual Census of Industry, the 1931 Decennial Census and from other sources in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Industries	Current Statistics of Employment, Oct. 1, 1942						Average of Month-ly Data 1940		Comparative Data 1/					
	Men		Women		Total		Men		Men		Women		Total	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
<b>MANUFACTURING 1/</b>	844,501	74.3	292,741	25.7	1,137,242	74.3	657,418	74.3	595,684	74.3	166,533	25.7	762,217	74.3
Animal products - edible	28,444	80.5	6,900	19.5	35,344	80.5	29,436	80.5	35,896	80.5	4,707	19.5	40,603	80.5
Fur and products	1,947	64.1	1,090	35.9	3,037	64.1	2,756	64.1	3,424	64.1	1,714	35.9	5,138	64.1
Leather and products	16,875	59.2	11,652	40.8	28,527	59.2	24,759	59.2	18,503	59.2	9,395	40.8	27,898	59.2
Boots and shoes	9,892	43.1	7,498	36.9	17,390	43.1	16,204	43.1	11,002	43.1	6,718	36.9	17,720	43.1
Lumber and products	58,032	90.6	6,014	9.4	64,046	90.6	50,774	90.6	76,751	90.6	5,974	9.4	82,725	90.6
Rough and dressed lumber	36,045	93.6	2,477	6.4	38,522	93.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture	8,850	90.0	985	10.0	9,835	90.0	8,241	90.0	10,781	90.0	760	10.0	11,541	90.0
Other lumber products	12,227	77.9	3,462	22.1	15,689	77.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musical instruments	845	83.4	168	15.6	1,013	83.4	1,762	83.4	547	83.4	36	15.6	583	83.4
Plant products - edible	36,045	59.0	25,081	41.0	61,126	59.0	40,012	59.0	46,473	59.0	18,280	41.0	64,753	59.0
Pulp and paper products	65,050	20.4	16,636	20.4	81,686	20.4	72,264	20.4	66,661	20.4	11,482	20.4	78,143	20.4
Pulp and paper	35,261	6.1	2,283	6.1	37,544	6.1	32,562	6.1	33,323	6.1	1,396	6.1	34,719	6.1
Paper products	8,921	40.2	5,998	40.2	14,919	40.2	11,494	40.2	4,152	40.2	1,768	40.2	5,920	40.2
Printing and publishing	20,868	28.6	8,355	28.6	29,223	28.6	28,208	28.6	29,186	28.6	8,318	28.6	37,504	28.6
Rubber products	10,679	34.1	5,532	34.1	16,211	34.1	14,030	34.1	10,330	34.1	3,967	34.1	14,297	34.1
Textile products	61,463	42.3	83,883	57.7	145,346	42.3	125,380	42.3	66,601	42.3	72,372	57.7	138,973	42.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	27,257	44.3	21,650	44.3	48,907	44.3	47,531	44.3	27,982	44.3	16,273	44.3	44,255	44.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	14,056	44.2	11,151	44.2	25,207	44.2	24,178	44.2	15,801	44.2	8,663	44.2	24,464	44.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	6,548	46.5	5,778	46.5	12,326	46.5	10,583	46.5	6,503	46.5	4,676	46.5	11,179	46.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	6,553	41.9	4,721	41.9	11,274	41.9	9,607	41.9	5,578	41.9	2,934	41.9	8,512	41.9
Hosiery and knit goods	7,791	64.1	13,934	64.1	21,725	64.1	22,509	64.1	9,018	64.1	14,207	64.1	23,225	64.1
Garments and personal furnishings	507	66.5	1,005	66.5	1,512	66.5	41,520	66.5	18,286	66.5	33,854	66.5	52,140	66.5
Other textile products	8,186	53.3	9,371	53.3	17,557	53.3	13,520	53.3	13,520	53.3	-	53.3	-	53.3
Tobacco	3,825	66.4	7,548	66.4	11,373	66.4	10,408	66.4	5,165	66.4	5,887	66.4	11,052	66.4
Beverages	11,602	17.2	2,416	17.2	14,018	17.2	9,823	17.2	12,335	17.2	1,197	17.2	13,532	17.2
Chemicals and allied products	55,583	35.4	30,427	35.4	86,010	35.4	23,433	35.4	21,171	35.4	6,511	35.4	27,682	35.4
Clay, glass and stone products	12,436	16.7	2,489	16.7	14,925	16.7	11,429	16.7	11,284	16.7	1,139	16.7	12,423	16.7
Electric light and power	16,584	11.2	2,100	11.2	18,684	11.2	17,666	11.2	15,711	11.2	1,411	11.2	17,122	11.2
Electrical apparatus	24,244	37.2	14,346	37.2	38,590	37.2	22,014	37.2	18,582	37.2	6,534	37.2	25,116	37.2
Iron and steel products	370,300	14.0	60,318	14.0	430,618	14.0	170,553	14.0	154,269	14.0	10,056	14.0	164,325	14.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	29,916	6.5	2,084	6.5	32,000	6.5	20,512	6.5	-	6.5	-	6.5	-	6.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,101	15.6	4,280	15.6	27,381	15.6	15,131	15.6	16,608	15.6	1,537	15.6	18,145	15.6
Agricultural implements	9,454	13.0	1,412	13.0	10,866	13.0	6,483	13.0	6,527	13.0	330	13.0	6,857	13.0
Land vehicles	141,129	12.5	20,133	12.5	161,262	12.5	70,304	12.5	-	12.5	-	12.5	-	12.5
Automobiles and parts	39,417	89.0	4,863	11.0	44,300	89.0	23,844	89.0	25,084	89.0	2,155	11.0	27,239	89.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53,817	2.2	1,231	2.2	55,048	2.2	8,196	2.2	9,384	2.2	123	2.2	9,507	2.2
Heating appliances	4,618	9.4	478	9.4	5,096	9.4	4,456	9.4	5,295	9.4	301	9.4	5,596	9.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,582	8.4	1,787	8.4	21,369	8.4	9,873	8.4	-	8.4	-	8.4	-	8.4
Foundry and machine shop products	14,659	11.3	1,871	11.3	16,530	11.3	7,207	11.3	-	11.3	-	11.3	-	11.3
Other iron and steel products	74,024	26.8	27,042	26.8	101,066	26.8	28,391	26.8	-	26.8	-	26.8	-	26.8
Non-ferrous metal products	46,952	16.1	8,986	16.1	55,938	16.1	29,308	16.1	26,261	16.1	2,856	16.1	29,117	16.1
Non-metallic mineral products	14,136	7.3	1,106	7.3	15,242	7.3	13,508	7.3	12,301	7.3	691	7.3	12,992	7.3
Miscellaneous	9,459	39.0	6,049	39.0	15,508	39.0	6,169	39.0	9,130	39.0	3,651	39.0	12,781	39.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	44,217	1.8	788	1.8	45,005	1.8	49,278	1.8	45,132	1.8	-	1.8	45,132	1.8
<b>MINING</b>	75,266	2.0	1,565	2.0	76,831	2.0	-	2.0	46,629	2.0	305	2.0	46,934	2.0
Coal	24,598	1.1	263	1.1	24,861	1.1	-	1.1	17,623	1.1	65	1.1	17,688	1.1
Metallic ores	40,204	1.8	729	1.8	40,933	1.8	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	1.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,464	5.2	573	5.2	11,037	5.2	-	5.2	-	5.2	-	5.2	-	5.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	14,805	16.6	13,491	16.6	28,296	16.6	-	16.6	17,057	16.6	15,436	16.6	32,493	16.6
Telegraphs	6,145	15.6	1,224	15.6	7,369	15.6	-	15.6	270	15.6	976	15.6	8,246	15.6
Telephones	8,660	58.6	12,267	58.6	20,927	58.6	-	58.6	1,787	58.6	14,430	58.6	24,217	58.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	132,298	6.0	8,431	6.0	140,729	6.0	-	6.0	185,606 2/	6.0	5,678 2/	6.0	191,284 2/	6.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	35,303	7.7	2,954	7.7	38,257	7.7	-	7.7	46,183	7.7	1,215	7.7	47,398	7.7
Steam railways	72,767	6.2	4,816	6.2	77,583	6.2	-	6.2	111,141	6.2	3,706	6.2	114,847	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	24,223	2.7	661	2.7	24,884	2.7	-	2.7	23,282	2.7	757	2.7	24,039	2.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	186,065	1.4	2,595	1.4	188,660	1.4	-	1.4	137,870	1.4	1,361	1.4	139,231	1.4
Building	76,958	1.6	1,282	1.6	78,240	1.6	-	1.6	-	1.6	-	1.6	-	1.6
Highway	67,811	1.7	1,186	1.7	68,997	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7
Railway	41,296	.3	127	.3	41,423	.3	-	.3	-	.3	-	.3	-	.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	19,962	51.6	21,475	51.6	41,437	51.6	-	51.6	35,996	51.6	26,432	51.6	62,428	51.6
Hotels and restaurants	14,097	44.5	11,290	44.5	25,387	44.5	-	44.5	30,267	44.5	21,922	44.5	52,189	44.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	5,865	63.0	9,985	63.0	15,850	63.0	-	63.0	5,729	63.0	4,560	63.0	10,289	63.0
<b>TRADE</b>	86,239	45.3	71,433	45.3	157,672	45.3	-	45.3	172,414	45.3	67,779	45.3	240,193	45.3
Retail	58,764	51.2	61,735	51.2	120,499	51.2	-	51.2	133,058	51.2	59,934	51.2	192,992	51.2
Wholesale	27,475	26.1	9,698	26.1	37,173	26.1	-	26.1	39,356	26.1	7,845	26.1	47,201	26.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,403,353	77.3	412,319	22.7	1,815,672	77.3	-	22.7	-	22.7	-	22.7	-	22.7
<b>FINANCE</b>	35,336	44.9	28,837	44.9	64,173	44.9	-	44.9	52,282	44.9	22,133	44.9	74,415	44.9
Banks and Trust Companies	19,528	47.8	17,903	47.8	37,431	47.8	-	47.8	21,153	47.8	6,447	47.8	27,600	47.8
Brokerage and Stock Market	866	32.2	411	32.2	1,277	32.2	-	32.2	8,737	32.2	3,844	32.2	12,581	32.2
Insurance	14,942	41.3	10,523	41.3	25,465	41.3	-	41.3	22,392	41.3	11,842	41.3	34,234	41.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,438,689	76.5	441,156	23.5	1,879,845	76.5	-	23.5	-	23.5	-	23.5	-	23.5

1/ The comparative statistics in manufacturing are those of the Census of Industry for 1940; the monthly averages of the figures currently received in that year are given to show the extent to which the monthly surveys cover the total numbers of employees reported annually to the Census of Industry. The figures for logging are those tabulated by the Forest Products Branch for the winter of 1940-41. The comparative figures for the remaining non-manufacturing industries are taken from the Decennial Census of 1931.

2/ Includes many employees elsewhere classified in the current employment statistics.

Table B.- Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1942, in Manufacturing Establishments with Comparative Data from the Annual Census of Manufactures for 1940.

Industrial Groups	Distribution at Oct. 1, 1942, as Reported by the Co-operating Manufacturers					Distribution in 1940, as Reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures				
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
<u>MARITIME PROVINCES</u>										
Vegetable products	2,076	1,887	3,963	52.4	47.6	3,410	1,982	5,392	63.2	36.8
Animal products	3,013	932	3,945	76.4	23.6	3,890	931	4,821	80.7	19.3
Textiles and textile products	1,713	2,700	4,413	38.8	61.2	1,970	2,337	4,307	45.7	54.3
Wood and paper products	9,943	1,007	10,950	90.8	9.2	12,874	960	13,834	93.1	6.9
Iron and its products	22,536	1,204	23,740	94.9	5.1	7,741	183	7,924	97.7	2.3
Non-ferrous metal products	457	135	592	77.2	22.8	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic mineral products	1,009	65	1,074	93.9	6.1	1,412	41	1,453	97.1	2.9
Chemicals and allied products	386	52	438	88.1	11.9	462	45	507	91.1	8.9
Miscellaneous industries	344	155	499	68.9	31.1	172	85	257	66.9	33.1
TOTAL <sup>3/</sup>	41,477	8,137	49,614	83.6	16.4	32,372 <sup>1/</sup>	6,606 <sup>1/</sup>	38,978 <sup>1/</sup>	83.1 <sup>1/</sup>	16.9
<u>QUEBEC</u>										
Vegetable products	17,763	13,888	31,651	56.1	43.9	22,057	10,268	32,325	68.2	31.8
Animal products	14,354	7,724	22,078	65.0	35.0	18,603	7,150	25,753	72.2	27.8
Textiles and textile products	33,567	43,141	76,708	43.8	56.2	35,778	36,563	72,341	49.5	50.5
Wood and paper products	40,121	5,978	46,099	87.0	13.0	44,805	4,840	49,645	90.3	9.7
Iron and its products	97,774	14,267	112,041	87.3	12.7	34,851	2,283	37,134	93.8	6.2
Non-ferrous metal products	24,702	7,707	32,409	76.2	23.8	11,177	2,525	13,702	81.6	18.4
Non-metallic mineral products	6,691	903	7,594	88.1	11.9	5,866	362	6,228	94.2	5.8
Chemicals and allied products	28,249	17,321	45,570	62.0	38.0	8,390	2,840	11,230	74.7	25.3
Miscellaneous industries	1,862	1,091	2,953	63.1	36.9	3,083	1,041	4,124	74.8	25.2
TOTAL <sup>3/</sup>	265,083	112,020	377,103	70.3	29.7	184,610	67,882	252,492	73.1	26.9
<u>ONTARIO</u>										
Vegetable products	32,444	19,076	51,520	62.9	37.1	37,642	13,807	51,449	73.2	26.8
Animal products	17,193	7,059	24,252	70.9	29.1	23,213	5,673	28,886	80.3	19.7
Textiles and textile products	23,977	33,399	57,376	41.8	58.2	27,004	30,124	57,128	47.3	52.7
Wood and paper products	44,672	11,606	56,278	79.4	20.6	51,483	9,210	60,693	84.8	15.2
Iron and its products	184,089	39,913	224,002	82.2	17.8	96,478	7,248	103,726	93.0	7.0
Non-ferrous metal products	39,961	14,889	54,850	72.9	27.1	29,100	6,814	35,914	81.0	19.0
Non-metallic mineral products	13,892	2,078	15,970	86.9	13.1	12,342	1,243	13,585	90.9	9.1
Chemicals and allied products	21,596	12,589	34,185	63.2	36.8	10,324	3,339	13,663	75.6	24.4
Miscellaneous industries	7,648	4,772	12,420	61.6	38.4	5,289	2,310	7,599	69.6	30.4
TOTAL <sup>3/</sup>	385,472	145,381	530,853	72.6	27.4	292,875	79,768	372,643	78.6	21.4
<u>PRAIRIE PROVINCES</u>										
Vegetable products	5,541	1,537	7,078	78.3	21.7	7,131	1,370	8,501	83.9	16.1
Animal products	7,870	2,816	10,686	73.6	26.4	8,349	1,409	9,758	85.6	14.4
Textiles and textile products	1,611	3,672	5,283	30.4	69.6	1,546	2,612	4,158	34.0	66.0
Wood and paper products	6,216	1,278	7,494	82.9	17.1	9,845	1,301	11,146	88.3	11.7
Iron and its products	24,162	2,241	26,403	91.5	8.5	9,607	164	9,771	98.3	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	647	127	774	83.6	16.4	754	22	776	97.2	2.8
Non-metallic mineral products	3,367	428	3,795	88.7	11.3	2,669	154	2,823	94.5	5.5
Chemicals and allied products	4,509	294	4,803	93.9	6.1	606	182	788	78.9	21.1
Miscellaneous industries	252	104	356	70.8	29.2	634	151	785	80.8	19.2
TOTAL <sup>3/</sup>	54,175	12,497	66,672	81.3	18.7	40,940	7,345	48,285	84.8	15.2
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>										
Vegetable products	4,327	4,189	8,516	50.8	49.2	4,061	1,903	5,964	68.1	31.9
Animal products	4,836	1,111	5,947	81.3	18.7	3,790	658	4,448	85.2	14.8
Textiles and textile products	596	971	1,566	38.0	62.0	492	724	1,216	40.5	59.5
Wood and paper products	22,130	2,781	24,911	88.8	11.2	24,387	1,142	25,529	95.5	4.5
Iron and its products	41,739	2,693	44,432	93.9	6.1	5,549	168	5,717	97.1	2.9
Non-ferrous metal products	5,429	474	5,903	91.9	8.1	3,410	84	3,494	97.6	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1,613	121	1,734	93.0	7.0	1,280	29	1,309	97.8	2.2
Chemicals and allied products	843	171	1,014	83.1	16.9	1,569	124	1,693	91.7	8.3
Miscellaneous industries	193	96	289	67.8	32.4	498	100	598	83.3	16.7
TOTAL <sup>3/</sup>	81,710	12,806	94,516	86.6	13.4	44,836	4,932	49,768	90.1	9.9
<u>CANADA</u>										
Vegetable products	62,151	40,577	102,728	60.5	39.5	74,303	29,331	103,634	71.7	28.3
Animal products	47,266	19,642	66,908	70.6	29.4	57,845	15,821	73,666	78.5	21.5
Textiles and textile products	41,463	63,883	105,346	42.3	57.7	66,801	72,372	139,173	47.9	52.1
Wood and paper products	123,062	22,650	145,712	84.5	15.5	143,412	17,456	160,868	89.1	10.9
Iron and its products	370,300	30,818	401,118	86.0	14.0	154,269	10,056	164,325	93.9	6.1
Non-ferrous metal products	71,196	23,332	94,528	75.3	24.7	44,843	9,474	54,317	82.6	17.4
Non-metallic mineral products	26,572	3,596	30,168	88.1	11.9	23,585	1,830	25,415	92.8	7.2
Chemicals and allied products	56,533	30,427	86,960	64.6	35.4	21,171	6,511	27,682	76.5	23.5
Miscellaneous industries	10,304	6,217	16,521	62.3	37.7	9,677	3,687	13,364	72.4	27.6
TOTAL <sup>3/</sup>	827,917	280,641	1,108,558	74.0	26.0	595,706 <sup>2/</sup>	166,538 <sup>2/</sup>	762,244 <sup>2/</sup>	78.2	21.8

<sup>1/</sup> The group figures do not add to the totals given for the Maritimes, certain data being included only in the totals to prevent disclosure of individual information.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes, 78 persons employed in factories in the Northwest Territories, of whom five were females.

<sup>3/</sup> Not including electric light and power.



TABLE C.- Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries  
in the Five Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1942.

Areas and Industries		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
		No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
<u>Maritime</u>	- All Manufacturing 1/	42,450	8,250	50,700	83.7	16.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Plant products	1,644	1,714	3,358	49.0	51.0
	Textiles	1,713	2,700	4,413	38.8	61.2
	Leather products	273	135	408	66.9	33.1
	Animal products	2,716	773	3,489	77.8	22.2
	Communications	1,401	1,173	2,574	54.4	45.6
	Services	1,063	1,651	2,714	39.2	60.8
	Trade	5,139	5,337	10,476	49.1	50.9
	Eight Leading Industries	121,257	17,446	138,703	87.4	12.6
	Finance	2,050	1,454	3,504	58.5	41.5
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	123,307	18,900	142,207	86.7	13.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Manufacturing 1/	270,614	112,537	383,151	70.6	29.4
	Leather products	8,223	6,412	14,635	56.2	43.8
	Rubber products	2,963	2,294	5,257	56.4	43.6
	Textile products	33,567	43,141	76,708	43.8	56.2
	Chemicals and allied products	28,249	17,321	45,570	62.0	38.0
	Tobacco	3,056	6,913	9,969	30.7	69.3
	Electrical apparatus	6,739	5,592	12,331	54.7	45.3
	Plant products - edible	7,244	3,809	11,053	65.5	34.5
	Fur products	1,071	517	1,588	57.4	32.6
	Communications	4,085	3,125	7,210	56.7	43.3
	Services	6,690	5,240	11,930	56.1	43.9
	Trade	20,314	15,064	35,378	57.4	42.6
	Eight Leading Industries	428,984	139,889	568,873	75.4	24.6
	Finance	10,734	7,324	18,058	59.4	40.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	439,718	147,213	586,931	74.9	25.1
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Manufacturing 1/	391,709	146,346	538,055	72.8	27.2
	Tobacco	750	635	1,385	54.2	45.8
	Plant products - edible	19,342	14,071	33,413	57.9	42.1
	Fur products	679	387	1,066	63.7	36.3
	Textile products	23,977	33,399	57,376	41.8	58.2
	Chemicals and allied products	21,596	12,589	34,185	63.2	36.8
	Electrical apparatus	16,820	8,525	25,345	66.4	33.6
	Leather products	7,683	4,516	12,199	63.0	37.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	23,141	6,364	29,505	78.4	21.6
	Rubber products	7,711	3,236	10,947	70.4	29.6
	Pulp and paper	25,410	9,419	34,829	73.0	27.0
	Miscellaneous products	7,117	4,633	11,750	60.6	39.4
	Communications	5,166	5,093	10,259	50.4	49.6
	Services	7,320	8,700	16,020	45.7	54.3
	Trade	33,225	29,804	63,029	52.7	47.3
	Eight Leading Industries	555,917	193,926	749,843	74.1	25.9
	Finance	15,293	14,274	29,567	51.7	48.3
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	571,210	208,200	779,410	73.3	26.7
<u>Prairie</u>	- All Manufacturing 1/	56,592	12,863	69,455	81.5	18.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	7,265	2,249	9,514	76.4	23.6
	Pulp and Paper	2,883	998	3,881	74.3	25.7
	Plant products - edible	4,149	1,444	5,593	74.2	25.8
	Textile products	1,611	3,672	5,283	30.5	69.5
	Leather products	432	405	837	51.6	48.4
	Fur products	173	162	335	51.6	48.4
	Miscellaneous products	252	104	356	70.8	29.2
	Communications	2,617	1,868	4,485	58.4	41.6
	Services	2,741	3,343	6,084	45.1	54.9
	Trade	18,834	13,123	31,957	58.9	41.1
	Eight Leading Industries	153,925	34,224	188,149	81.8	18.2
	Finance	5,177	3,847	9,024	57.4	42.6
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	159,102	38,071	197,173	80.7	19.3
<u>British</u>	- All Manufacturing 1/	83,136	12,745	95,881	86.7	13.3
<u>Columbia</u>	Plant products - edible	3,666	4,043	7,709	47.6	52.4
	Pulp and paper	5,982	997	6,979	85.7	14.3
	Textiles	595	971	1,566	38.0	62.0
	Electrical apparatus	463	142	605	76.5	23.5
	Leather products	264	184	448	58.9	41.1
	Services	2,148	2,341	4,489	47.9	52.1
	Trade	8,727	8,105	16,832	51.8	48.2
	Eight Leading Industries	143,270	26,834	170,104	84.2	15.8
	Finance	2,082	1,938	4,020	51.8	48.2
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	145,352	28,772	174,124	83.5	16.5

1/ The figures for manufacturing in this table, like those in Tables 4 and 8, include electric light and power, excluded from the figures in Table 2.

TABLE E.- Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at Oct. 1, 1942.

Cities and Industries	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	137,279	63,987	201,266	68.2	31.8
Plant Products - edible	5,550	2,320	8,370	66.3	33.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	6,097	2,667	8,764	69.6	30.4
Textiles	13,157	22,901	36,058	36.5	63.5
Tobacco,	2,275	5,434	7,709	29.5	70.5
Iron and steel	67,019	11,403	78,422	85.5	14.5
Chemicals and allied products	5,254	3,072	8,426	63.5	36.5
Electrical apparatus	6,329	5,540	11,869	53.3	46.7
Communications	1,544	1,887	3,431	45.0	55.0
Services	4,496	3,919	8,415	53.4	46.6
Trade	15,616	12,331	27,947	55.9	44.1
Finance	7,201	5,722	12,922	55.7	44.3
Montreal - All Industries (including Finance)	191,495	88,697	280,192	68.3	31.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	16,720	10,609	27,329	61.2	38.8
Chemicals and allied products	4,624	6,225	10,849	42.6	57.4
Tobacco	259	628	887	29.2	70.8
Textiles	475	1,999	2,474	19.2	80.8
Leather products	1,713	1,037	2,750	62.3	37.7
Services	649	503	1,152	56.3	43.7
Trade	1,718	1,197	2,915	58.9	41.1
Quebec - All Industries (including Finance)	23,685	12,879	36,564	64.8	35.2
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	118,492	61,910	180,402	65.7	34.3
Plant products - edible	6,504	4,579	11,083	58.7	41.3
Pulp and paper	9,699	5,190	14,889	65.1	34.9
Textiles	8,233	12,557	20,810	39.7	60.3
Chemicals and allied products	7,314	7,516	14,830	49.3	50.7
Electrical apparatus	7,276	4,402	11,678	62.3	37.7
Iron and steel	46,084	16,123	62,207	74.1	25.9
Leather products	1,911	1,195	3,106	61.5	38.5
Communications	1,504	1,617	3,121	48.2	51.8
Services	3,003	4,575	8,178	44.1	55.9
Trade	17,097	17,319	34,416	49.7	50.3
Finance	7,391	6,503	13,894	53.2	46.8
Toronto - All Industries (including Finance)	160,742	92,932	253,674	63.4	36.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	8,131	3,038	11,169	72.8	27.2
Pulp and paper	1,919	1,028	2,947	65.1	34.9
Iron and steel	2,650	823	3,473	76.2	23.8
Textiles	136	318	454	30.0	70.0
Services	880	1,096	1,976	44.5	55.5
Trade	2,060	2,229	4,289	48.0	52.0
Finance	1,165	2,389	3,554	32.8	67.2
Ottawa - All Industries (including Finance)	15,698	9,280	24,978	62.8	37.2
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	38,936	15,159	54,095	72.0	28.0
Textiles	2,284	4,417	6,701	34.1	65.9
Electrical apparatus	4,127	2,123	6,250	66.0	34.0
Pulp and paper	981	535	1,516	64.7	35.3
Services	324	496	820	39.5	60.5
Trade	2,062	1,958	4,020	51.3	48.7
Hamilton - All Industries (including Finance)	45,087	18,339	63,426	71.1	28.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	33,172	5,336	38,508	86.1	13.9
Textiles	297	521	818	36.3	63.7
Services	388	201	589	65.9	34.1
Trade	776	446	1,222	63.5	36.5
Windsor - All Industries (including Finance)	36,390	6,394	42,784	85.1	14.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	26,404	7,105	33,509	78.8	21.2
Animal products - edible	2,787	695	3,482	80.0	20.0
Textiles	1,419	2,879	4,298	33.0	67.0
Leather goods	361	383	744	48.5	51.5
Pulp and paper	1,588	656	2,244	70.8	29.2
Electrical apparatus	199	83	282	70.6	29.4
Communications	676	548	1,224	55.2	44.8
Services	880	1,199	2,079	42.3	57.7
Trade	7,770	6,355	14,125	55.0	45.0
Finance	1,909	1,396	3,305	57.8	42.2
Winnipeg - All Industries (including Finance)	43,022	16,915	59,937	71.8	28.2
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	45,929	7,029	52,958	86.7	13.2
Pulp and paper	1,396	608	1,904	68.1	31.9
Plant products - edible	1,548	1,264	2,812	55.0	45.0
Communications	677	1,907	2,584	26.2	73.8
Services	1,480	1,761	3,241	45.7	54.3
Trade	6,735	6,131	12,866	52.3	47.7
Finance	1,251	1,159	2,410	51.9	48.1
Vancouver - All Industries (including Finance)	68,352	18,510	86,862	78.7	21.3









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**NOVEMBER, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in October

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
January 18, 1943

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1942.

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Dominion Statistician:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Services, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

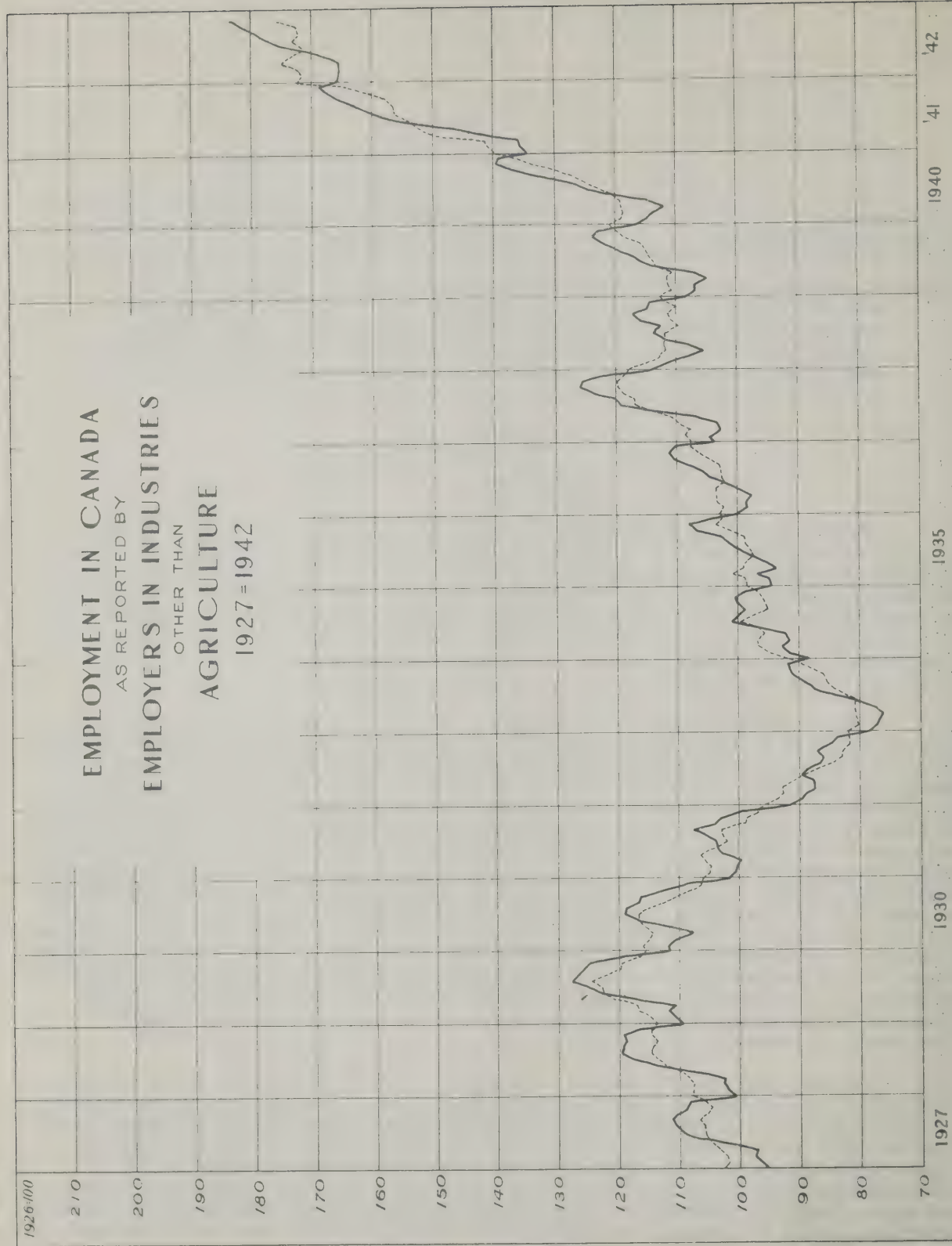
There were further substantial increases in employment and payrolls at the beginning of November, when the firms co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey reported the addition of 19,946 persons to their staffs, which aggregated 1,835,933. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 13,265 establishments furnishing information at Nov. 1 amounted to \$54,690,130; as compared with the sum of \$53,582,565 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was an advance of 2.1 p.c. The contents of the average pay envelope of the persons in recorded employment rose from \$29.51 in the preceding period of observation, to a new maximum of \$29.79 at the beginning of November.

The expansion in industrial employment, which was contra-seasonal in character, involved the addition of a rather larger number of persons to the working forces than that noted at Nov. 1, 1941, when the percentage gain was the same. The latest increase took place in the non-manufacturing industries, the first occasion in a lengthy period in which the advance in employment in such classes has exceeded that indicated in manufacturing. There was a moderately upward movement in the latter, further important increases in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical plants being largely off-set by reductions in vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper and textiles. These changes were partly seasonal in character. Logging showed considerably greater seasonal activity, some 11,500 men having been taken on by the co-operating camps. As in recently-preceding months, this advance was on a scale somewhat below normal for the time of year. Construction and trade also afforded substantially more employment; the improvement in the former was contra-seasonal, being mainly due to work on defence projects. The additions to the personnel in trade were slightly larger than usual for November; nevertheless, employment in this division continued in smaller volume than at the same date in 1941. Mining, communications, transportation and services reported lessened activity. Except in mining, the losses in personnel were seasonal.

Although employment generally continues in greater volume than in any earlier period, the effect of shortages of labour and materials is becoming evident in an increasingly large number of industries, in which the levels in more recent months have fallen below those established in 1941. The manufacturing divisions in which this situation prevails comprise most of those producing non-durable goods, with the notable exception of chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured products, both of which are largely engaged in war work. Logging, mining and trade, among the non-manufacturing industries, have likewise been adversely affected by the prevailing labour stringency. As compared with pre-war records, however, employment is greater in practically all lines of industry.

The general index number of employment at the beginning of November, 1942, was 183.5, the highest to date. The Oct. 1 figure was 181.3, while that for Nov. 1, 1941, was 167.6.

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA**  
AS REPORTED BY  
**EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES**  
OTHER THAN  
**AGRICULTURE**  
1927 = 100



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



There was thus an increase of 9.4 p.c. in the latter comparison, which was accompanied by that of 20 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The seasonally-adjusted index number of employment rose from 172.5 in the preceding month, to 175.4 at the beginning of November, 1942, when it was higher than in any previous month.

#### PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the firms whose returns were tabulated reported the payment of \$54,690,180 in salaries and wages at Nov. 1, a sum which exceeded by 2.1 p.c. the amounts they had disbursed at the beginning of October. The latest figure is the highest yet recorded. The movement in payrolls has, with one exception, been steadily upward throughout the whole period in which statistics have been collected, that is, from the spring of 1941. The only exception in these months was at the beginning of January, 1942, when the observance of the Christmas and New Year's holidays had lowered the reported aggregate. The weekly per capita earnings averaged \$29.51<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> at Oct. 1 and \$29.79 at the beginning of November, 1942, being then considerably above the Nov. 1, 1941, average of \$27.02.

If statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,899,988, as compared with 1,880,160 at the beginning of October. The amounts received as weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$58,652,487 paid on or about Nov. 1, and \$55,555,308 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average for the nine industries, including finance, was \$29.82, or 27 cents above the figure indicated at the beginning of October. These averages were slightly higher than those of \$29.79 at Nov. 1 and \$29.51 at Oct. 1 already given for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, and upon whose totals are based the general comparisons here used. These industries are as follows:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1942, and Nov. 1, 1941. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was instituted.

The statistics of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that there has been an increase of 19.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 40.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1942, amounted to 19.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 39.7 p.c.

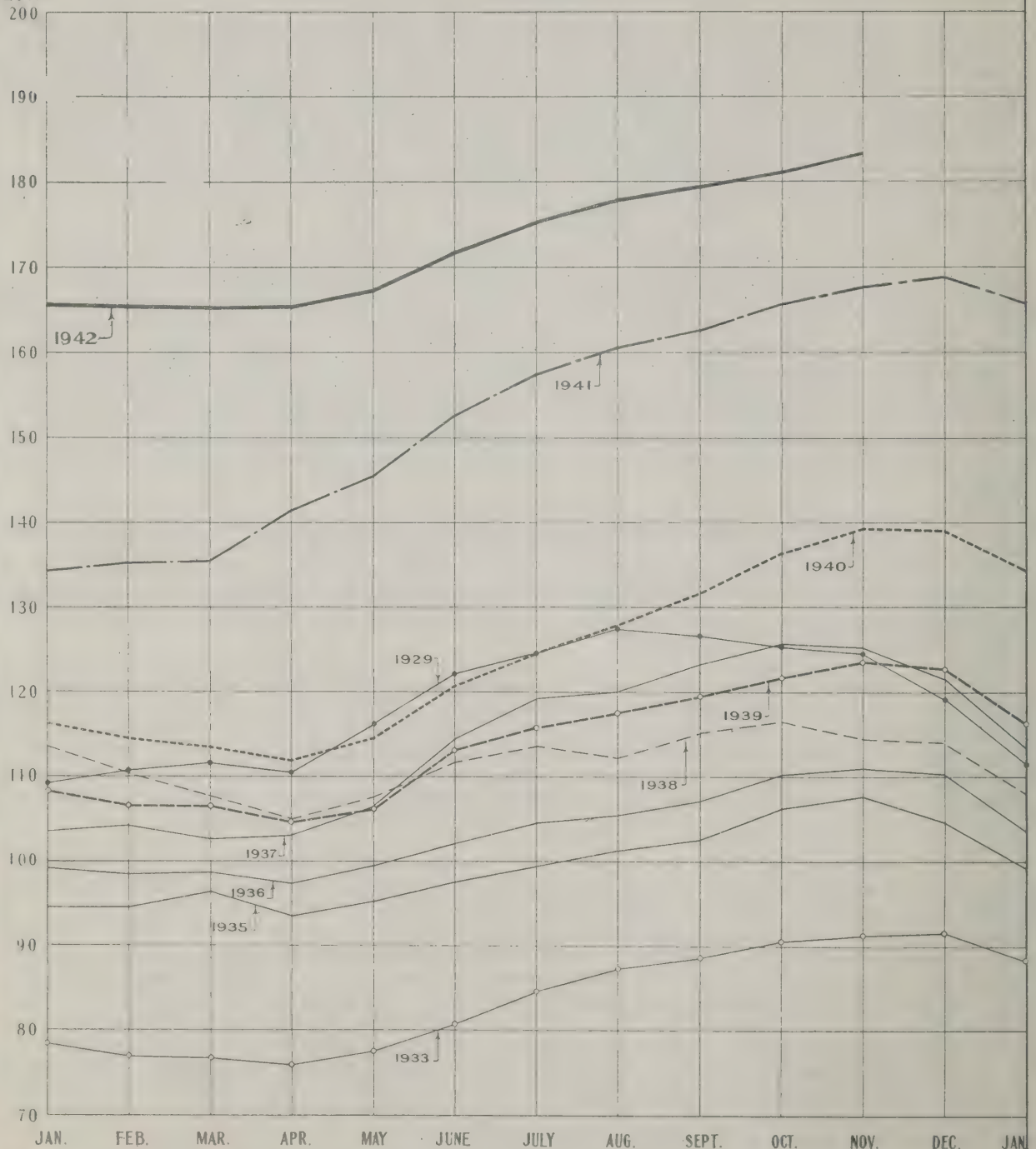
From Nov. 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1942, the increase in employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade has amounted to 9.4 p.c., and that in the weekly payrolls, to 20 p.c. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these main factors beneficially affecting the typical worker, the average weekly earnings, as a result of the continued dilution of labour, have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 40.8 p.c., the index of per capita earnings has increased by 18 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has for obvious reasons been on a much greater scale than that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index in the former having risen by 30.1 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 55.6 p.c. The increase in the weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work has amounted to 19.9 p.c., as compared with that of 18 p.c. in the all-industries' average. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926=100

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



Even more striking than the advance in personnel and payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods. Thus, the index of employment in this class has risen by 43.6, and that of payrolls by 75.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to the beginning of November, 1942. Despite curtailment in certain lines in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 18.4 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while in payrolls the increase amounted to 35.4 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1942, and Nov. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

Those wishing to measure the effect of the war upon industrial employment will be interested in the indexes given below for the larger industrial divisions at Nov. 1 in the period 1939-1942, and as at Sept. 1, 1939. The seasonal factor enters to some extent into a comparison of the situation as at Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, although it is of less importance between these two dates than in other parts of the year when climatic differences are greater.

Industries	Index Numbers, (1926=100)					Percentage Change from Sept. 1, 1939 at		
	Sept.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1942
						(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)		
Manufacturing	115.3	122.1	144.6	187.5	218.6	25.4	62.6	89.6
Durable goods	100.4	107.9	143.2	204.8	262.5	42.6	104.0	161.5
Non-durable goods	126.6	133.0	145.7	174.9	185.0	15.1	38.2	46.1
Electric Light and Power	142.8	143.6	146.8	149.9	143.7	2.8	5.0	.6
Non-manufacturing Industries	124.3	125.3	133.1	145.9	145.1	7.1	17.4	16.7
Logging	60.3	206.4	258.6	219.6	190.3	328.9	264.2	215.6
Mining	168.0	171.0	174.0	185.0	163.0	3.6	10.1	- 3.0
Communications	87.3	86.7	90.4	100.0	104.7	3.6	14.5	19.9
Transportation	90.0	90.6	93.5	102.8	110.6	3.9	14.2	22.9
Construction and Main- tenance	152.2	117.6	120.5	147.7	154.9	-20.8	- 3.0	1.8
Services	151.7	135.2	148.8	173.7	182.6	- 1.9	14.5	20.4
Trade	134.9	140.2	148.9	163.4	156.5	10.4	21.1	16.0
All Industries	119.6	123.6	139.2	167.6	183.3	16.4	40.1	53.3

The general trend in employment during the war has been almost continuously favourable, the rare interruptions to the generally upward movement having been due to seasonal causes. The greatest upswing took place in the period following the collapse of France. The more recent advances have in general, been above-average for the time of year, but have nevertheless been on a smaller scale than those indicated at the same dates in 1941. Thus, as the organization of the industrial war effort proceeds, and the supply of available labour

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1942, and November 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Nov. 1, 1942	Index Numbers of					
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941
(a) <u>Provinces</u>		\$	\$						
Maritime Provinces	141,526	3,585,409	25.33	124.0	121.5	117.8	146.0	142.8	131.4
Prince Edward Island	2,098	48,162	22.96	100.8	99.6	105.3	109.0	107.0	113.9
Nova Scotia	86,489	2,243,263	25.94	127.5	126.0	118.0	149.2	147.3	130.9
New Brunswick	52,939	1,293,984	24.44	120.5	116.5	119.1	142.4	137.1	132.8
Quebec	579,382	16,281,001	28.10	125.9	123.6	112.6	151.3	147.4	121.1
Ontario	751,939	23,399,563	31.12	114.4	114.1	106.9	132.4	130.6	113.6
Prairie Provinces	189,703	5,647,835	29.77	109.3	108.3	106.1	125.0	122.9	113.8
Manitoba	90,518	2,685,347	29.58	110.7	109.1	104.3	124.2	121.3	111.1
Saskatchewan	37,522	1,054,065	28.09	106.4	105.4	105.7	120.1	119.2	112.5
Alberta	61,663	1,908,423	30.95	109.0	109.2	108.9	128.6	127.4	118.6
British Columbia	173,383	5,776,322	33.32	138.8	136.1	110.7	168.1	162.5*	119.5
CANADA	1,835,933	54,690,130	29.79	119.9	118.6	109.6	140.8	138.0*	117.3
(b) <u>Cities.</u>									
Montreal	271,097	7,995,148	29.49	126.6	124.7	112.1	151.0	147.9*	119.9
Quebec City	36,315	918,838	25.30	155.0	151.6	116.4	192.6	184.9	124.0
Toronto	245,305	7,577,696	30.89	124.5	121.7	109.3	145.1	140.8	116.0
Ottawa	21,471	564,508	26.29	108.0	107.8	109.2	124.5	124.0	121.8
Hamilton	65,006	2,027,716	32.18	119.1	118.0	108.3	139.7	137.8	116.2
Windsor	42,165	1,712,267	40.61	135.0	135.4	106.4	144.5	143.8	100.4
Winnipeg	57,608	1,616,226	28.06	113.1	111.1	109.0	125.9	121.7*	113.3
Vancouver	85,453	2,779,216	32.52	170.1	168.1	114.9	216.0	211.7	125.1
(c) <u>Industries.</u>									
Manufacturing	1,139,054	34,913,221	30.65	130.1	129.9	111.6	155.6	152.8	120.4
Durable Goods 1/	610,842	20,656,322	33.82	143.6	140.8*	112.0	175.7	171.1*	123.0
Non-Durable Goods	509,923	13,622,733	26.72	118.4	120.8*	112.0	135.4	134.3*	118.6
Electric Light and Power	18,289	634,166	34.67	95.9	97.9	99.9	103.3	107.0	103.7
Logging	56,467	1,204,124	21.32	120.2	95.8	138.7	137.1	112.1	138.6
Mining	76,251	2,705,651	35.48	92.0	92.7	104.4	104.2	105.1	118.4
Communications	27,959	800,994	28.65	107.7	109.0	102.9	113.8	116.4	103.6
Transportation	139,327	4,811,967	34.54	111.5	112.6	103.6	121.6	122.1	111.0
Construction and Maintenance	195,334	5,571,246	28.52	111.0	107.2	105.9	139.2	132.6	114.9
Services	40,680	741,437	18.23	106.8	108.3	101.6	121.7	121.3	106.6
Trade	160,861	3,941,490	24.50	99.8	97.9	104.2	107.7	106.1	106.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,835,933	54,690,130	29.79	119.9	118.6	109.6	140.8	138.0*	117.3
Finance	64,055	1,972,357	30.79	106.9	107.1	105.5	114.2	114.3	107.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,899,988	56,662,487	29.82	119.3	118.1	109.4	139.7	136.9	116.9

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

\* Revised.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Sept. 1, 130.6; Oct. 1, 130.4 and Nov. 1, 130.9; at Nov. 1, 1941, the index was 115.4.



diminishes, the rate of expansion in employment has appreciably slackened.

In the first 38 months of war, some 638,000 men and women were taken on by the co-operating establishments; the smaller firms may also have increased substantially the number of their employees, although it is probable that recent events have, on the whole, reacted less favourably upon the smaller businesses. The mustering of such a labour force, together with the enlistment of approximately 600,000 men in the armed forces in about three years, has resulted in many and far-reaching changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the Canadian adult population. The principal sources from which these accessions to the industrial payrolls have been drawn are as follows:- (a) unemployed workers (b) the own-account and small-employer classes (c) agriculture (d) home-makers and other women (e) adolescents, who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are undoubtedly prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

Particularly striking in the table on page 5 is the extraordinary expansion in the production of durable goods, in which the number of employees has risen by 161.5 p.c. in the 38 months. The gain in the iron and steel industries, which amounts to 241.1 p.c., is even greater than that in the production of durable goods as a whole.

In the non-durable goods group, employment after 38 months of war was higher by 46.1 p.c. at Nov. 1, 1942, than at Sept. 1, 1939; seasonal activity in these industries is ordinarily higher at the beginning of September than at Nov. 1. It is significant that in many branches of the non-durable goods category the advance in employment between Sept. 1, 1939, and Nov. 1, 1942, is considerably smaller than that reported in November, 1941, indicating the increasing effect of shortages of labour, together in certain cases, with shortages of raw materials.

In several of the non-manufacturing industries, the situation is somewhat similar to that developing in the production of non-durable goods. Thus, mainly as a result of labour stringency, employment in logging and trade is rather quieter than in the same period of the intervening years, although it continues in greater volume than at the outbreak of hostilities. Activity in mining was less than in any previous wartime November, and was also below its level at Sept. 1, 1939. In communications, transportation, services and construction, employment at the date under review was brisker than at the outbreak of war, or than in any other November since then. The relatively high position of the indexes in these groups largely results from wartime conditions.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### Manufacturing.

Employment in factories at the beginning of November showed a further increase, repeating the movement indicated annually at Nov. 1 since the outbreak of war. Prior to that, however, activity had ordinarily declined in the late autumn. The latest gain was smaller than at Nov. 1 in any of the three preceding years. The volume of employment in manufacturing reached a new maximum at the date under review, when the index, at 218.6, was higher by 16.6 p.c. than that of 187.5 at Nov. 1, 1941. The Oct. 1, 1942, figure was 218.3. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. After correction for seasonal influences, the index showed a further gain, rising from 211.6 at Oct. 1, to 216.7 at the beginning of November.

Data were received from 7,402 manufacturers, whose staffs included 1,139,054 men and women, 1,765 or 0.2 p.c. more than they had employed at Oct. 1. There was an accompanying increase of 1.8 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$34,913,221. The pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 contained \$30.65, fifty cents more than the per capita average earnings of those employed by the same firms at the beginning of October, and \$3.06 more than the average at Nov. 1, 1941. The increase in the twelve months is partly due to the growing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with progressive upgrading of employees, factors which have offset the effect of the considerable dilution of labour rendered necessary by wartime conditions. The payment of cost-of-living allowances at rising rates has also contributed to the result.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			\$			\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
1942						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	128.3	148.9	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	138.01/	29.511/	129.9	152.8	30.151/
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.79	130.1	155.6	30.65
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



The most noteworthy expansion at the beginning of November was in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical and electrical apparatus divisions, in each of which employment was in unprecedentedly great volume. Within the iron and steel group, there were especially large additions to the working forces in shipbuilding, aircraft and fire arm plants. The production of ammunition accounted for the bulk of the increase in chemical works. Relatively small gains were indicated in leather, rubber, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, there was important seasonal curtailment in the vegetable food group (from which some 9,800 persons were released), and in lumber and pulp and paper mills. Textiles were also slacker.

It is noteworthy that largely as a result of the wartime labour situation, employment in a growing number of plants producing consumers' goods is showing declines from the high levels established in the latter part of 1941. Thus where eleven industries or groups at July 1, 1942, reported declines as compared with a year earlier, nineteen divisions at Nov. 1 showed a falling-off from the same date in 1941. Notable among these nineteen were the food, fur, leather, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber classes, in which, however, activity continued decidedly above the pre-war level. The slackening in many of the above-mentioned groups is the more remarkable in view of the fact that in a great many cases, plants in these categories are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in important industrial divisions has reached successive new high levels in recent months; prominent among these are the chemical, tobacco, beverage and the various metal-using industries.

Payrolls.—The index number of payrolls, based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, stood at 155.6 at Nov. 1, 1942, as compared with 152.8 at the beginning of October and 120.4 at Nov. 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 29.2 p.c. during the 12 months which accompanied that of 16.6 p.c. in the index number of employment. The reasons previously given for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls may again be stated:— (1) the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with important amounts of overtime work in these classes, and (2) the general practice of paying a bonus to meet the increase in the cost of living, under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The cost-of-living bonus has shown increases since its institution. The up-grading of workers has also contributed to the greater expansion in the reported payrolls, a factor which has tended to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency.

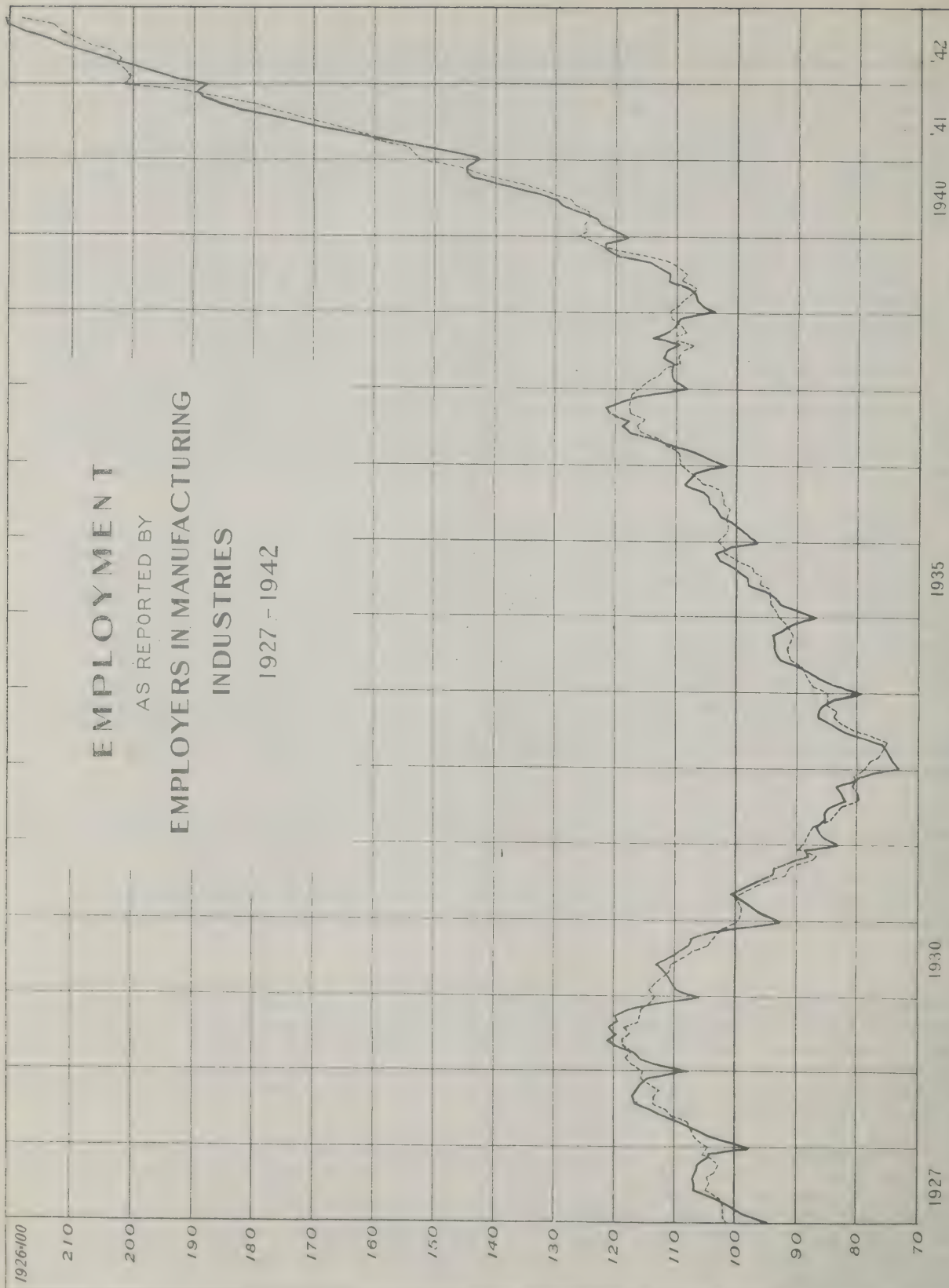
The effect to which the changing industrial distribution of factory workers has contributed to the relatively larger growth in payrolls than in employment is emphasized by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods group. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Nov. 1 was 42.8 p.c. higher than at Nov. 1, 1941, while that in the non-durable goods group was 14.2 p.c. higher; over the same period, the index of employment in the durable goods has risen by 28.2 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 5.8 p.c.

In the period in which statistics of payrolls have been collected, there have been particularly great increases in the amounts disbursed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and beverage industries. The advances in these industries have been associated with important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were substantially higher at Nov. 1, 1942, than at the same date of 1941.

In comparing the figures of per capita averages in the various industries as given in the text and shown in tables 7, 8 and 9, it must be borne in mind that many factors contribute to the existing differences. Important among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries; with this factor is associated that of age, the women workers in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced workers. The presence or absence of overtime also affects substantially the per capita average earnings.

Logging.—There was a further seasonal increase in logging at Nov. 1, 1942, when the expansion was smaller than that reported at the same date in any other year in the decade. Returns were received from 451 operators having 56,467 workers, as compared with 45,005 at Oct. 1. The index of employment, at 190.3, was the lowest for November since the outbreak of war. As

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927 - 1942



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



compared with Nov. 1, 1941, there was a decline of 13.4 p.c. in the index of employment; that of weekly payrolls was only slightly lower. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,204,124, showing an increase of 22 p.c. over the payrolls indicated in the preceding period of observation.

The per capita average earnings fell from \$21.86 at Oct. 1, 1942, to \$21.32 at the date under review; the decline is associated with the large increase in the number of employees. The average at Nov. 1, 1941, was \$18.66. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining.- Continued curtailment was noted in mining at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 433 operators indicated a combined working force of 76,251 persons, as against 76,831 in their last return. The greatest reduction was in the extraction of metallic ores, but the non-metallic minerals also showed a falling-off. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1 was 163.0, being 11.9 p.c. below that of 185.0 at the same date in 1941. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 12 p.c.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,705,651, a sum which was not quite one p.c. lower than the salaries and wages disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita average earnings were also slightly lower, standing at \$35.48 as compared with \$35.52 in the preceding period of observation. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$35.08.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division was again downward, as is usual at the beginning of November. The staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 27,959, a decline of 337 as compared with their last report. The loss was about normal in extent. There was also a falling-off in the payrolls distributed; these amounted to \$800,994, as compared with \$819,112 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average fell from \$28.95 at Oct. 1, to \$28.65 at the first of November. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 104.7; this was 4.7 p.c. higher than the Nov. 1, 1941, figure, while there was a gain of 9.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months.

Transportation.- A seasonal contraction of about the usual proportions was noted in transportation as a whole at Nov. 1. The reduction took place wholly in shipping and stevedoring, steam railway operation and local transportation showing moderate advances. Employment continued in greater volume than at the same date in any earlier year since 1929. The index stood at 110.6, 7.6 p.c. higher than that of 102.8 at Nov. 1, 1941; this gain has been accompanied by that of 9.5 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The staffs of the 565 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 139,327, as compared with 140,729 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 were given as \$4,811,967; this was only slightly lower than that of \$4,831,156 recorded in the preceding period of observation. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$34.33 at Oct. 1, to \$34.54 at the date under review. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$33.90.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was further important expansion of a contra-seasonal character in the construction industries; building was decidedly more active, while highway and railway construction and maintenance released employees. Statements were tabulated from 1,523 contractors employing 195,334 men and women, 6,653 more than in the preceding month. The gain took place largely on defence projects. The weekly payrolls reported by co-operating employers amounted to \$5,571,246; this was an increase of 4.9 p.c. over the Oct. 1 total. There was also an advance in the per capita average earnings, which stood at \$28.52 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$28.14 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure was \$24.01.

The Nov. 1 index in construction, at 154.9, was higher than that of 147.7 at the beginning of November of last year. This increase of 4.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 21.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- Seasonal losses were reported in the service division, in which the 617 co-operating establishments released 557 persons, bringing their staffs to 40,680 at Nov. 1. This reduction was rather below-normal in the experience of other years. The salaries and wages distributed at the beginning of November amounted to \$741,437, compared with \$739,064 in the preceding period of observation.



During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 5.1 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the reported payrolls showed a gain of 14.2 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.23 at Nov. 1 and \$17.92 at Oct. 1, 1942, as compared with \$16.75 at the beginning of November, 1941. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed expansion at Nov. 1 which rather exceeded that usually indicated at the beginning of November. Data were furnished by 2,213 establishments, with a total personnel of 160,861 men and women, as compared with 157,919 at Oct. 1. The sum of \$3,941,490 was paid at the date under review in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Oct. 1 had aggregated \$3,881,983. The percentage gain in the disbursements was smaller than that in the employees, so that the per capita average slightly declined, standing at \$24.50, as compared with \$24.57 in the preceding report; the Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$23.08.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 156.5, as compared with 163.4 at the same date in 1941. The latest figure therefore showed a decrease of 4.2 p.c. in the twelve months; the index of payrolls, however, was 1.3 p.c. higher.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 753 financial institutions showed a personnel of 64,055, 118 fewer than at Oct. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$1,972,357, as compared with \$1,972,743 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$30.79, as compared with \$30.74 in the last report. The index of employment in financial institutions was higher by 1.3 p.c. than at Nov. 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 6.5 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

With the exception of Alberta, all provinces reported heightened activity at the first of November. Except in Quebec, the gains were not large; in most cases, they were contra-seasonal. The falling-off in Alberta was also on a small scale. In all provinces, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1 reached a new high.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Area continued to expand; the increase, which was contra-seasonal, was smaller than that indicated in the preceding report, or at the same date of 1941. All three provinces shared in the upward movement. The 948 co-operating establishments employed 141,526 persons, 2,823 more than at the beginning of October. This gain of two p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The index of employment stood at 189.0, as compared with 179.6 at Nov. 1, 1941.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was quieter, most of the loss taking place in animal food and lumber mills. Vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants, on the other hand, were rather more active. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation and trade reported seasonal increases. Mining, construction and services, however, showed some curtailment.

The salaries and wages paid at Nov. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,585,409, as compared with \$3,507,835 disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita average rose slightly, from \$25.29 in the last report, to \$25.33 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1941 had been \$23.51. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 11.1 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 5.2 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a considerable advance in Quebec at Nov. 1, most of which took place in manufacturing, logging and construction; in the first-named, there was an especially large gain in iron and steel plants, with smaller but considerable improvement in the production of chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products. On the other hand, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, transportation and services showed a falling-off. There was a small increase in retail trade and mining. The general expansion in Quebec exceeded the average, and was also larger than that indicated at Nov. 1, 1941. Statements for



the date under review were furnished by 3,375 employers, whose staffs aggregated 579,382; this was higher by 1.8 p.c. than the number reported at the beginning of October, 1942.

The sum of \$16,281,001 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1; as compared with \$15,866,818 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was a gain of 2.6 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$28.10, as compared with \$27.88 at Oct. 1, and \$25.08 at Nov. 1, 1941. The index number of employment, at 198.1 at the date under review, was 11.9 p.c. higher than at Nov. 1 of last year, while that of payrolls was higher by 24.9 p.c.

Ontario.- Further moderate improvement was shown in Ontario; the gain was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years since 1920, but was smaller than in any other November during the war. Information was furnished by 5,724 firms with a working force of 751,939 men and women, as compared with 749,986 at Oct. 1. The reported payrolls, at \$23,398,532, showed an increase of 1.4 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$31.12, as compared with \$30.77 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$28.48 at the beginning of November, 1941. The index of employment, at 185.2 at Nov. 1, was fractionally higher than that of 184.7 in the last report, and 7.1 p.c. above the Nov. 1, 1941, figure of 173.0. The latest index of earnings was 16½ p.c. higher than a year ago.

For the first time in many months, there was a shrinkage in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario; this was mainly due to seasonal reductions in fruit and vegetable canneries. Lumber, pulp and paper and textile mills were slacker, and there was a decrease in central electric stations. Further substantial expansion was indicated in iron and steel plants, while gains on a smaller scale were reported in rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus factories. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, building and retail trade afforded more employment, but mining, communications and transportation showed curtailment.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Nov. 1 was upward in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while activity declined in Alberta. Statistics tabulated from 1,816 establishments in the Prairie Area showed a combined staff of 189,703, as compared with 188,163 at the beginning of October. This increase of 0.8 p.c. was contra-seasonal, there having been, on the average, a small decline in employment at Nov. 1 in the period, 1920-1941. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of November were also higher, at \$5,647,835, as compared with \$5,550,190 at the beginning of October. The per capita average earnings showed a gain, advancing from \$29.50 at Oct. 1, to \$29.77 at the date under review; at Nov. 1, 1941, the weekly average had been \$27.85.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by three p.c., while there has been a rise of 9.8 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

The largest additions to the working forces in the Prairie Area at Nov. 1, 1942, were in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, food and textile factories. Transportation, building and retail trade were also busier. Other branches of construction and services showed reduced employment, while little general change was indicated in mining, logging and communications.

British Columbia.- There was another considerable advance in employment in British Columbia, the ninth in succession; the 1,402 employers furnishing data at Nov. 1 showed a personnel of 173,383 men and women, 3,279 more than in their preceding return. This gain of 1.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 3.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The increase in employment was contra-seasonal, the trend at Nov. 1 in past years having almost invariably been unfavourable.

Manufacturing showed a further increase. There was important expansion in iron and steel products, while lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal products reported moderate curtailment, partly seasonal in character. Logging, communications, construction, trade and services showed improvement, that in construction being substantial.

The sum of \$5,776,322 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1, when the reported salaries and wages exceeded by \$194,931, or 3.5 p.c., those disbursed at Oct. 1. The latest per capita average was \$33.32, as compared with \$32.81½ in the preceding period of observation, and \$29.17 at Nov. 1, 1941. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 40.7 p.c., while that of employment, at 187.2 at Nov. 1, 1942, was 25.3 p.c. higher

than at the same date of 1941.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment showed an upward movement at the beginning of November in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. There were large advances in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Little general change took place in Ottawa, while activity moderately declined in Windsor. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls to those in recorded employment in each of these centres were greater than at Oct. 1; the per capita averages were also higher.

Montreal.- There was a further substantial gain in Montreal, most of which took place in the iron and steel division of manufacturing; chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other plants were decidedly busier, while textile factories showed some curtailment. With the exception of trade (which was moderately brisker), the non-manufacturing industries were quieter. Transportation recorded the greatest decline.

The 1,953 firms furnishing data at Nov. 1 had 271,097 employees, an increase of 3,825, or 1.4 p.c. over their working forces at the beginning of October. The amount disbursed in weekly payrolls at the date under review was \$7,995,148, exceeding by 2.2 p.c. the sum of \$7,826,878 reported at Oct. 1. There was also an advance in the per capita average, which stood at \$29.49 at Nov. 1, 21 cents higher than the average of \$29.28 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$26.30.

The latest index of employment, at 178.6, was 12.9 p.c. above that of 158.2 at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 25.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City.- The movement in Quebec was again favourable; the 232 co-operating employers had a staff of 36,315 men and women at Nov. 1, as compared with 35,516 at the beginning of October. The reported salaries and wages rose by 4.2 p.c. to \$918,838 at Nov. 1. The weekly per capita average stood at \$25.30, as compared with \$24.83 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$22.15 paid on or about Nov. 1, 1941. There were important increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in the chemical group, while iron and steel plants were slacker. Transportation and trade also reported heightened activity.

The index of employment at Nov. 1, 1941, had stood at 190.7, as compared with 254.1 at the date under review. This increase of 33.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 55.3 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- here was continued, important expansion in Toronto, according to data tabulated from 2,001 establishments employing 245,305 men and women, as compared with 239,866 at Oct. 1. The increase of 5,439 persons, or 2.3 p.c., was seasonal in character, but greatly exceeded the gain indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Most of the improvement at the date under review was in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel. Rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants also showed greater activity. Construction, trade and services likewise reported additions to the working forces, those in construction being considerable.

The co-operating firms reported that their weekly payrolls aggregated to \$7,577,696, as compared with \$7,349,106 paid on or about Oct. 1, 1942. The per capita average was then \$30.64, rising to \$30.89 at the date under review. The index of employment at the latest date stood at 190.9; this was almost 14 p.c. higher than that of 167.6 at the beginning of November of last year. The reported payrolls have risen by 25 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Little general change was noted in Ottawa. Retail trade was busier, and there were small gains in services and in manufacturing, but construction released employees. Information was received from 250 employers, whose personnel included 21,471 men and women, 47 more than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Nov. 1 aggregated \$564,508. The per capita average was \$26.29, as compared with \$26.24 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$25.40 at Nov. 1, 1941.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 162.6, was slightly lower than that of 164.4 at Nov. 1, 1941; however, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.2 p.c. in this comparison.



Hamilton.- The trend continued upward in Hamilton, where the 354 reporting establishments had a working force of 63,006 persons; this was higher by 593, or one p.c., than the number they had employed in the preceding month. The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages on or about Nov. 1 amounted to \$2,027,716. As compared with \$2,000,439 disbursed at Oct. 1, there was a gain of 1.4 p.c. The per capita average earnings advanced, rising from \$32.05 in the preceding period of observation to \$32.18 at the date under review. At Nov. 1, 1941, the weekly average had been \$29.42.

Further improvement was noted in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus divisions. Construction and trade were also more active, while little general change was shown in other classes.

In the period from Nov. 1, 1941, the index of employment, has advanced by ten p.c. to 192.9, while that of payrolls has risen by over 20 p.c.

Windsor.- For the first time in many months, employment in Windsor showed a slackening, 124 workers having been laid off by the 207 co-operating firms, whose staffs aggregated 42,165. The weekly payrolls, however, were slightly higher, at \$1,712,267, as compared with \$1,703,458 distributed by the same employers at Oct. 1. The per capita average was then \$40.28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, rising to \$40.61 at the beginning of November. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$35.71.

The falling-off in employment at the date under review took place mainly in the manufacture of vegetable foods. Iron and steel plants showed greater activity, while there was little change on the whole in the non-manufacturing classes.

The index of employment stood at 310.3, slightly lower than that of 311.2 at Oct. 1; however, it was higher by 26.8 p.c. than the Nov. 1, 1941, figure of 244.7. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 43.9 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg at the beginning of November showed its ninth consecutive advance. Manufacturing, construction and trade were decidedly busier; the gain in the first-named took place mainly in food factories. A combined working force of 57,608 men and women was reported by the 561 establishments furnishing statistics, who had employed 56,632 in the preceding month. There was thus an increase of 1.7 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.c. in the reported salaries and wages. These were given as \$1,616,226 paid on or about Nov. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita average rose from \$27.57<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at Oct. 1, to \$28.06 at the beginning of November; that at Nov. 1, 1941, was given as \$26.17.

The index number of employment, at 138.2 at the date under review, was higher by 3.8 p.c. than at the first of November in 1941; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls has amounted to 11.1 p.c.

Vancouver.- Further large additions to the personnel were reported in Vancouver at the beginning of November. Most of the advance was in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Trade and services were rather busier, while transportation and construction released some workers.

Statistics were received from 611 employers having a staff of 85,453 persons, as compared with 84,452 at Oct. 1. The index reached a new maximum, standing at 241.4; this was higher by 48.1 p.c. than that of 163.0 at Nov. 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,779,216 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,723,581<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has risen by 72.7 p.c. since Nov. 1, 1941. The per capita average at the beginning of November, 1942, was \$32.52, comparing favourably with those of \$32.25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$27.88 at Nov. 1, 1941.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate and average earnings reported in various industries in Canada, the economic areas and leading cities.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	-	-	-	110.2	109.8	110.7	-	-	-	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	85.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	125.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	175.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.3	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	155.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1942.

100.0      7.7      .1      4.7      2.9      31.6      41.0      10.3      4.9      2.0      3.4      9.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	103.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1942.

14.8      2.0      13.4      1.2      3.4      2.3      3.1      4.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TRADE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.3	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.2	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.8	187.5	219.6	183.0	100.2	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.0	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1942.

100.0      62.1      3.1      4.1      1.5      7.6      10.6      2.2      8.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov. 1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.1	218.6	218.3	187.5	144.6	122.1	110.9	119.0
Animal products - edible	1.9	178.8	178.7	185.8	172.1	149.0	133.4	138.2
Fur and products	.2	125.7	125.8	131.8	117.6	114.3	95.1	99.5
Leather and products	1.6	138.6	138.0	144.0	121.4	123.1	106.1	109.2
Boots and shoes	.9	126.5	126.5	134.7	117.8	121.6	104.5	109.1
Lumber and products	3.4	114.9	119.2	119.5	104.1	88.2	77.7	89.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	102.2	108.7	109.0	95.6	76.0	66.5	77.4
Furniture	.5	108.8	111.0	118.2	105.0	90.8	88.8	93.5
Other lumber products	.9	168.2	166.4	160.4	134.0	126.0	104.8	121.4
Musical instruments	.1	42.9	42.5	86.2	78.2	53.4	53.5	56.8
Plant products - edible	2.8	160.1	190.7	172.2	150.5	146.6	134.7	138.0
Pulp and paper products	4.4	128.7	130.9	136.1	121.1	113.9	107.5	113.9
Pulp and paper	2.0	119.9	124.3	127.9	115.4	102.3	96.9	109.0
Paper products	.8	184.1	184.5	190.2	149.7	146.7	136.0	139.0
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.1	121.3	128.3	118.7	117.6	111.7	111.7
Rubber products	.9	127.6	125.9	145.3	120.1	115.6	106.1	115.1
Textile products	7.9	155.9	166.7	163.4	152.8	134.0	122.6	128.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	173.5	174.1	175.9	162.0	144.1	130.4	140.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	126.4	125.5	129.1	121.0	109.5	96.7	104.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	197.2	198.2	197.8	184.5	156.6	129.9	144.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	584.8	597.5	585.9	529.4	478.8	497.1	530.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	133.8	134.6	147.2	139.2	136.9	124.9	129.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	173.1	173.7	170.6	151.6	126.0	113.7	123.3
Other textile products	.9	123.3	174.2	158.4	130.3	123.3	107.1	95.3
Tobacco	.6	137.7	137.8	136.0	106.1	93.2	96.4	100.3
Beverages	.8	253.1	253.9	231.2	196.0	181.3	166.9	161.3
Chemicals and allied products	5.1	751.2	739.8	429.0	218.9	175.7	159.6	159.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.4	132.2	135.4	114.7	99.4	89.3	94.4
Electric light and power	1.0	143.7	146.8	149.9	146.8	145.6	137.9	129.6
Electrical apparatus	2.1	276.8	269.9	227.0	173.5	138.8	136.0	158.6
Iron and steel products	23.7	321.0	312.2	278.0	151.6	107.6	93.9	109.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	252.5	250.0	233.3	179.3	151.7	115.4	144.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	259.2	258.0	233.5	165.8	123.4	113.7	134.9
Agricultural implements	.6	123.9	129.5	108.4	83.6	60.1	60.7	80.2
Land vehicles	8.9	260.1	255.3	202.0	131.6	94.8	84.6	98.0
Automobiles and parts	2.5	308.1	303.0	253.4	200.0	139.9	132.5	151.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.3	150.6	123.5	549.8	287.3	62.4	72.0	68.2
Heating appliances	.3	157.6	155.6	171.6	157.0	142.7	139.5	135.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.2	326.1	324.4	255.1	185.6	131.6	96.8	130.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	311.1	307.6	261.4	162.7	124.4	106.3	120.6
Other iron and steel products	5.3	462.8	446.8	338.7	172.1	119.9	103.7	113.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	379.2	369.7	302.9	211.5	167.6	155.6	159.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	197.7	200.0	188.3	178.7	168.5	156.1	149.5
Miscellaneous	.9	364.3	361.2	255.1	159.0	152.3	146.0	139.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.1	190.3	151.7	219.6	258.6	206.4	130.8	306.3
<b>MINING</b>	4.1	153.9	154.3	185.0	174.0	171.0	163.4	161.1
Coal	1.3	90.1	90.5	99.4	95.8	94.4	92.9	93.2
Metallic ores	2.2	325.3	327.9	378.9	351.5	353.6	335.5	320.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	159.8	162.0	186.7	156.6	143.7	135.8	145.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.5	104.7	105.9	100.0	90.4	86.7	85.5	88.9
Telegraphs	.4	128.5	128.4	118.0	105.5	100.0	97.0	101.9
Telephones	1.1	98.2	99.8	95.1	86.3	83.0	82.3	85.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.6	110.6	111.7	102.3	93.5	90.6	87.9	87.2
Street railways and cartage	2.1	160.2	159.2	151.3	140.0	133.5	125.2	116.8
Steam railways	4.2	97.6	97.3	89.8	79.6	79.2	75.7	77.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	103.5	112.0	97.3	94.8	86.1	94.6	93.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.6	154.9	149.6	147.7	120.5	117.6	122.5	131.7
Building	4.8	201.4	179.7	167.8	137.8	85.1	80.4	85.3
Highway	3.7	172.1	174.1	193.4	157.6	209.1	238.2	250.8
Railway	2.1	91.8	96.4	81.2	66.0	64.5	56.3	66.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.2	182.6	185.1	173.7	148.8	135.2	132.8	131.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	175.1	179.5	166.5	140.5	129.0	126.5	125.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	195.6	194.7	186.2	163.4	145.9	143.3	141.1
<b>TRADE</b>	8.8	156.5	153.5	163.4	148.9	140.2	135.6	137.0
Retail	6.8	165.7	161.4	171.8	154.9	144.8	141.3	144.6
Wholesale	2.0	132.3	132.4	141.3	133.4	128.1	122.0	119.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	183.3	181.3	167.6	139.2	123.6	114.6	124.2

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937
<u>Maritime -</u>									
<u>Provinces</u>									
All Manufacturing		35.4	184.4	186.4	164.0	135.1	114.9	101.8	120.1
Lumber products		3.6	113.7	121.7	99.6	98.2	73.0	72.2	87.8
Pulp and paper		3.9	197.1	199.0	195.2	179.6	166.7	154.5	187.9
Textile products		3.1	120.3	119.5	120.5	113.4	96.3	83.4	91.0
Iron and steel		16.8	283.3	282.5	224.5	147.9	117.3	96.8	129.4
Other manufactures		8.0	144.7	147.7	145.3	137.1	127.2	114.8	119.5
Logging		5.3	319.0	208.3	303.3	276.5	225.5	148.3	365.7
Mining		10.8	101.5	102.4	115.7	113.4	114.8	112.9	110.9
Communications		1.8	119.5	119.4	108.0	97.1	100.6	95.7	98.3
Transportation		12.4	151.6	144.2	91.6	78.3	65.5	60.4	63.5
Construction		24.8	368.9	370.6	411.2	178.6	154.3	184.7	198.3
Services		1.7	285.6	315.6	262.3	207.0	172.9	173.5	168.0
Trade		7.8	177.2	169.5	178.4	163.1	142.3	134.8	132.9
All Industries		100.0	189.0	185.2	179.6	133.8	117.9	112.6	127.3
<u>Quebec</u>									
All Manufacturing		66.8	232.5	230.1	195.8	147.0	123.1	112.0	119.1
Lumber products		2.6	133.8	140.6	132.6	111.2	97.0	83.9	96.9
Pulp and paper		5.1	123.6	127.4	132.9	119.0	108.3	103.4	109.8
Textile products		13.1	190.3	191.6	188.5	169.0	147.1	135.4	142.0
Iron and steel		19.1	324.9	309.8*	261.3	140.4	94.5	81.2	98.1
Other manufactures		26.9	271.7	258.2	200.7	154.1	134.1	122.4	123.6
Logging		4.7	306.9	240.6	383.4	483.5	354.8	211.9	589.1
Mining		2.4	307.9	305.7	320.2	288.1	288.9	264.1	252.7
Communications		1.2	100.1	102.5	95.5	82.0	77.6	77.4	78.1
Transportation		6.1	98.1	104.1	102.6	93.8	87.0	89.2	89.1
Construction		10.5	148.0	141.9	126.2	124.3	140.2	136.6	103.7
Services		2.1	169.8	172.2	159.2	130.8	120.8	119.0	124.2
Trade		6.2	167.0	165.1	170.0	153.7	145.7	143.9	144.2
All Industries		100.0	193.1	194.5	177.1	148.7	131.5	119.7	130.5
<u>Ontario</u>									
All Manufacturing		71.1	212.4	213.7	187.8	145.7	122.9	112.3	120.9
Lumber products		2.8	95.8	99.2	88.4	86.8	73.1	66.9	80.9
Pulp and paper		4.6	126.5	127.8	133.6	118.2	114.6	108.7	111.2
Textile products		7.6	141.7	142.2	146.0	138.2	123.3	112.2	118.9
Iron and steel		30.4	320.9	314.2	249.2	170.3	119.3	104.8	120.5
Other manufactures		25.7	212.2	219.6	195.9	152.5	140.3	130.4	134.9
Logging		1.7	139.6	109.2	150.4	186.3	171.5	94.6	227.8
Mining		3.5	262.4	267.4	315.6	296.4	289.8	265.1	258.6
Communications		1.4	92.4	94.1	90.9	85.4	78.9	78.4	85.4
Transportation		5.3	105.2	105.7	100.2	90.7	87.5	83.0	87.2
Construction		6.4	126.7	121.0	137.4	118.9	100.4	110.5	174.2
Services		2.1	206.7	206.7	203.4	173.5	157.7	157.7	152.1
Trade		8.5	157.7	154.9	168.9	155.1	146.5	140.1	144.6
All Industries		100.0	185.2	184.7	173.0	142.5	124.4	115.0	130.4
<u>Prairie</u>									
<u>Provinces</u>									
All Manufacturing		37.4	179.1	175.6	161.7	124.4	113.4	103.7	109.2
Lumber products		1.9	122.3	124.8	149.5	117.5	98.3	88.8	103.2
Pulp and paper		2.1	100.8	98.6	107.1	99.9	103.1	97.8	97.5
Textile products		2.8	230.9	229.8	208.3	186.4	156.1	144.3	139.2
Iron and steel		14.3	155.9	152.1	123.5	89.4	81.2	72.1	79.7
Other manufactures		16.3	236.9	231.6	223.2	165.4	152.1	141.0	145.8
Logging		.4	40.9	40.0	79.4	104.2	44.6	42.5	47.3
Mining		6.7	143.2	143.1	153.6	141.7	131.8	126.8	134.2
Communications		2.3	115.7	116.9	115.4	98.5	97.4	98.0	98.2
Transportation		17.2	117.4	116.9	112.9	103.8	106.7	101.9	91.7
Construction		15.6	116.8	119.2	116.9	113.7	106.2	108.2	101.6
Services		3.1	155.4	160.0	145.9	129.9	117.8	113.3	105.9
Trade		17.3	134.9	131.5	140.7	131.2	124.6	121.3	118.6
All Industries		100.0	140.2	139.0	136.1	119.7	112.7	108.1	106.2
<u>British</u>									
<u>Columbia</u>									
All Manufacturing		55.4	267.3	267.0	192.5	154.7	126.9	110.8	115.5
Lumber products		10.1	128.6	131.6	142.6	125.1	108.2	89.7	93.1
Pulp and paper		4.0	151.6	155.2	157.3	131.6	116.3	102.7	122.5
Textile products		.9	191.4	188.7	184.5	157.3	128.6	128.4	123.4
Iron and steel		26.4	966.2	937.4	363.1	170.7	93.1	86.3	83.6
Other manufactures		14.0	198.6	204.4	196.0	191.7	163.1	143.9	147.5
Logging		4.6	108.7	107.0	116.8	109.5	103.4	93.3	110.2
Mining		4.6	97.1	97.6	116.5	112.5	112.0	118.9	111.7
Communications		2.2	137.5	135.6	119.9	114.9	114.4	108.0	109.6
Transportation		8.3	109.2	109.6	99.6	92.8	97.5	94.6	94.7
Construction		12.4	178.5	155.5	109.6	77.8	87.9	90.8	97.1
Services		2.6	154.1	152.7	140.0	132.9	120.9	110.5	110.4
Trade		9.9	168.7	166.0	172.9	150.1	142.3	137.1	144.3
All Industries		100.0	187.2	183.6	149.4	126.3	115.5	107.5	111.5
<u>B.C.</u>									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	76.2	216.5	210.8	183.2	136.9	115.8	105.1	111.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	146.1	144.2	158.1	147.1	141.2	133.6	130.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	131.2	131.1	132.0	116.2	117.7	109.9	110.3
Textiles	13.1	171.3	174.4	169.8	149.8	127.4	119.7	123.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	190.3	192.5	165.8	137.4	127.4	116.8	113.5
Iron and steel	28.8	312.1	292.7*	237.1	133.0	93.7	79.9	92.9
Other manufactures	23.5	206.5	185.4	168.0	133.9	118.4	107.2	114.8
Communications	1.3	68.9	70.0	66.9	67.1	65.2	64.2	65.2
Transportation	4.0	89.2	101.3	108.4	105.0	94.8	96.8	96.8
Construction	5.0	84.4	85.9	76.3	60.2	76.3	109.9	68.2
Trade	10.4	158.8	157.6	160.8	149.5	141.2	137.8	136.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	178.6	176.0	158.2	124.3	110.7	107.1	106.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	76.1	329.6	326.1	233.1	156.3	114.2	101.9	106.6
Leather products	7.6	107.6	107.5	110.4	92.2	97.2	92.2	92.0
Other manufactures	68.5	427.2	422.2	287.8	184.1	121.9	106.4	113.1
Transportation	2.8	76.0	76.4	70.0	87.1	95.2	102.9	94.2
Construction	8.6	213.1	191.8	161.6	235.7	99.6	276.2	89.9
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	254.1	248.5	190.7	149.0	111.6	119.1	103.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.0	221.7	217.6	184.9	141.4	118.1	109.5	111.5
Plant products - edible	4.3	146.1	153.0	173.1	138.3	132.8	120.3	121.5
Printing and publishing	6.0	146.7	148.1	159.7	136.4	134.9	128.3	129.6
Textiles	8.6	128.8	126.9	129.8	118.7	103.5	96.4	99.0
Iron and steel	26.5	440.8	421.9	288.5	174.9	109.4	95.2	103.1
Other manufactures	29.6	209.8	207.2	176.6	139.2	121.1	114.6	113.9
Communications	1.2	72.8	74.5	71.1	70.3	67.7	67.8	67.9
Transportation	3.3	116.2	115.8	108.2	103.6	100.1	94.2	96.3
Construction	2.8	111.6	90.6	96.2	90.4	76.5	61.3	90.6
Trade	14.3	145.1	142.3	155.5	142.9	134.4	128.9	133.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	190.9	186.6	167.6	135.2	117.4	109.6	112.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	52.0	168.0	167.5	158.6	130.9	107.3	97.5	101.7
Lumber products	3.5	69.8	64.4	54.9	82.2	75.3	46.3	54.6
Pulp and paper	13.9	123.1	122.1	125.0	109.8	100.5	94.7	98.7
Other manufactures	34.6	234.8	236.3	219.0	164.2	124.5	117.9	120.9
Construction	10.9	152.6	161.4	222.8	132.7	124.6	113.3	118.7
Trade	20.5	176.8	172.7	175.2	157.9	144.6	141.2	143.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	162.6	162.3	164.4	131.2	113.1	106.1	111.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.3	204.7	203.7	183.1	137.0	113.9	103.2	121.6
Textiles	10.5	102.8	104.0	111.8	108.6	96.8	88.3	94.4
Electrical apparatus	10.1	198.2	194.3	172.6	137.5	115.8	105.5	136.2
Iron and steel	48.9	301.7	297.6	247.9	155.6	114.4	95.8	129.6
Other manufactures	16.8	157.8	160.8	158.9	135.9	128.2	127.0	128.5
Construction	3.3	126.7	113.9	119.4	90.8	59.9	75.0	53.1
Trade	6.6	148.6	143.5	155.2	147.2	135.0	133.1	141.7
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	192.9	191.1	175.3	134.4	112.8	103.8	119.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	91.1	355.2	356.2	274.4	212.9	153.5	141.9	165.7
Iron and steel	78.0	394.7	391.4	296.9	218.8	147.5	135.1	167.8
Other manufactures	13.1	222.3	237.7	199.0	193.0	173.9	164.8	158.2
Construction	2.5	111.7	113.4	113.6	58.5	45.2	45.4	80.9
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	310.3	311.2	244.7	188.5	140.4	130.6	154.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	58.6	170.9	169.6	160.7	115.9	106.4	98.7	103.1
Animal products - edible	6.4	200.7	190.2	193.0	159.0	144.3	133.9	157.4
Printing and publishing	3.9	99.7	98.1	108.2	103.0	106.7	99.3	100.3
Textiles	7.5	235.0	234.7	213.4	187.9	160.0	147.8	142.4
Iron and steel	20.1	134.2	134.8	116.6	85.3	77.5	72.0	78.0
Other manufactures	20.7	230.0	228.5	226.7	136.0	125.7	117.4	117.2
Transportation	5.1	76.2	74.3	77.7	83.7	81.3	80.8	82.1
Construction	5.2	106.6	99.4	81.8	80.4	48.8	38.6	57.1
Trade	25.3	116.4	112.6	120.7	108.4	104.3	102.0	101.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	138.2	135.8	133.2	107.5	99.3	94.7	98.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	63.3	417.9	409.4	229.9	155.6	126.5	114.2	116.5
Lumber products	5.4	109.1	110.0	137.7	124.3	99.4	75.8	81.2
Other manufactures	57.9	567.7	554.6	274.3	170.6	139.1	131.7	132.5
Communications	3.0	119.5	120.8	113.7	112.6	112.6	107.0	107.9
Transportation	6.8	90.4	91.3	83.3	93.0	97.5	102.3	104.0
Construction	7.8	171.8	177.8	99.8	51.7	51.6	69.8	87.6
Services	3.8	154.6	152.9	134.0	134.4	124.4	111.8	113.4
Trade	15.3	166.8	164.4	172.4	152.6	143.4	137.2	144.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	241.4	238.5	163.0	127.9	114.8	110.4	115.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

\* Revised.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, and October 1, 1942, and November 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Nov.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,139,054	\$ 34,913,221	\$ 30.65	130.1	129.9	111.6	155.6	152.8	120.4
Animal products - edible	35,358	1,023,715	28.95	103.4	103.4	107.2	121.0	117.8	114.7
Fur and products	3,035	83,935	27.66	101.7	101.8	106.6	112.8	110.5	107.7
Leather and products	28,649	623,173	21.75	101.2	100.7	105.1	118.3	116.5	111.1
Boots and shoes	17,388	366,476	21.08	96.6	96.6	102.9	114.3	112.8	107.4
Lumber and its products	61,721	1,609,033	26.07	95.0	98.6	98.4	122.1	122.4	114.3
Rough and dressed lumber	36,224	976,759	26.96	83.3	93.9	94.3	117.4	119.5	112.7
Furniture	9,633	243,736	25.30	97.2	99.2	105.7	116.8	116.3	116.4
Other lumber products	15,864	388,538	24.49	113.3	112.1	105.3	140.4	136.1	117.4
Musical instruments	1,022	24,829	24.29	45.5	45.1	91.4	130.2	129.8	106.5
Plant products - edible	51,334	1,252,187	24.39	119.7	142.5	123.6	129.8	143.1	126.3
Pulp and paper products	80,316	2,568,194	31.98	100.3	102.0	106.1	109.7	110.5	113.1
Pulp and paper	36,214	1,256,186	34.69	99.5	103.2	106.1	111.1	113.7	116.7
Paper products	14,908	389,495	26.13	110.0	110.3	113.9	119.0	119.9	119.5
Printing and publishing	29,194	922,513	31.60	96.7	96.9	102.5	104.5	103.0	106.1
Rubber products	16,427	475,144	28.92	94.8	93.5	108.0	111.8	109.2*	114.2
Textile products	144,682	3,115,787	21.54	104.1	104.6	104.4	111.8	116.6	111.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,454	1,158,613	22.09	102.1	102.5	103.5	117.0	113.9*	112.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,378	538,442	21.22	100.5	99.8	102.6	114.9	109.3	111.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,368	282,979	22.88	105.9	106.4	106.2	120.6	113.3*	115.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,036	250,121	22.66	93.2	102.0	100.0	115.5	115.8	107.7
Hosiery and knit goods	21,880	434,211	19.85	93.6	94.1	102.9	111.1	108.1	110.9
Garments and personal furnishings	52,918	1,109,759	20.97	111.2	111.6	107.2	127.0	122.9	112.2
Other textile products	17,430	413,204	23.71	104.4	104.9	101.0	118.8	116.1*	106.8
Tobacco	11,360	230,133	20.26	128.7	128.8	108.4	145.0	134.4	111.5
Beverages	13,974	451,859	32.34	123.1	123.5	112.5	135.1	134.4	114.5
Chemicals	94,062	2,796,514	29.73	230.0	226.5*	131.4	244.4	237.5*	139.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,058	453,388	29.77	100.1	99.2	101.6	123.6	119.2	111.3
Electric light and power	13,229	634,400	34.67	95.9	97.9	99.9	103.3	107.0	103.7
Electrical apparatus	39,574	1,246,565	31.50	134.4	131.1	110.6	152.4	145.8	118.1
Iron and steel products	130,194	3,113,372	23.90	157.9	153.6*	117.6	160.7	185.7*	126.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,323	1,098,306	33.98	119.6	118.4*	110.5	131.5	130.0	110.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,512	963,263	35.01	115.1	114.6	104.5	133.2	129.0	110.2
Agricultural implements	10,397	333,919	32.12	114.8	120.0	100.5	136.1	144.2	109.2
Land vehicles	164,368	5,905,300	35.93	144.7	142.0	112.6	167.6	164.4	118.8
Automobiles and parts	45,074	1,826,182	40.52	120.1	118.1	100.0	132.2	130.6	92.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	60,222	2,258,267	37.50	321.1	293.5	132.2	394.7	371.9	150.6
Heating appliances	5,162	153,449	29.73	99.5	98.2	108.3	115.9	112.1*	115.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,508	816,628	37.97	144.2	143.4	112.8	176.8	170.3	123.6
Foundry and machine shop products	16,715	585,900	35.05	133.9	132.4	112.8	174.1	173.4	128.3
Other iron and steel products	97,854	3,320,543	33.93	191.0	184.4*	139.3	262.9	254.7*	162.7
Non-ferrous metal products	57,409	1,894,052	32.99	138.4	135.0	110.5	165.2	159.0	124.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,082	550,519	36.50	110.0	111.3	103.9	121.6	122.0	110.5
Miscellaneous	15,644	451,573	28.87	177.3	175.8	124.3	233.1	221.4	134.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	56,467	1,204,124	21.32	120.2	95.8	138.7	137.1	112.1	138.6
<b>MINING</b>	76,251	2,705,651	35.48	92.0	92.7	104.4	104.2	105.1	113.4
Coal	24,752	800,087	32.32	98.5	98.9	108.6	127.8	128.2	141.4
Metallic ores	40,612	1,583,300	38.99	87.4	88.1	101.8	93.3	94.5	110.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,887	322,264	29.60	99.3	100.6	104.8	117.4	117.8	114.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,959	800,994	28.65	107.7	109.0	102.9	113.8	116.4	105.6
Telegraphs	7,373	209,038	28.35	111.3	111.2	102.2	125.1	126.5	111.6
Telephones	20,586	591,956	28.76	106.5	108.2	103.1	110.3	113.3	101.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	139,327	4,811,967	34.54	111.5	112.6	103.6	121.6	122.1	141.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	38,493	1,221,143	31.72	109.4	108.7	103.1	121.2	119.2	108.5
Steam railways	77,830	2,953,408	37.95	113.2	112.9	104.2	122.2	121.9	110.8
Shipping and stevedoring	23,004	637,416	27.71	109.1	118.0	104.5	119.3	128.3	116.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	195,334	5,571,246	28.52	111.0	107.2	105.9	139.2	132.6	114.9
Building	87,659	2,962,952	33.80	142.7	127.4	118.9	168.0	148.1	124.7
Highway	68,205	1,605,032	23.53	95.5	96.6	110.0	114.6	116.5	115.2
Railway	39,470	1,003,262	25.42	91.0	95.5	80.4	119.5	127.0	95.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	40,680	741,437	18.23	106.8	108.3	101.6	121.7	121.3	106.6
Hotels and restaurants	24,762	427,408	17.26	107.0	109.7	101.8	127.5	128.1	109.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,918	314,029	19.73	106.5	106.0	101.4	114.6	112.9	102.8
<b>TRADE</b>	160,861	3,941,490	24.50	99.8	97.9	104.2	107.7	106.1	106.3
Retail	123,683	2,772,206	22.41	100.7	98.1	104.8	107.7	105.5	106.0
Wholesale	37,178	1,169,284	31.45	97.1	97.2	104.1	107.8	107.4	106.7
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,835,933	54,690,130	29.79	119.9	118.6	109.6	140.8	138.0*	117.3
<b>FINANCE</b>	64,055	1,972,357	30.79	106.9	107.1	105.5	114.2	114.3	107.2
Banks and Trust Companies	37,387	1,000,082	26.75	115.8	115.9	110.9	118.6	118.9	112.3
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,233	42,289	34.30	80.8	83.7	95.3	90.8	91.9	107.0
Insurance	25,435	929,986	36.56	97.3	97.4	99.3	111.2	110.8	102.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,899,988	56,662,487	29.82	119.3	118.1	109.4	139.7	136.9	116.9

\* Revised.



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1942, and November 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Nov. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941
<b>Maritime</b> - Manufacturing	50,148	\$ 1,389,229	\$ 27.70	121.2	122.5	107.8	149.2	146.3	117.8
<b>Provinces</b> - Lumber products	5,093	105,355	20.69	101.5	103.7	88.9	134.2	138.9	104.2
Pulp and Paper	5,448	162,565	29.84	105.3	106.4	104.3	119.3	115.7	115.4
Iron and Steel	23,805	774,445	32.53	154.7	154.3	122.6	184.9	177.8	130.1
Logging	7,480	138,492	18.51	122.8	80.2	116.7	152.2	101.2	129.3
Mining	15,314	447,755	29.24	85.4	86.1	97.4	109.6	111.2	125.1
Transportation	17,531	506,244	28.88	177.9	169.2	107.5	177.7	170.5	117.5
Construction	35,069	775,763	22.12	145.9	146.5	154.5	169.4	173.2	193.9
Trade	10,953	229,911	20.99	105.0	100.5	105.7	111.0	107.7	108.4
<b>Maritimes</b> - All Industries	141,526	3,585,409	25.33	124.0	121.5	117.8	146.0	142.8	131.4
<b>Quebec</b> - Manufacturing	387,256	11,058,417	28.56	133.7	132.3	112.6	164.2	160.1	124.6
Lumber products	14,849	336,995	22.69	93.0	97.7	92.1	135.2	135.3	115.4
Pulp and Paper	29,601	921,599	31.13	99.4	102.4	106.8	108.1	111.0	114.6
Textile products	76,173	1,551,967	20.37	106.0	106.7	105.0	121.1	116.8	111.2
Chemicals	53,536	1,561,310	29.16	282.6	275.6*	125.7	284.2	271.7*	131.3
Iron and Steel	110,596	3,942,855	35.65	157.2	149.9*	126.4	206.0	199.7*	144.3
Logging	27,187	464,643	17.09	134.6	105.5	163.2	164.8	129.2	173.4
Mining	14,126	459,085	32.50	104.5	103.7	108.9	112.8	112.5	116.4
Communications	7,041	219,215	31.13	109.4	112.0	104.4	109.2	111.2	99.2
Transportation	35,213	1,223,919	34.76	102.2	108.4	106.9	113.7	119.3	114.4
Construction	60,998	1,772,978	29.07	122.2	117.2	104.2	162.0	153.5	113.9
Services	11,765	208,651	17.73	114.3	116.0	107.2	131.0	131.9	110.1
Trade	35,796	874,093	24.42	101.2	100.0	103.0	108.2	106.8	102.2
<b>Quebec</b> - All Industries	579,382	16,281,001	28.10	125.9	123.6	112.6	151.3	147.4	121.1
<b>Ontario</b> - Manufacturing	534,828	17,071,670	31.92	123.8	124.5	109.5	145.0	143.5	116.4
Lumber products	20,718	519,696	25.08	95.8	99.2	98.4	117.7	119.4	111.2
Plant products - edible	25,085	623,206	24.84	111.3	148.2	130.7	119.9	143.9	126.9
Pulp and Paper	34,477	1,127,657	32.71	100.6	101.7	106.3	110.8	110.9	113.0
Textile products	57,171	1,340,485	23.45	100.6	100.6	103.6	117.7	115.6	113.7
Chemicals	34,386	1,037,419	30.17	177.4	176.3	122.4	191.8	190.0	128.4
Electrical apparatus	26,021	834,449	32.07	121.1	118.0	107.0	143.9	137.3	117.9
Iron and Steel	228,811	8,142,115	35.58	143.3	140.3	111.3	166.1	162.6	116.9
Non-ferrous metal products	30,173	989,776	32.80	127.3	124.6	107.0	152.9	149.8	122.8
Logging	13,121	272,525	20.77	126.0	98.6	135.7	145.2	112.5	147.6
Mining	26,070	1,005,290	38.56	83.6	85.2	98.1	92.3	94.4	111.1
Communications	10,082	293,632	29.13	102.8	104.7	101.1	109.6	115.9	102.7
Transportation	19,433	1,409,182	35.74	110.4	110.9	105.1	121.0	119.2	110.1
Construction	48,182	1,458,258	30.27	85.5	81.6	92.7	103.6	98.8	102.7
Services	16,021	295,065	18.42	105.6	105.6	103.9	118.5	117.3	109.7
Trade	64,202	1,593,911	24.82	95.5	93.8	102.3	103.8	102.4	105.2
<b>Ontario</b> - All Industries	751,939	23,399,563	31.12	114.4	114.1	108.9	132.4	130.6	113.6
<b>Prairie</b> - Manufacturing	70,828	2,092,174	29.54	128.7	126.1	116.2	147.9	142.9	125.6
<b>Provinces</b> - Animal products - edible	9,984	293,113	29.36	117.0	111.5	108.9	132.0	123.0	118.2
Lumber products	3,542	92,009	25.98	86.7	88.5	106.0	111.5	111.4	112.5
Plant products - edible	5,908	150,660	25.50	144.1	136.4	129.3	147.8	132.7	124.4
Textile products	5,308	102,215	19.26	117.3	116.7	105.8	124.5	121.2*	108.5
Iron and Steel	27,049	860,217	31.80	140.8	137.4	111.6	165.7	160.1	127.4
Mining	12,697	497,170	39.16	117.8	117.7	126.3	138.3	134.4	141.7
Communications	4,441	120,794	27.20	104.7	105.8	104.4	110.4	109.0	104.9
Transportation	32,723	1,164,373	35.58	106.2	105.8	102.2	112.4	111.9	107.7
Construction	29,593	826,661	27.93	89.3	91.1	89.4	114.3	115.4	94.9
Services	5,908	105,414	17.84	95.5	98.3	89.7	106.8	107.0	95.5
Trade	32,803	827,673	25.23	102.4	99.8	106.8	109.3	107.5	108.9
<b>Prairies</b> - All Industries	189,703	5,647,835	29.77	109.3	108.3	106.1	125.0	122.9	113.8
<b>British Columbia</b> - Manufacturing	95,994	3,301,733	34.40	168.6	168.5	121.5	208.3	204.4*	130.3
Animal products - edible	5,499	157,567	28.65	116.8	116.8	145.0	128.1	132.5	141.1
Lumber products	17,519	554,978	31.68	95.7	97.9	106.1	119.2	117.3	118.4
Plant products - edible	7,020	164,365	23.41	186.9	205.2	158.7	199.2	213.0	154.8
Pulp and Paper	6,820	229,556	33.66	102.0	104.4	105.9	107.8	110.0	110.1
Iron and Steel	45,797	1,716,943	37.49	393.2	381.5	147.8	503.6	487.3*	166.0
Non-ferrous metal products	5,333	220,071	41.27	110.5	109.8	103.7	133.5	124.1	113.8
Logging	7,969	314,888	39.51	89.5	88.1	96.2	105.1	101.3	104.6
Mining	8,044	296,351	36.84	82.5	82.9	99.0	88.9	91.9	111.1
Transportation	14,427	508,249	35.23	107.6	108.0	98.1	128.4	129.8	109.0
Construction	21,492	737,586	34.32	170.2	148.2	104.5	230.1	190.7	114.0
Services	4,530	95,504	21.08	107.8	106.8	97.9	130.3	127.2	104.0
Trade	17,107	415,907	24.31	106.2	104.5	108.9	119.0	116.6	113.5
<b>B.C.</b> - All Industries	173,383	5,776,322	33.32	138.8	136.1	110.7	168.1	162.6	119.5

\* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1942, and November 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Nov.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Nov.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	206,632	\$ 6,234,197	\$ 30.17	135.7	132.2	114.9	164.8	159.2*	124.5
Plant Products - edible	8,480	213,561	25.18	101.5	100.1	109.8	116.1	112.5	114.0
Pulp and Paper	8,780	251,033	28.59	106.1	106.1	106.8	109.9	108.5	108.2
Textiles	35,432	739,477	20.87	107.8	109.8	106.9	121.2	118.0	111.5
Tobacco	7,618	154,672	20.30	131.2	132.8	109.8	153.2	141.5	125.2
Iron and Steel	77,989	2,871,325	36.83	166.4	156.0*	126.4	207.0	199.4*	141.4
Communications	3,373	126,361	37.46	106.0	107.7	102.9	106.9	107.9	103.1
Transportation	10,843	341,547	31.50	88.2	100.2	107.2	99.5	111.0	118.4
Construction	13,614	430,522	31.62	125.6	127.8	113.5	154.5	157.8	115.8
Services	8,406	155,560	18.51	109.0	120.8	103.0	127.1	127.7*	105.9
Trade	28,163	704,900	25.03	101.6	100.8	102.9	109.1	107.9	101.1
Montreal - All Industries	271,097	7,995,148	29.49	126.6	124.7	112.1	151.0	147.9*	119.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	27,621	714,788	25.88	175.2	173.4	123.9	216.8	208.5	132.2
Chemicals	11,343	280,732	24.75	261.4	250.0	160.9	364.0	333.2	181.3
Iron and Steel	6,111	209,404	34.27	241.3	249.8	112.2	281.8	284.7	128.9
Transportation	1,012	29,899	29.54	110.1	110.7	101.4	124.6	120.8	110.3
Construction	3,115	83,281	26.74	134.9	121.4	102.3	201.6	188.1	108.7
Services	1,150	17,489	15.21	104.9	105.2	106.6	115.5	118.4	111.0
Trade	3,123	65,633	21.02	102.7	96.0	95.5	111.8	105.3	101.4
Quebec - All Industries	36,315	918,838	25.30	155.0	151.6	116.4	192.6	184.9	124.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	183,881	5,875,507	31.95	136.3	133.7	113.6	161.4	156.8	122.4
Plant Products - edible	10,579	271,127	25.63	98.1	102.7	116.2	107.4	109.0	114.5
Pulp and Paper	14,769	478,357	32.39	98.1	99.1	106.8	108.3	108.5	111.9
Textiles	21,125	535,070	25.33	107.3	105.8	108.2	128.6	124.2	116.8
Chemicals	14,794	431,473	29.17	196.1	196.6	126.7	215.1	213.4	131.9
Electrical apparatus	12,142	381,625	31.43	130.9	126.0	107.8	149.2	142.6	116.3
Iron and Steel	65,030	2,278,495	35.04	184.7	178.7	120.9	222.0	215.2	135.4
Communications	3,050	110,184	36.13	102.7	105.1	100.3	107.8	118.6	101.1
Transportation	8,078	266,923	33.04	111.8	111.5	104.1	125.6	118.9	108.7
Construction	6,772	240,284	35.48	82.4	66.9	71.0	94.9	78.5*	71.7
Services	8,298	158,193	19.06	105.4	103.9	101.8	115.4	112.6	108.6
Trade	35,134	922,401	26.25	98.5	96.6	105.6	105.6	104.1	107.2
Toronto - All Industries	245,305	7,577,696	30.89	124.5	121.7	109.3	145.1	140.8	116.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,204	328,724	29.34	112.1	111.7	105.8	132.9	129.9	115.9
Pulp and Paper	2,972	89,617	30.15	105.8	104.9	107.4	111.2	109.5	107.2
Iron and Steel	3,439	112,349	32.67	100.2	101.4	101.7	146.5	146.7	131.9
Construction	2,329	66,474	28.54	94.5	100.0	138.0	116.2	126.2	193.7
Services	2,002	33,083	16.52	115.6	114.1	109.1	137.7	137.2	115.3
Trade	4,390	93,054	21.20	102.6	100.2	101.6	106.6	106.5	101.3
Ottawa - All Industries	21,471	564,508	26.29	108.0	107.8	109.2	124.5	124.0	121.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	54,365	1,785,228	32.84	123.6	123.0	110.6	144.4	143.1	119.0
Textiles	6,625	153,874	23.23	95.6	96.7	104.0	111.1	109.9	110.2
Electrical apparatus	6,374	220,564	34.60	122.4	120.0	106.6	160.0	149.3	123.1
Iron and Steel	30,830	1,094,213	35.49	141.5	139.6	116.3	158.3	157.4	121.9
Construction	2,054	72,233	35.17	82.9	74.5	78.1	110.2	99.7	85.0
Trade	4,161	105,235	25.29	97.9	94.5	102.2	108.0	105.2	103.7
Hamilton - All Industries	63,006	2,027,716	32.18	119.1	118.0	103.3	139.7	137.8	116.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	38,396	1,589,702	41.40	137.4	137.7	106.1	144.7	143.9	99.2
Iron and Steel	32,884	1,410,396	42.89	139.8	138.6	105.2	147.8	146.6	97.7
Construction	1,041	39,083	37.54	163.5	166.0	166.3	211.1	213.7	171.4
Trade	1,221	34,275	28.07	97.9	98.0	99.3	101.7	100.2	91.5
Windsor - All Industries	42,165	1,712,267	40.61	135.0	135.4	106.4	144.5	143.8	100.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,765	975,551	28.89	127.2	126.2	119.6	146.0	141.5*	129.2
Animal Products - edible	3,675	119,276	32.46	103.7	98.3	99.7	128.6	114.4	117.5
Textiles	4,302	82,564	19.19	116.9	116.8	106.2	123.2	120.1*	104.3
Chemicals	4,047	126,401	31.23	171.5	147.5	193.7	833.8	858.1	836.3
Iron and Steel	11,562	370,744	32.07	120.7	121.2	104.9	143.4	141.3	117.7
Communications	1,226	35,373	28.85	97.4	97.3	102.7	102.3	94.9	95.7
Transportation	2,937	92,434	31.47	105.1	102.5	107.2	112.5	111.3	113.1
Construction	3,003	96,893	32.27	68.9	64.3	52.9	73.6	67.6	44.2
Services	2,053	35,984	17.53	104.9	106.2	103.2	116.0	114.8	105.4
Trade	14,596	379,247	25.98	104.3	100.9	108.2	113.5	109.8*	111.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	57,608	1,616,226	28.06	113.1	111.1	109.0	125.9	121.7*	113.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	54,060	1,889,771	34.96	225.4	220.8	124.0	289.2	281.2*	135.7
Lumber Products	4,610	140,119	30.39	83.2	83.8	105.0	102.1	104.4	120.2
Iron and Steel	37,309	1,392,912	37.33	462.1	447.8	155.4	584.7	561.2*	171.9
Communications	2,557	67,816	26.52	109.9	111.1	104.6	118.8	119.6	113.1
Transportation	5,860	193,032	33.96	108.0	109.1	99.5	122.1	122.5	108.7
Construction	6,640	228,208	34.37	216.9	224.5	126.0	263.8	268.5	137.8
Services	3,275	70,734	21.60	112.8	111.6	97.8	137.7	133.7	103.9
Trade	13,052	323,260	24.77	104.0	102.5	107.5	117.6	115.2	112.4
Vancouver - All Industries	85,453	2,779,216	32.52	170.1	168.1	114.9	216.0	211.7	125.1

\* Revised.









72-002

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**DECEMBER, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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OTTAWA  
February 11, 1943

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1942.

Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

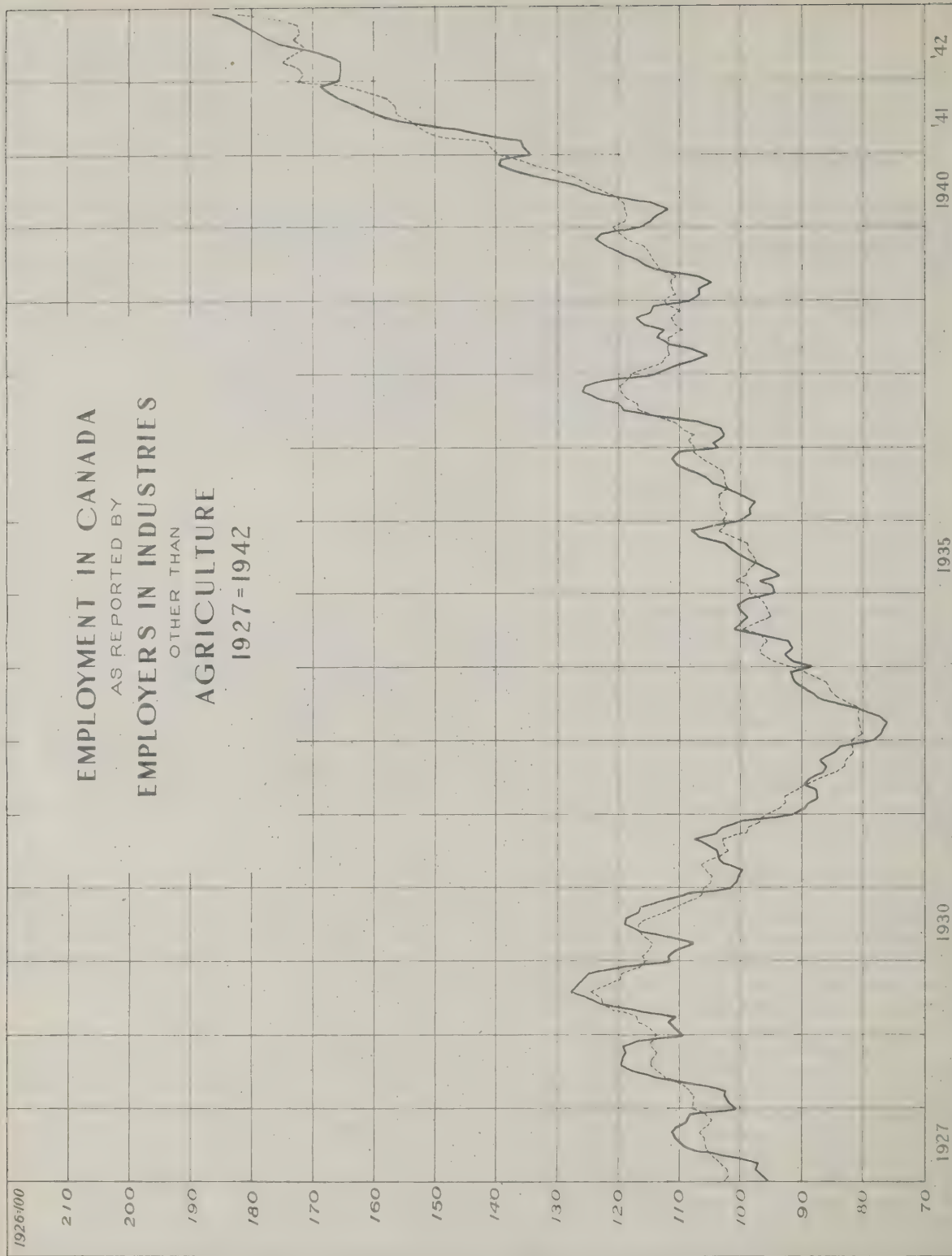
EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed important expansion, continuing the steadily upward movement indicated from Mar. 1. The increase was the largest reported since the beginning of July, also exceeding that recorded in any earlier December in the period of the war; according to pre-war experience, it was contra-seasonal in character. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 13,322 employers with a combined working force of 1,867,597, as compared with 1,836,070 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$56,076,173 at the latest date, as compared with \$54,738,728 at the beginning of November. There was thus a rise of 1.7 p.c. in the number of employees, accompanied by that of 2.4 p.c. in the earnings of these persons. The per capita average showed a further gain, advancing from \$29.81 at Nov. 1, to \$30.03 at the date under review. These two are the highest in the payroll record, dating from June 1, 1941.

The index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1942, reached a new maximum, at 186.5, as compared with 183.3 in the preceding month, and 168.8 at Dec. 1, 1941. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes. Since the increase at the date under review was contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further rise, standing at 182.1, as compared with 175.4 in the preceding report. The general index of employment exceeded by 10½ p.c. that indicated at the beginning of December in 1941. This important gain has been accompanied by that of 20.8 p.c. in the index number of payrolls in the 12 months.

The greatest advances at Dec. 1, 1942, were in manufacturing, which absorbed an additional 16,116 persons, and in logging, in which the increase amounted to 13,600. There was also an important gain in employment in retail trade from Nov. 1. The improvement in the last two industries is in accordance with the usual trend at the beginning of December; that in manufacturing is contra-seasonal. Although it repeats the upward movement indicated at Dec. 1 in each year since the outbreak of war, it was on a much larger scale than in the early winter of 1939, 1940 or 1941. Within the manufacturing group, especially marked increases were recorded in iron and steel, some 12,000 additional employees being reported in such plants. Other branches of the durable goods industries, with the exception of lumber, were also considerably more active than at Nov. 1. Concentration of employment in the heavy industries continues to be a feature of the situation, these classes now accounting for a third of the total number on the payrolls of the employers furnishing data at Dec. 1, 1942; at the same date in 1939, little more than one-fifth of the workers in recorded employment were engaged in the production of durable goods. The manufacture of non-durable goods continued at a high level, according to the pre-war standards; nevertheless, employment in a number of classes in this category was in smaller volume than at the same date of 1941. This situation, which is mainly a result of the prevailing shortage of labour, is affecting a growing number of plants in both

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, corrected for seasonal variation as the average employment they afforded in the calendar year, 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions. Thus, where employment in twenty industries or groups at July 1, 1942, was below its level at the same date in 1941, the number showing an unfavourable trend at the latest date as compared with Dec. 1, 1941, was 30.

#### PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$56,076,173, already mentioned as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Dec. 1 by the co-operating employers, was 2.4 p.c. higher than the amount paid at the beginning of November. The advance continues the upward trend shown by payrolls since the institution of such statistics in the spring of 1941. The only exception in these months was at the beginning of January, 1942, the observance of the Christmas and New Year's holidays then having lowered the reported aggregate. The weekly per capita earnings averaged \$29.81 at Nov. 1 and \$30.03 at the beginning of December, 1942, while the Dec. 1, 1941, average was \$27.32.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,931,573, as compared with 1,900,125 at the beginning of November. The amounts received as weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$58,051,931 paid on or about Dec. 1, and \$56,711,085 paid on or about Nov. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$30.05, as compared with \$29.85 at the beginning of November, and \$27.40 at Dec. 1, 1941. These averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, whose totals are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin; these industries are as follows:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade.

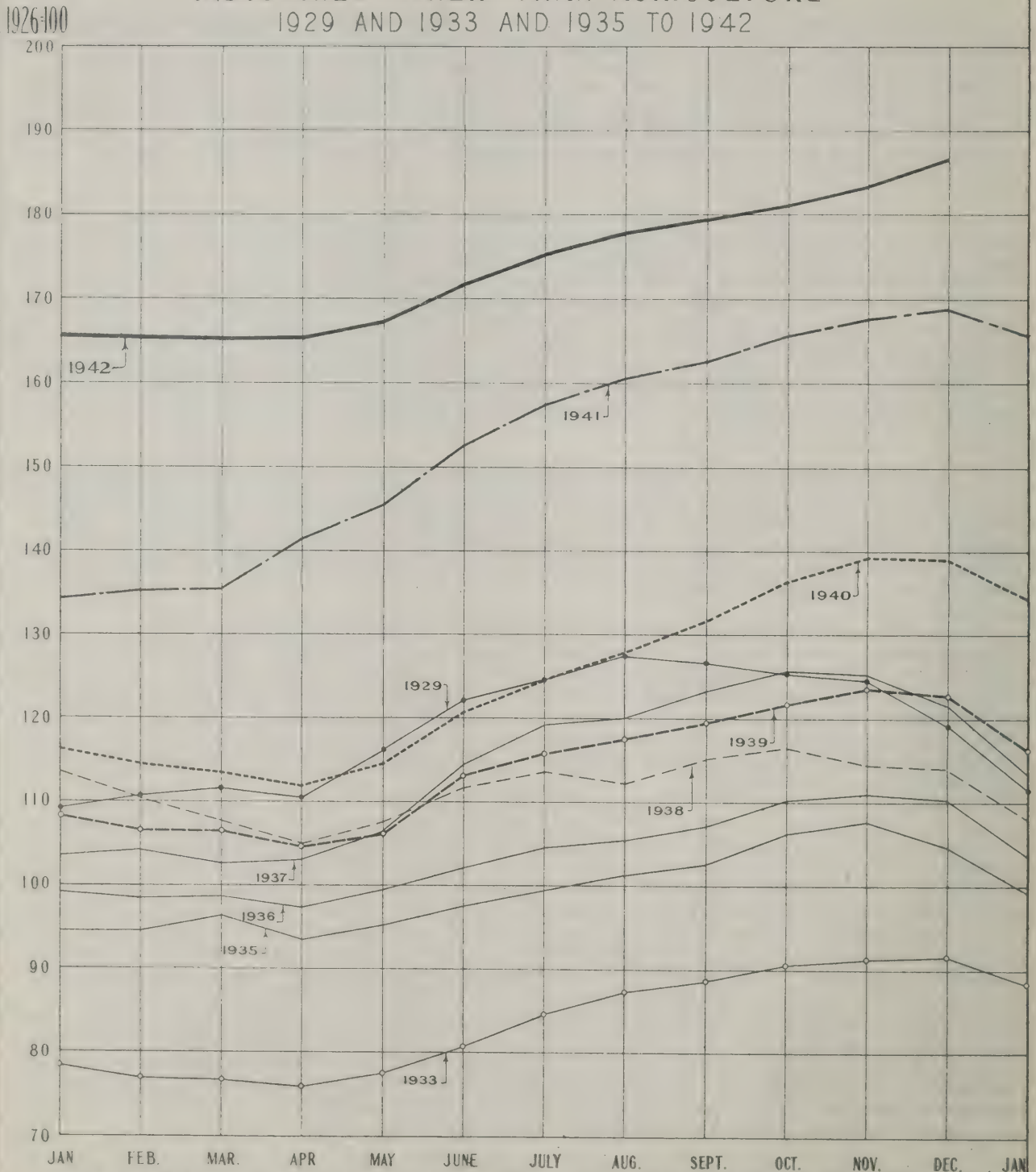
The Table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1942, and Dec. 1, 1941. In the Table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was commenced.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100. The Table shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 22 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 44.3 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, amounted to 21.4 p.c., and that in payrolls to 43 p.c.

Between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, there has been an increase in employment in the eight industries, (manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade), amounting to 10½ p.c., accompanied by that of 20.8 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical worker, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 44.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, the index of per capita earnings has increased by 18.9 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment has risen by 32 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 60.1 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work has increased by 21.7 p.c., while the all-industries average has risen by 18.9. The factors given

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



above as influencing the all-industries trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more striking than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 47.4 p.c. and that of payrolls by 82.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to the beginning of December, 1942. Despite curtailment in certain lines in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 18.7 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 37.2 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution<sup>1/</sup> of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Table 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Activity in manufacturing establishments showed its eleventh consecutive gain at the beginning of December; this was also the thirty-sixth monthly increase since the outbreak of war, the upward trend indicated since then having been interrupted on only three occasions. These were at Jan. 1 in 1940, 1941 and 1942, and resulted from the observance of the year-end holidays. The expansion at Dec. 1, 1942, exceeded that recorded in either of the two preceding months, being also larger than in any other December in which heightened employment had been reported in that month. The movement at Dec. 1 in pre-war years, however, was almost invariably unfavourable.

The latest index number of employment established a new high, standing at 221.7 p.c. of the 1926 average. This was 17.7 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1941, figure of 188.4. The index at Nov. 1, 1942, was 218.6. The seasonally-adjusted index also advanced to a new maximum, rising from 216.7 in the preceeding month, to 224.2 at Dec. 1, 1942.

The working forces of the 7,440 manufacturers furnishing statistics aggregated 1,155,307; as compared with their staffs of 1,139,191 at Nov. 1, there was an increase of 16,116 persons, or 1.4 p.c. The weekly payrolls, at \$35,960,079, were higher by \$988,147, or 2.8 p.c. The weekly per capita average at Dec. 1 was \$31.13, as compared with the revised Nov. 1 average of \$30.70. These two are the highest in the record, which commences with June 1, 1941. At Dec. 1, 1941, the per capita average had been \$28.15. In the year since then,

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<sup>1/</sup> For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1942, see appendix to the Oct. 1 bulletin on employment and payrolls.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1942, and December 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Dec.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec.1,1942	Index Numbers of					
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941
(a) <u>Provinces</u>									
Maritime Provinces	146,350	3,815,996	26.07	128.2	124.0	123.4	155.6	145.8*	138.6
Prince Edward Island	2,109	49,125	23.29	101.4	100.8	109.7	111.2	109.0	107.8
Nova Scotia	89,011	2,417,277	27.16	131.3	127.5	121.7	160.1	149.0*	138.3
New Brunswick	55,230	1,349,594	24.44	101.0	120.5	127.3	148.5	142.4	140.1
Quebec	591,454	16,718,678	28.27	128.5	125.9	114.3	155.3	151.5*	123.9
Ontario	764,212	23,993,697	31.40	116.2	114.4	107.5	135.7	132.4	116.2
Prairie Provinces	191,973	5,721,973	29.81	110.6	109.3	105.6	126.6	125.0	114.5
Manitoba	91,222	2,694,817	29.54	111.5	110.7	103.8	125.0	124.6*	110.9
Saskatchewan	37,703	1,053,927	27.95	106.9	106.4	104.2	120.4	120.1	113.2
Alberta	63,048	1,973,229	31.30	111.4	109.0	109.2	132.9	128.6	120.6
British Columbia	173,608	5,825,829	33.56	138.9	138.8	107.1	169.3	168.1	116.1
CANADA	1,867,597	56,076,173	30.03	122.0	119.9	110.4	144.3	140.8	119.5
(b) <u>Cities.</u>									
Montreal	275,848	8,314,524	30.14	128.8	126.6	113.3	156.9	151.4*	123.0
Quebec City	36,349	918,159	25.26	155.2	155.0	118.7	192.4	192.6	128.3
Toronto	250,931	7,766,391	30.95	127.4	124.5	111.9	148.6	145.1	120.7
Ottawa	21,551	568,862	26.40	108.4	108.0	109.2	125.3	124.5	122.7
Hamilton	63,592	2,102,925	33.07	120.3	119.1	110.3	144.9	139.7	122.1
Windsor	42,315	1,726,990	40.81	135.5	135.0	106.2	145.7	144.5	106.1
Winnipeg	58,077	1,621,450	27.92	114.0	113.1	108.8	126.3	125.9	112.6
Vancouver	85,835	2,797,122	32.59	170.8	170.1	116.8	216.4	215.5*	127.1
(c) <u>Industries.</u>									
Manufacturing	1,155,307	35,960,079	31.13	132.0	130.1	112.1	160.1	155.6	123.4
Durable Goods 1/	624,269	21,506,750	34.45	147.4	143.6	113.1	182.7	175.7	128.3
Non-Durable Goods	513,269	13,815,357	26.92	118.7	118.4	111.5	137.2	135.4	119.3
Electric Light and Power	17,769	637,972	35.90	93.1	95.9	98.1	103.9	103.3	99.4
Logging	70,071	1,476,179	21.07	149.2	120.2	158.1	168.1	137.1	151.7
Mining	76,101	2,726,362	35.83	91.8	92.0	103.6	105.0	103.8*	113.4
Communications	27,775	815,242	29.35	107.0	107.7	103.5	115.8	113.8	105.1
Transportation	137,928	4,879,707	35.38	110.3	111.5	104.9	123.3	121.6	116.2
Construction and Maintenance	190,854	5,380,873	28.19	108.5	111.0	102.8	134.4	139.2	112.2
Services	40,548	739,744	18.24	106.5	106.8	99.7	121.4	121.7	104.6
Trade	169,013	4,097,987	24.25	104.9	99.8	106.6	112.0	107.7	109.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,867,597	56,076,173	30.03	122.0	119.9	110.4	144.3	140.8	119.5
Finance				106.7	106.9	105.0	114.4	114.2	107.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,931,573	58,051,931	30.05	121.3	119.3	110.1	143.0	139.7	119.0

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

\* Revised.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS  
MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Oct. 1, 130.4; Nov. 1, 130.9 and Dec. 1, 131.5; at Dec. 1, 1941, the index was 118.5.



the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 29.7 p.c., an advance which substantially exceeds that of 17.7 p.c. in the index of employment. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months is dealt with briefly in a subsequent paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

There were especially impressive advances at the date under review in iron and steel plants, which absorbed over 12,000 additional workers. Chemical, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, animal food, leather, rubber, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products also afforded considerably more employment. The gains in iron and steel were widely distributed, the greatest being in shipbuilding and aircraft plants. Seasonal curtailment of operations continued to lower employment in vegetable food and lumber factories; pulp and paper and beverage works were also quieter.

In the last monthly bulletin, it was pointed out that, largely as a result of the wartime labour stringency, employment in a growing number of plants producing consumers' goods is showing declines from the high levels established in the latter part of 1941. Thus, where eleven manufacturing industries or groups at July 1, 1942, reported curtailment as compared with a year earlier, 20 divisions at Dec. 1 showed a falling-off from the same date in 1941. Notable among these 20 were the food, fur, leather, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber divisions, in which, however, activity continued decidedly above the pre-war level. The slackening in many of the above-mentioned groups is the more remarkable in view of the fact that in a great many cases, plants in these categories are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in an important number of industrial divisions has reached new all-time highs in recent months; especially noteworthy among those in this category are the chemical, tobacco, beverage and the various metal-using industries.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, was 160.1, as compared with 155.7 at the beginning of November, 1942, and 123.4 at Dec. 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 29.7 p.c. during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 17.7 p.c. in the index number of employment. The reasons previously given for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with important amounts of overtime work in these classes, and (2) the general practice of paying a bonus to meet the increase in the cost of living, under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The cost-of-living bonus has shown increases since its institution. The up-grading of workers has also contributed to the greater expansion in the reported payrolls, a factor of growing importance, which is tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency.

The extent to which the changing industrial distribution of factory workers has contributed to the relatively larger growth in payrolls than in employment is emphasized by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Dec. 1 was 42.4 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1941, while that in the non-durable goods division was 15.0 p.c. higher; over the same period, the index of employment in the durable goods has risen by 29.7 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 6.5 p.c.

In the period in which statistics of payrolls have been collected, there have been particularly great increases in the amounts disbursed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and beverage industries. The advances in these industries have been associated with important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were substantially higher at Dec. 1, 1942, than at the same date of 1941.

In comparing the figures of per capita averages in the various industries, as given in the text and shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it must be borne in mind that many factors contribute to the existing differences. Important among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries; with this factor is associated that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced workers. The presence or absence of overtime also affects substantially the per capita average earnings.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			\$			\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
1942						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	128.3	148.9	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	138.0	29.51	129.9	152.8	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.81 <sup>1/</sup>	130.1	155.6	30.70 <sup>1/</sup>
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.03	132.0	160.1	31.13

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



Logging:- Seasonal activity in bush operations resulted in a substantial increase in the personnel of logging camps, 470 of which reported 70,071 employees, compared with 56,467 at Nov. 1. The percentage gain was larger than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1941, but approximated the average over a period of years. The index of employment, at 236.2, was the lowest for December since the outbreak of hostilities. As compared with 250.3 at Dec. 1, 1941, there was a decline of 5.6 p.c. in the index of employment; that of weekly payrolls, however, was only slightly lower. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,476,179; a figure which was higher by 22.6 p.c., than the payrolls indicated at the beginning of November, 1942.

The per capita average earnings were lowered from \$21.32 at Nov. 1, 1942, to \$21.07 at the date under review; the decline is associated with the large increase in the number employed. The average at Dec. 1, 1941, was \$17.92. In considering the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining:- Coal-mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1942, but employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed a further reduction. The 432 operators whose returns were tabulated reported 76,101 employees, 150 fewer than in the preceding month. The index in the mining group at Dec. 1 was 162.7, being 11.4 p.c. below that of 183.5 at the same date in 1941. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 7.4 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December aggregated \$2,726,362, showing a moderate increase as compared with the Nov. 1 payments. As a result of this disparity in employment and payrolls, the per capita average earnings were higher, at \$35.83, as compared with \$35.36 in the preceding period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$33.89.

Communications:- A small increase in employment in telegraphs was rather more than offset by a falling-off in telephones. A personnel of 27,775 was reported by the employers furnishing data; at Nov. 1, they had employed 27,959 men and women. The loss approximated the average. The reported payrolls, however, were higher, at \$815,242, as against \$800,994 at Nov. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.65 at Nov. 1, to \$29.35 at the first of December; the Dec. 1, 1941, average had been \$27.51. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 104.0. This was 3.4 p.c. higher than the Dec. 1, 1941, figure of 100.6, while there was a gain of 10.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months.

Transportation:- The trend in transportation was seasonally downward at the beginning of December, when 566 firms and branches reported 137,928 employees, or 1,399 fewer than at Nov. 1. The decline was mainly in shipping and stevedoring; steam railway operation showed little general change, while further improvement was noted in local transportation. The index, at 109.4, was the highest for Dec. 1 in any year since 1928, exceeding by 5.1 p.c. that of 104.1 recorded at Dec. 1, 1941. The payrolls, at \$4,879,707, were considerably above those reported in the preceding period of observation. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$34.55 at Nov. 1, to \$35.38 at the date under review. The Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$34.94.

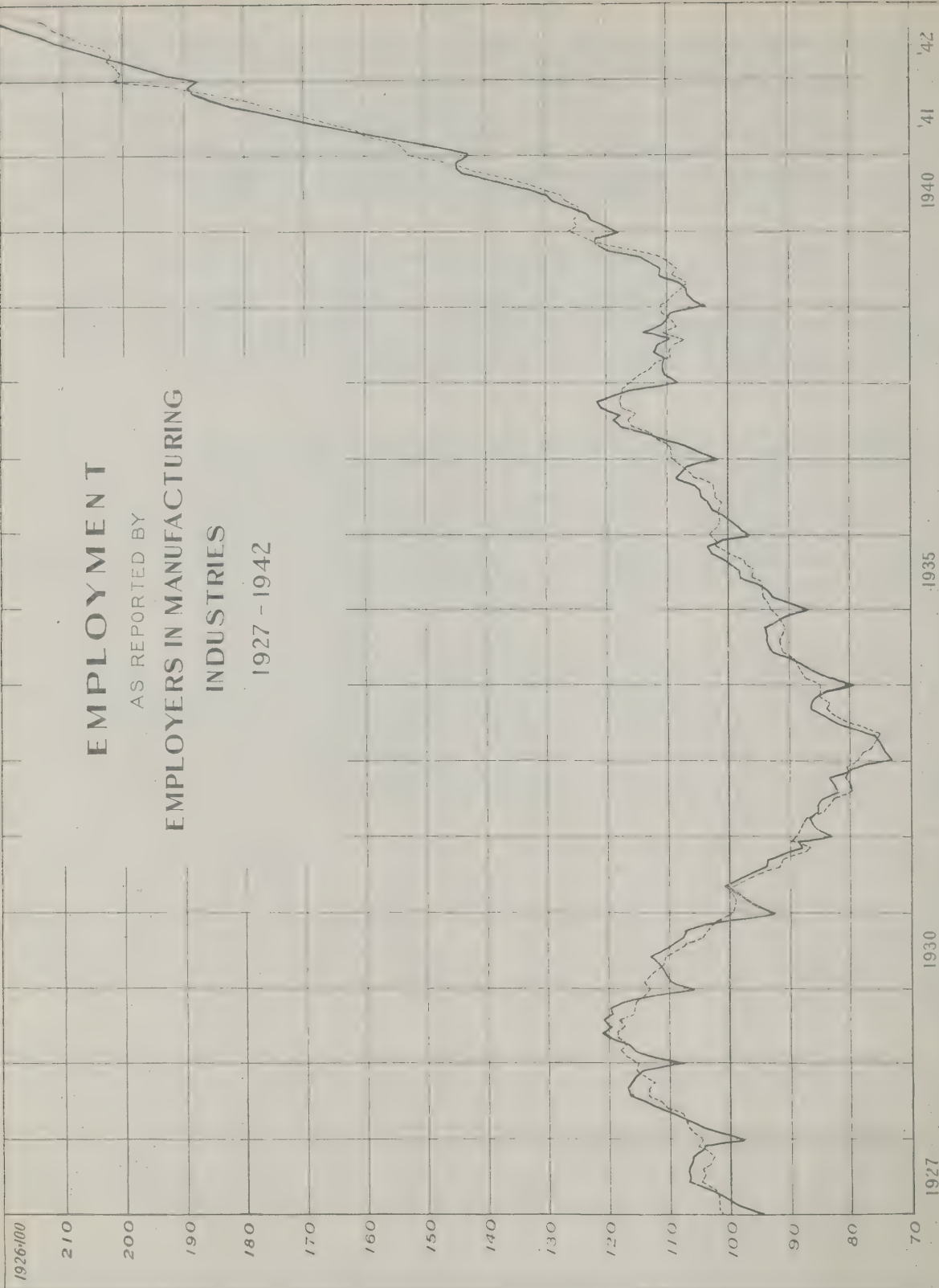
Construction and Maintenance reported seasonal curtailment at the date under review, when the decline was decidedly below average for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. A further gain was shown in building, but highway and railway construction and maintenance reported lessened activity. Data were received from 1,525 employers with a force of 190,854 persons, as compared with 195,334 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating contractors amounted to \$5,380,873, while the Nov. 1, aggregate had been \$5,568,446. There was also a falling-off in the per capita average earnings, which stood at \$28.19 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$28.51 at the beginning of November. The Dec. 1, 1941, figure was \$24.14.

The Dec. 1 index for construction, at 151.3, was higher than that of 143.4 at the beginning of December of last year. This increase of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. was accompanied by that of 19.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services:- Further seasonal reductions were indicated in the service division; the losses, which were moderate, took place in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Six hundred and fourteen employers reported a staff of 40,548

Chart 3

# **EMPLOYMENT** AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING** **INDUSTRIES** 1927 - 1942



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



men and women, 132 fewer than at Nov. 1. The shrinkage was below average for Dec. 1. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review amounted to \$739,744, compared with \$741,437 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 6.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the reported payrolls showed a gain of 16.1 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.24 at Dec. 1 and \$18.23 at Nov. 1, 1942, while the Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$16.75. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade:- The seasonal increases indicated in trade at Dec. 1, were considerably above-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,314 employers co-operating in the latest survey had 169,013 persons on their staffs, 8,152 more than at Nov. 1. The payrolls reported at Dec. 1 amounted to \$4,097,987, exceeding by 3.9 p.c. the amounts disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average slightly declined, standing at \$24.25, as compared with \$24.51 in the preceding report; the Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$23.21.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1 was 164.5, slightly lower than that of 167.1 at the same date in 1941. The decline of 1.6 p.c. in this comparison, however, was accompanied by a gain of 2.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions:- The 753 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed a personnel of 63,976, as against 64,055 at Nov. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$1,975,758, as compared with \$1,972,357, paid on or about Nov. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$30.88, as compared with \$30.79 in the last report. The index of employment in financial institutions was higher by 1.6 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 6.5 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December, was higher in each of the provinces. The gains in most cases exceeded those indicated at Dec. 1, 1941. In all five economic areas they were contra-seasonal, according to the experience of pre-war years. The general increases in the personnel were accompanied by further important advances in the reported payrolls.

Maritime Provinces:- There was another contra-seasonal rise in employment in the Maritime Areas; as in recently preceding reports, the gain at Dec. 1 was smaller than that reported at the same date in the year before. Information was furnished by 949 employers whose working forces included 146,350 men and women; as compared with 141,526 at the beginning of November, there was an increase of 3.4 p.c. The accompanying rise in the payrolls amounted to 6.3 p.c. The latest index of employment was 195.4, as compared with 187.9 at Dec. 1, 1941.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was decidedly more active, mainly in iron and steel works. Lumber mills also showed improvement. Logging and retail trade, among the non-manufacturing divisions, afforded substantially more employment. On the other hand, transportation and construction reported important curtailment. The trend was slightly unfavourable in mining, communications and services.

The salaries and wages paid at Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,815,996, as compared with \$3,591,118 disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$25.37 in the last report, to \$26.07 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1941 had been \$23.70. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 12.3 p.c., while that of employment has increased by four p.c.

Quebec:- Employment in Quebec continued to expand, the firms making returns at Dec. 1 having enlarged their staffs from 579,448 at Nov. 1, to 591,454 at the date under review. The greatest improvement was in logging, manufacturing and trade; that in transportation was on a moderate scale. Within the manufacturing division, leather, tobacco, electrical apparatus,

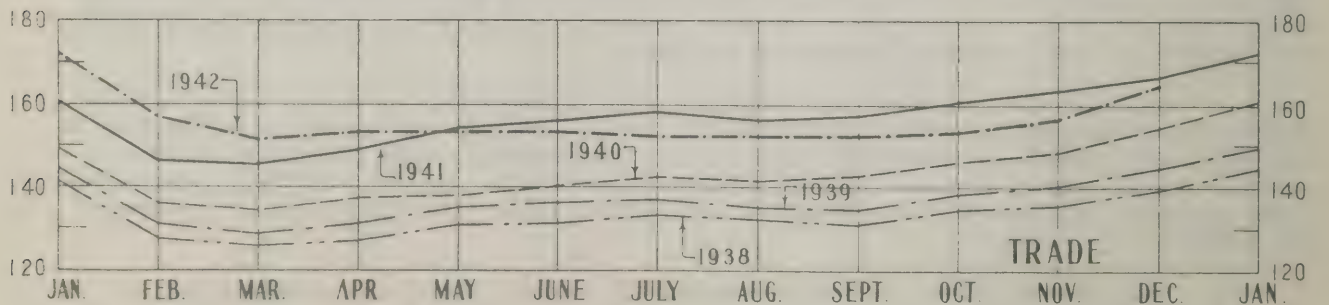
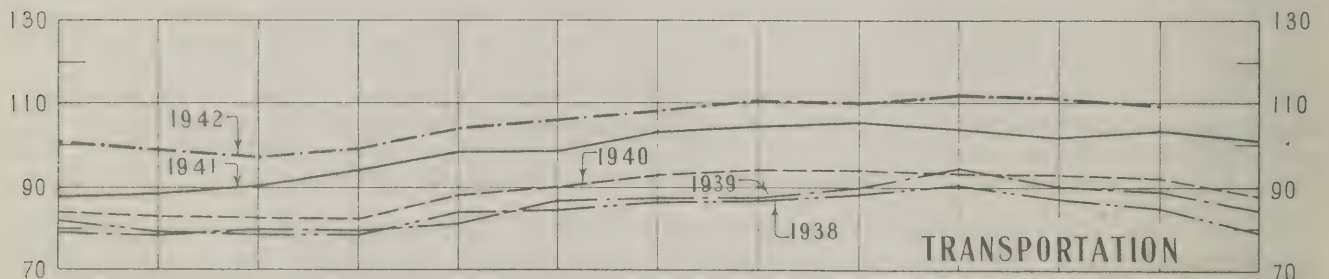
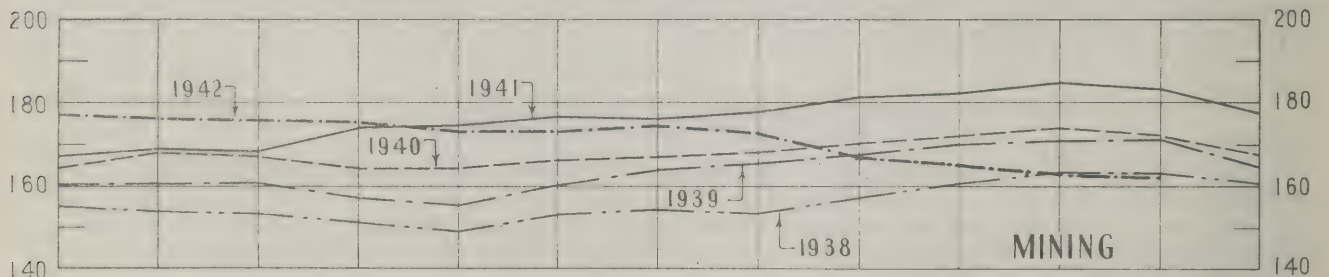
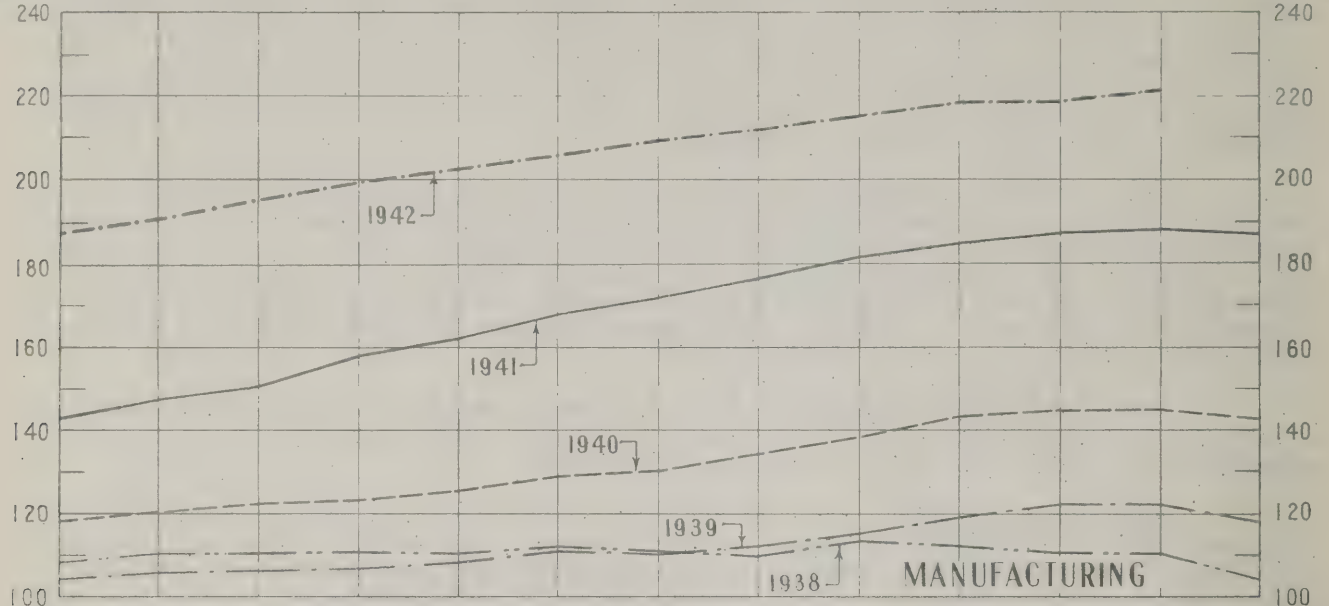
Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 — 1942

1926=100

1926=100





non-ferrous metal, chemical and iron and steel plants reported heightened activity, the gain in the last-named being particularly noteworthy. The general increase in Quebec was contrary to the usual seasonal movement; it also exceeded that indicated at Dec. 1 in 1941, or in any of the few previous years in which the trend had been upward at Dec. 1.

The reporting establishments disbursed \$16,718,678 in weekly payrolls at the beginning of December; this was higher by 2.5 p.c. than the sum of \$16,312,129 paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita average was \$28.27, as compared with \$28.10 at Nov. 1, and \$25.27 at Dec. 1, 1941. The index number of employment, at 202.2 at the date under review, was 12.5 p.c. above that at Dec. 1 of the year before, while the reported payrolls were higher by 25.3 p.c.

Ontario:- Industrial activity in Ontario showed further and greater expansion, in a movement which was contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years; the gain was greater than that recorded in any other of the seven Decembers since 1920 in which the trend has been upward at Dec. 1. The 5,746 co-operating employers reported a working force of 764,212 men and women, as compared with 751,939 at Nov. 1. The persons in recorded employment earned the sum of \$23,993,697 in the week preceding, while those on the payroll at Nov. 1 were paid \$23,401,667. The latest per capita average was \$31.40, as compared with \$31.12 at Nov. 1, 1942, and \$28.97 at the beginning of December, 1941. The index of employment, at 188.2 at Dec. 1, was 1.6 p.c. higher than that of 185.2 in the last return, and 8.2 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1941, figure of 174.0. The latest index of earnings was 16.8 p.c. higher than a year earlier.

Manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment, most of which was reported by iron and steel plants; leather, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing factories also showed gains which in a number of cases were substantial. On the other hand, lumber, vegetable food and beverage plants released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade showed considerable seasonal improvement. Transportation was rather more active; there was little general change in construction, while mining, communications and services reported moderate declines.

Prairie Provinces:- Further improvement was noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces, there being gains in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advances were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the time of year. Data received from 1,824 firms showed a personnel of 191,973, 2,270 more than at the beginning of November. The gain was 1.2 p.c. The payrolls paid to these employees amounted to \$5,721,973, as compared with \$5,650,069 at the beginning of November. The per capita average earnings showed a small rise, from \$29.78 at Nov. 1 to \$29.81 at the date under review; the Dec. 1, 1941, weekly average had been \$28.14. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 4.7 p.c., while there has been a gain of 10.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Particularly marked expansion was recorded in the Prairie Area at Dec. 1, 1942, in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel and animal food products. Seasonal improvement was also shown in mining and retail trade. On the other hand, transportation was quieter, and there was a considerable decline in construction.

British Columbia:- The trend in British Columbia continued upward, although the contra-seasonal increase was small. Statistics were tabulated from 1,408 establishments employing 173,608 workers at Dec. 1, as compared with 173,454 in their last return. The slight advance in employment was accompanied by a rather larger percentage gain in the reported payrolls. Seasonal curtailment in food processing resulted in a decline in employment in manufacturing as a whole; pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, however, showed heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining and transportation were quieter; there was little general change in communications and services, while retail stores indicated seasonal gains.

The persons in recorded employment at Dec. 1 received a weekly payroll of \$5,825,829, as compared with \$5,783,745 paid by the same firms on or about Nov. 1, when the per capita average was \$33.34, twelve cents less than the latest figure of \$33.56. At Dec. 1, 1941, the average had been \$29.39. In the intervening twelve months, the index of payrolls has risen by 45.8 p.c., while that of employment, at 187.4 at Dec. 1, 1942, was 29.7 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Firms in each of the eight centres for which data are tabulated afforded more employment at the beginning of December, resulting in the establishment of new high levels in most of these cities. The gains in Montreal and Toronto were substantial; those in Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver were moderate, while only small increases took place in Quebec and Ottawa. Except in Quebec, the reported payrolls were also higher. In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, the general advances in the salaries and wages were proportionately greater than those in employment, so that the average per capita weekly earnings were also higher. In Winnipeg and Quebec, however, the averages were rather lower than at Nov. 1, 1942. In all eight cities, they were higher than at Dec. 1, 1941.

Montreal:- Industrial activity in Montreal continued to rise. The gains in employment took place mainly in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, food, pulp and paper, tobacco, chemical, and electrical apparatus factories showed moderate improvement, and there were substantial advances in iron and steel. On the other hand, transportation and construction were seasonally slacker.

Information was received from 1,963 establishments in Montreal, whose staffs aggregated 275,848; this was 4,785 more than the number they had employed at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls rose from \$8,026,276 at that date, to \$8,314,524 at the beginning of December. The latest per capita was \$30.14, as compared with \$29.60<sup>1</sup>/ in the last report. The Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$26.66. The index of employment, at 181.7 at Dec. 1, was 13.7 p.c. above that of 159.8 at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 27.6 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City:- Little general change was shown in Quebec, where statistics were received from 233 firms with a combined working force of 36,349 persons, 34 more than at the beginning of November. The reported salaries and wages were slightly lower, at \$918,159 at Dec. 1. The weekly average declined from \$25.30 at Nov. 1, 1942, to \$25.26 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$22.50 paid on or about the same date in 1941. Manufacturing was rather slacker at the beginning of December, improvement in chemical plants being more than offset by curtailment in pulp and paper and iron and steel. Construction and trade showed minor gains.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1941, had stood at 194.6, as compared with 254.3 at the date under review. This increase of 30.7 p.c. was accompanied by that of 50 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto:- Manufacturing in Toronto showed a further large gain; trade, transportation and construction also reported greater activity. Within the manufacturing division, there was an important advance in iron and steel factories, together with smaller increases in chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, food, leather and miscellaneous manufactured products. The 2,009 co-operating establishments reported 250,931 employees, whose payrolls aggregated \$7,766,391; at Nov. 1, they had reported 245,305 workers, earning \$7,586,848 in the week preceding. The per capita average was slightly higher, at \$30.95 at the beginning of December, compared with \$30.93<sup>1</sup>/ at Nov. 1, 1942, and \$28.53 at Dec. 1, 1941.

The latest index of employment was 195.3; as compared with 171.6 at the beginning of December of last year, there was an increase of 13.8 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 23.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Ottawa:- There was a further slight increase in Ottawa, according to data furnished by 251 employers with 21,551 workers, compared with 21,471 at the first of November. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Dec. 1 aggregated \$568,862. The per capita average was \$26.40, as compared with \$26.33 at Nov. 1, 1942, and \$25.56 at Dec. 1, 1941. Manufacturing and construction were slacker, but trade and services showed moderate improvement.

The latest index of employment, at 163.2, was slightly lower than that of 164.5 at Dec. 1, 1941; however, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.1 p.c. in this comparison.

Hamilton:- Further moderate gains were noted in Hamilton; 354 reporting establishments had a working force of 63,592 persons, as compared with 63,006 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls

1/ Revised.



disbursed rose from \$2,027,716 at that date, to \$2,102,925 at the beginning of December. The per capita average earnings considerably advanced from \$32.18 in the preceding period of observation, to \$33.07 at Dec. 1, 1942. At the same date in 1941, the weekly average had been \$30.37. Most of the increase in employment at the date under review took place in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and textile factories. Trade was also brisker.

In the period from Dec. 1, 1941, the index of employment has risen by nine p.c. to 194.7; the accompanying gain in the payrolls has amounted to 18.7 p.c.

Windsor:- Activity in Windsor was rather greater, according to data tabulated from 207 firms with a personnel of 42,315 men and women, 150 more than at Nov. 1. The reported payrolls were also higher, advancing from \$1,712,267 at Nov. 1 to \$1,726,990 at the date under review. The latest per capita average was \$40.81, as compared with \$40.61 at the beginning of November, and \$37.82 at Dec. 1, 1941. Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed moderate increases in employment at the beginning of December. The changes in the remaining divisions were slight.

The index of employment stood at 311.4; this was 27.6 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1941, figure of 244.1. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 37.3 p.c.

Winnipeg:- There was a further upward movement in Winnipeg, where manufacturing and trade showed considerable improvement; the gains in manufacturing were reported largely in animal food and iron and steel factories. Construction, however, was seasonally quieter. The forces of the 564 co-operating employers aggregated 58,077, as compared with 57,608 in the preceding month. This increase of 0.8 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which were given as \$1,621,450, paid on or about Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita figure was rather lower, at \$27.92 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$28.08 at the beginning of November and \$26.10 at Dec. 1 in the preceding year.

The index number of employment, at 139.3 at the date under review, was higher by 4.8 p.c. than at the first of December in 1941; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls has amounted to 12.2 p.c.

Vancouver:- The trend in Vancouver continued upward, largely as a result of greater activity in iron and steel plants, and in retail trade. Food factories, transportation and construction, however, released employees. Information was furnished by 616 establishments with 85,835 persons on their payrolls, compared with 85,499 at Nov. 1. The index, at 242.3, was higher by 46.2 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,797,122 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,785,190 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has risen by 70.3 p.c. since Dec. 1, 1941. The per capita average at the beginning of December, 1942, was \$32.59, practically the same as in the last report, but was higher by \$4.73 than at Dec. 1, 1941.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Dec. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter Tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	-	-	-	110.1	109.1	110.8	-	-	-	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	83.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	212.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1942.												
	100.0	7.8	.1	4.8	2.9	31.7	40.9	10.3	4.9	2.0	3.4	9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	242.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1942.

14.8      1.9      13.4      1.2      3.4      2.3      3.1      4.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TRADE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1942.

100.0	61.9	3.7	4.1	1.5	7.4	10.2	2.2	9.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	61.9	221.7	218.6	188.4	144.7	122.2	110.1	116.3
Animal products - edible	1.9	182.4	178.8	178.4	165.6	144.0	133.8	136.8
Fur and products	.2	123.9	125.7	127.8	118.8	114.2	96.5	93.4
Leather and products	1.6	140.3	138.6	144.1	121.3	125.7	105.0	102.8
Boots and shoes	.9	126.9	126.5	133.8	116.2	123.9	103.2	101.3
Lumber and products	3.2	112.5	114.9	112.9	97.5	84.1	72.2	79.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	98.3	102.2	99.9	85.7	69.6	59.5	63.8
Furniture	.5	109.0	108.8	118.4	106.3	91.6	88.4	92.0
Other lumber products	.8	169.0	168.2	156.2	131.9	125.5	99.8	120.3
Musical instruments	.1	44.2	42.9	86.1	75.6	56.2	50.3	52.2
Plant products - edible	2.6	151.8	160.1	158.3	139.7	138.5	121.5	122.3
Pulp and paper products	4.3	128.0	128.7	134.6	119.1	113.1	107.2	111.8
Pulp and paper	1.9	117.2	119.9	124.1	110.3	99.4	93.6	103.8
Paper products	.8	187.0	184.1	191.5	149.6	147.4	136.4	138.8
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.8	121.1	128.8	119.9	118.8	114.6	113.0
Rubber products	.9	129.8	127.6	148.0	119.5	116.0	105.6	111.6
Textile products	7.7	166.1	165.9	165.6	151.4	135.7	120.0	126.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	174.3	173.5	176.2	162.6	149.8	131.2	143.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	126.5	126.4	129.4	121.4	115.2	97.2	105.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	198.2	197.2	199.4	182.1	160.6	132.0	150.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	593.3	584.8	582.9	542.9	495.1	494.8	535.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	136.8	133.8	147.8	139.8	140.8	122.7	128.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	172.1	173.1	164.0	147.5	124.1	112.7	116.9
Other textile products	1.0	169.8	173.3	167.3	148.2	119.7	104.3	102.0
Tobacco	.7	161.7	137.7	116.1	104.9	100.5	141.5	141.5
Beverages	.7	241.9	253.1	235.2	198.8	173.1	168.9	161.6
Chemicals and allied products	5.2	775.1	751.2	447.0	225.8	179.4	157.3	157.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	135.5	133.4	136.4	111.5	94.6	85.0	92.9
Electric light and power	1.0	139.6	143.7	147.1	145.6	139.8	131.7	128.4
Electrical apparatus	2.2	282.5	276.8	230.4	178.0	139.8	130.8	152.9
Iron and steel products	24.0	330.0	321.0	248.0	158.5	111.7	97.2	108.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	258.6	252.5	237.7	180.2	156.0	113.5	139.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	255.5	259.2	241.1	182.5	124.7	116.9	133.3
Agricultural implements	.6	128.6	123.9	110.2	87.3	63.2	61.6	74.4
Land vehicles	9.0	267.2	260.1	210.0	138.7	101.4	91.3	100.0
Automobiles and parts	2.4	308.8	308.1	260.0	202.9	154.9	159.0	159.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1456.2	1350.6	587.9	291.4	70.9	80.5	79.9
Heating appliances	.3	159.5	157.6	163.8	153.8	139.7	129.8	126.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	328.8	326.1	257.4	192.8	132.4	100.3	123.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	321.4	311.1	258.5	170.9	122.0	106.7	120.0
Other iron and steel products	5.3	469.5	462.8	360.8	179.7	121.4	103.3	112.3
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	388.7	379.2	306.6	218.9	169.2	155.3	198.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	197.2	197.7	185.0	177.0	165.7	152.3	151.4
Miscellaneous	.9	374.1	364.3	257.2	162.9	154.2	139.1	133.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.7	236.2	190.3	250.3	303.6	263.6	166.4	355.4
<b>MINING</b>	4.1	162.7	163.0	183.5	172.6	171.3	163.3	162.3
Coal	1.4	92.5	90.1	101.2	97.4	96.0	95.2	98.3
Metallic ores	2.1	320.1	325.3	369.1	349.5	354.4	332.3	316.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	157.3	159.8	167.4	144.8	138.8	131.1	140.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.5	104.0	104.7	100.6	90.0	85.5	84.0	85.9
Telegraphs	.4	129.3	128.5	117.0	102.3	96.8	93.8	95.6
Telephones	1.1	97.0	98.2	96.1	86.6	82.4	81.3	83.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.4	109.4	110.6	104.1	92.5	89.7	85.0	84.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	162.1	160.2	149.5	141.2	135.0	124.1	113.5
Steam railways	4.2	97.4	97.6	91.9	79.0	77.0	71.9	75.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	95.6	103.5	98.7	89.1	88.0	93.6	87.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.2	151.3	154.9	143.4	105.9	93.8	112.8	104.2
Building	4.8	205.6	201.4	167.3	125.9	75.2	69.5	75.4
Highway	3.4	161.6	172.1	192.8	132.2	158.1	227.5	182.5
Railway	2.0	86.9	91.8	74.1	59.0	52.1	48.9	59.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.2	182.0	182.6	170.4	147.8	132.9	131.7	130.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	174.7	175.1	162.7	140.1	127.6	126.0	126.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	194.6	195.6	183.8	161.2	142.3	141.5	138.7
<b>TRADE</b>	9.0	164.5	156.5	167.1	154.4	144.7	139.7	139.6
Retail	7.0	176.9	165.7	177.8	162.6	151.8	148.0	149.0
Wholesale	2.0	131.4	132.3	138.5	132.8	126.0	119.7	118.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	186.5	183.3	168.8	139.1	122.7	114.0	121.6

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937
<u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u>		36.4	196.1	184.4	165.5	131.2	117.7	97.7	117.1
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Lumber products	3.6	118.9	113.7	91.9	86.1	76.7	60.3	77.4
	Pulp and paper	3.6	193.0	197.1	187.5	172.5	161.8	142.0	175.0
	Textile products	3.0	119.8	120.3	123.2	113.3	97.5	84.5	93.6
	Iron and steel	18.4	320.1	283.3	233.3	148.0	129.1	99.3	129.9
	Other manufactures	7.8	144.3	144.7	146.8	133.1	123.5	108.3	117.8
	Logging	7.2	448.1	319.0	401.4	376.8	360.1	225.7	386.7
	Mining	10.4	101.2	101.5	117.1	112.5	113.8	112.8	116.7
	Communications	1.8	119.0	119.5	112.6	95.9	98.8	93.1	94.9
	Transportation	11.1	140.3	151.6	120.1	77.9	67.5	61.5	62.8
	Construction	23.3	357.8	368.9	403.2	156.7	147.3	151.0	154.2
	Services	1.6	278.0	285.6	260.2	204.6	169.7	171.0	167.7
	Trade	8.2	195.1	177.2	192.9	172.7	151.9	141.6	136.4
<u>Maritimes - All Industries</u>		100.0	195.4	189.0	188.1	133.2	123.0	109.8	122.5
<u>Quebec</u>									
	Manufacturing	66.2	235.2	232.5	197.3	148.2	123.5	109.9	115.5
	Lumber products	2.4	126.8	133.8	121.4	103.1	93.4	71.6	84.5
	Pulp and paper	4.9	120.7	123.6	130.7	116.3	105.9	103.2	105.8
	Textile products	12.9	190.2	190.3	186.1	168.9	149.2	132.2	138.7
	Iron and steel	19.2	333.8	324.9	275.9	148.9	97.2	81.7	96.3
	Other manufactures	26.8	276.7	271.7	200.9	155.2	133.9	120.7	120.7
	Logging	5.7	377.7	306.9	424.6	551.5	455.6	262.0	662.8
	Mining	2.4	306.2	307.9	319.2	283.9	290.9	256.3	252.8
	Communications	1.2	99.5	100.1	96.4	82.3	76.5	76.3	77.2
	Transportation	6.0	98.4	98.1	100.4	92.1	87.4	85.7	86.3
	Construction	10.2	147.1	148.0	131.4	111.2	104.9	150.0	97.2
	Services	2.0	169.6	169.8	152.5	128.3	117.2	115.5	122.0
	Trade	6.3	174.8	167.0	174.8	158.7	151.4	150.3	147.7
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>		100.0	202.2	198.1	179.8	149.7	130.3	121.7	129.6
<u>Ontario</u>									
	Manufacturing	70.9	215.3	212.4	189.9	146.9	123.6	112.7	119.3
	Lumber products	2.6	92.1	95.8	93.4	81.7	69.4	63.0	71.4
	Pulp and paper	4.5	126.3	126.5	133.1	116.7	114.4	108.7	110.8
	Textile products	7.5	142.2	141.7	146.8	135.7	125.0	110.4	117.6
	Iron and steel	30.5	326.8	320.9	256.4	178.2	123.9	109.0	120.5
	Other manufactures	25.8	216.4	212.2	196.8	152.5	139.0	129.9	133.7
	Logging	2.1	168.0	139.6	175.8	217.8	209.0	119.8	285.9
	Mining	3.4	258.5	262.4	304.1	291.2	291.2	265.3	256.3
	Communications	1.3	90.7	92.4	91.0	85.3	78.4	77.3	81.8
	Transportation	5.2	105.8	105.2	98.6	90.1	86.1	81.4	84.0
	Construction	6.3	126.7	126.7	129.7	101.7	85.6	93.5	124.0
	Services	2.1	205.5	206.7	201.3	173.5	156.7	156.9	151.7
	Trade	8.7	164.0	157.7	171.5	159.3	150.1	144.0	147.3
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>		100.0	188.2	185.2	174.0	142.7	124.5	114.4	125.8
<u>Prairie</u>									
	Manufacturing	37.8	183.2	179.1	162.6	125.4	113.1	104.3	106.2
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Lumber products	1.9	122.8	122.3	140.8	115.0	95.2	83.6	94.0
	Pulp and paper	2.1	102.0	100.8	107.5	101.0	105.7	100.7	98.3
	Textile products	2.8	229.8	230.9	200.6	180.9	150.2	133.2	128.5
	Iron and steel	14.6	161.9	155.9	128.0	91.4	83.1	78.0	78.2
	Other manufactures	16.4	241.2	236.9	223.2	166.9	149.9	137.9	142.5
	Logging	1.0	106.4	40.9	134.3	225.4	129.9	96.0	131.5
	Mining	6.9	149.7	143.2	156.4	142.0	135.1	134.2	136.4
	Communications	2.3	116.2	115.7	115.8	97.8	96.3	94.2	93.3
	Transportation	17.0	116.9	117.4	111.0	102.8	104.0	94.1	88.5
	Construction	13.8	104.7	116.8	107.2	93.3	75.7	82.5	71.4
	Services	3.1	157.3	155.4	144.4	129.9	116.6	114.9	108.1
	Trade	18.1	143.3	134.9	143.4	137.5	130.1	124.2	120.6
<u>Prairies - All Industries</u>		100.0	141.9	140.2	135.5	118.8	108.9	103.5	100.5
<u>British Columbia</u>									
	Manufacturing	55.2	265.7	267.3	183.2	144.1	118.9	108.2	108.5
	Lumber products	10.1	128.8	128.6	137.7	118.3	100.5	89.3	88.0
	Pulp and paper	4.2	159.8	151.6	155.5	130.7	118.7	103.3	123.3
	Textile products	.9	189.0	191.4	186.0	161.3	128.2	125.4	121.7
	Iron and steel	27.0	980.3	966.2	387.9	179.8	91.8	89.2	85.4
	Other manufactures	13.0	184.4	198.6	165.4	165.2	148.2	136.0	132.2
	Logging	4.9	115.4	108.7	114.4	109.0	101.9	108.2	118.7
	Mining	4.5	94.3	97.1	116.6	112.9	110.2	114.4	107.9
	Communications	2.2	138.8	137.5	118.9	112.3	110.6	109.0	107.1
	Transportation	8.2	106.9	109.2	101.3	91.5	96.4	96.5	89.6
	Construction	12.0	178.6	178.5	98.1	85.6	75.9	77.3	90.9
	Services	2.6	153.1	154.1	138.3	131.7	117.6	112.2	111.0
	Trade	10.4	176.3	168.7	174.2	156.9	141.0	136.3	144.4
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>		100.0	187.4	187.2	144.5	123.6	110.0	105.8	107.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	76.5	220.9	216.5	183.8	139.6	116.5	103.8	108.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	147.8	146.1	157.7	146.2	144.8	133.0	128.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	134.7	131.2	133.2	116.6	118.1	113.1	109.9
Textiles	12.8	171.1	171.3	165.7	146.6	127.1	114.7	117.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	194.2	190.3	168.6	141.9	125.6	117.5	114.5
Iron and steel	29.2	322.4	312.1	241.7	142.8	96.6	79.1	91.5
Other manufactures	23.5	210.0	206.5	168.1	135.6	118.1	106.5	111.1
<b>Communications</b>	1.2	68.9	68.9	68.2	67.0	64.4	63.9	65.1
<b>Transportation</b>	3.8	87.1	89.2	108.8	104.5	98.3	96.2	95.5
<b>Construction</b>	4.6	79.1	84.4	82.2	65.6	82.5	103.6	64.0
<b>Trade</b>	10.8	167.6	158.8	165.7	153.4	147.5	143.5	141.5
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	181.7	178.6	159.8	126.9	112.7	106.2	104.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	75.9	329.4	329.6	236.2	158.8	111.6	101.3	99.7
Leather products	7.7	109.3	107.6	108.2	90.2	97.2	88.2	75.9
Other manufactures	68.2	426.2	427.2	293.3	188.6	118.1	107.3	110.5
Transportation	2.8	75.4	76.0	71.5	87.4	91.4	97.1	93.8
Construction	8.6	214.8	213.1	170.6	202.3	113.3	285.5	88.1
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	254.3	254.1	194.6	149.0	110.6	119.2	99.3
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	74.6	225.7	221.7	189.9	143.1	117.9	107.4	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	149.0	146.1	174.6	138.2	130.2	119.0	124.9
Printing and publishing	5.9	147.2	146.7	159.2	137.8	135.9	129.1	132.4
Textiles	8.3	127.4	128.8	130.6	114.8	101.8	91.3	93.9
Iron and steel	26.7	453.6	440.8	304.4	181.7	110.9	96.4	101.9
Other manufactures	29.4	214.1	209.8	181.4	141.8	121.1	111.4	112.3
<b>Communications</b>	1.2	73.3	72.8	72.2	71.0	67.0	67.2	67.8
<b>Transportation</b>	3.3	118.1	116.2	105.2	103.3	98.0	95.4	96.1
<b>Construction</b>	2.9	117.7	111.6	97.9	80.2	73.1	59.5	76.5
<b>Trade</b>	14.7	152.1	145.1	159.4	145.5	138.3	131.8	137.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	195.3	190.9	171.6	136.3	117.7	108.8	111.9
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	51.7	167.0	168.0	157.6	128.6	104.2	96.0	99.7
Lumber products	2.6	52.0	69.8	49.2	57.4	49.2	45.6	47.8
Pulp and paper	14.0	125.2	123.1	123.2	110.6	103.9	97.4	98.1
Other manufactures	35.1	237.1	234.8	220.1	167.8	125.0	113.1	119.5
Construction	10.3	145.6	152.6	222.1	112.9	101.5	112.4	91.4
Trade	21.5	186.7	176.8	179.7	164.2	147.6	144.6	140.8
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	163.2	162.6	164.5	129.2	109.5	105.6	105.2
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.3	206.7	204.7	187.3	140.1	117.9	100.7	117.8
Textiles	10.6	104.5	102.8	112.1	104.2	103.2	87.9	93.1
Electrical apparatus	10.1	200.1	198.2	188.2	141.2	122.4	103.9	134.5
Iron and steel	48.9	304.0	301.7	254.6	165.6	120.7	93.7	125.2
Other manufactures	16.7	159.4	157.8	157.6	135.4	125.5	121.5	122.4
<b>Construction</b>	3.2	127.1	126.7	113.2	104.9	57.8	81.1	47.7
<b>Trade</b>	6.7	152.6	148.6	158.6	154.0	133.8	134.9	142.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	194.7	192.9	178.6	138.1	116.1	102.4	116.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	90.9	355.8	355.2	274.5	212.7	163.4	164.0	166.8
Iron and steel	78.0	396.3	394.7	297.7	222.5	164.2	163.2	169.0
Other manufactures	12.9	219.7	222.3	196.2	179.8	160.9	166.8	158.7
<b>Construction</b>	2.4	110.8	111.7	104.8	59.7	43.5	43.2	54.9
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	311.4	310.3	244.1	188.8	147.9	148.2	153.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	58.9	173.2	170.9	160.4	116.0	105.5	96.9	99.3
Animal products - edible	7.1	225.1	200.7	197.4	160.6	142.4	130.7	146.7
Printing and publishing	4.1	103.3	99.7	109.8	104.7	111.9	104.7	101.9
Textiles	7.3	233.4	235.0	203.2	181.4	153.1	135.0	131.7
Iron and steel	20.4	137.5	134.2	117.9	88.2	77.2	71.7	75.7
Other manufactures	20.0	223.8	230.0	224.8	132.1	123.7	114.2	113.2
<b>Transportation</b>	5.0	74.6	76.2	75.3	81.0	78.4	77.5	77.7
<b>Construction</b>	3.5	71.7	106.6	63.3	89.5	38.8	31.8	37.5
<b>Trade</b>	26.9	124.7	116.4	125.2	117.0	113.7	108.3	105.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	139.3	138.2	132.9	110.2	100.6	94.6	95.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	63.3	419.2	417.9	235.1	157.7	122.2	114.5	111.0
Lumber products	5.6	113.1	109.1	137.4	122.7	94.8	78.6	74.1
Other manufactures	57.7	567.5	567.7	282.2	174.5	135.0	130.8	127.8
<b>Communications</b>	3.0	118.2	119.5	111.2	111.2	109.7	108.6	106.6
<b>Transportation</b>	6.6	87.6	90.4	92.0	93.4	100.4	109.6	96.3
<b>Construction</b>	7.2	160.7	171.8	88.9	51.2	49.8	55.7	69.3
<b>Services</b>	3.8	154.5	154.6	133.2	133.7	121.6	113.4	114.5
<b>Trade</b>	16.1	176.7	166.8	175.4	158.1	145.9	138.4	145.3
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	242.3	241.4	165.7	129.7	113.7	110.6	109.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7.-- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-rolls as at December 1, and November 1, 1942, and December 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,155,307	\$ 35,960,079	\$ 31.13	132.0	130.1	112.1	160.1	155.6	123.4
Animal products - edible	36,063	1,033,726	28.80	105.5	103.4	103.1	122.8	121.0	111.3
Fur and products	2,992	85,005	28.41	100.2	101.7	103.4	114.2	112.8	102.8
Leather and products	29,005	645,770	22.26	102.4	101.2	105.2	121.8	118.5*	112.2
Boots and shoes	17,443	376,793	21.60	96.9	96.6	102.2	117.5	114.3	107.9
Lumber and its products	60,414	1,573,608	26.05	93.1	95.0	93.0	118.4	122.1	107.0
Rough and dressed lumber	34,822	932,297	26.77	85.0	88.3	86.5	110.6	117.4	102.0
Furniture	9,650	247,793	25.68	97.4	97.2	105.8	118.7	116.8	118.8
Other lumber products	15,942	393,518	24.68	113.8	113.3	103.0	142.1	140.4	113.1
Musical instruments	1,053	26,353	25.03	46.9	45.5	90.1	138.2	130.2	108.0
Plant products - edible	48,649	1,214,678	24.97	113.5	119.7	118.3	125.9	129.8	120.5
Pulp and paper products	79,887	2,567,213	32.14	99.8	100.3	104.9	109.7	109.7	112.9
Pulp and paper	35,400	1,237,119	34.95	97.3	99.5	103.0	109.4	111.1	113.4
Paper products	15,140	399,401	26.38	111.8	110.0	114.6	122.0	119.0	121.6
Printing and publishing	29,347	930,693	31.71	97.3	96.7	102.9	105.5	104.5	109.2
Rubber products	16,711	488,286	29.22	96.4	94.8	110.1	114.9	111.8	120.2
Textile products	144,819	3,157,092	21.80	104.2	104.1	103.9	121.3	119.7*	111.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,706	1,182,835	22.44	102.6	102.1	103.7	119.4	117.0	113.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,405	544,986	21.45	100.6	100.5	102.8	116.3	114.9	112.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,427	289,295	23.28	106.4	105.9	107.1	123.3	120.6	119.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,195	256,547	22.92	101.3	99.9	99.5	118.4	115.5	108.7
Hosiery and knit goods	22,091	444,477	20.12	95.7	93.6	103.4	113.8	111.1	113.7
Garments and personal furnishings	52,586	1,110,909	21.13	110.6	111.2	105.5	127.1	127.0	110.4
Other textile products	17,436	418,871	24.02	102.3	104.4	100.4	120.2	118.8	107.7
Tobacco	13,345	266,960	20.00	151.1	128.7	108.6	168.2	145.0	113.8
Beverages	13,354	440,029	32.95	117.7	123.1	114.4	131.6	135.1	118.7
Chemicals	97,341	2,893,396	29.72	237.3	230.0	136.9	252.3	244.4	145.4
Clay, glass and stone products	15,298	450,409	29.44	101.7	100.1	102.3	125.0	123.6	111.2
Electric light and power	17,769	637,972	35.90	93.1	95.9	98.1	103.9	103.3	99.4
Electrical apparatus	40,388	1,307,640	32.38	137.2	134.4	112.2	159.9	154.9*	123.5
Iron and steel products	448,278	16,183,668	36.10	162.3	157.9	122.2	199.8	190.7	135.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,101	1,151,640	34.79	122.4	119.6	112.5	137.9	131.5	118.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,121	961,947	35.47	113.5	115.1	108.4	132.9	133.4*	114.7
Agricultural implements	10,795	363,005	33.63	119.2	114.8	101.7	147.9	136.1	116.0
Land vehicles	168,849	6,175,862	36.58	148.6	144.7	117.0	175.2	167.6	127.6
Automobiles and parts	45,190	1,847,290	40.88	120.4	120.1	102.4	133.7	132.2	101.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64,934	2,517,829	38.78	346.2	321.1	141.4	440.1	394.7	160.6
Heating appliances	5,252	156,534	29.80	100.7	99.5	103.4	118.0	115.2*	108.8
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	21,686	822,480	37.93	145.4	144.2	113.8	177.9	176.8	126.6
Foundry and machine shop products	17,268	608,335	35.23	138.4	133.9	111.6	178.5	173.6*	129.6
Other iron and steel products	99,272	3,426,036	34.51	193.8	191.0	148.6	271.2	262.9	177.0
Non-ferrous metal products	58,838	1,965,072	33.40	141.9	138.4	111.9	171.2	165.2	128.3
Non-metallic mineral products	15,041	552,185	36.71	109.7	110.0	102.1	121.9	121.6	109.4
Miscellaneous	16,062	466,017	29.01	182.0	177.3	125.1	239.9	233.3*	138.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	70,071	1,476,179	21.07	149.2	120.2	158.1	168.1	157.1	151.7
<b>MINING</b>	76,101	2,726,362	35.83	91.8	92.0	103.6	105.0	103.8*	113.4
Coal	25,419	861,518	33.89	101.1	98.5	110.6	137.6	127.8	144.9
Metallic ores	39,963	1,550,985	38.81	86.1	87.4	99.2	91.4	92.7*	101.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,719	313,859	29.28	97.7	99.3	105.3	114.3	117.4	112.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,775	815,242	29.35	107.0	107.7	103.5	115.8	113.8	105.1
Telegraphs	7,422	214,109	28.85	111.9	111.3	101.3	128.1	125.1	110.6
Telephones	20,353	601,133	29.54	105.2	106.5	104.2	112.0	110.3	103.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	137,928	4,879,707	35.38	110.3	111.5	104.9	123.3	121.6	116.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	38,948	1,229,905	31.58	110.6	109.4	101.9	122.0	121.2	104.5
Steam railways	77,731	3,015,385	38.79	113.0	113.2	106.6	124.8	122.2	119.7
Shipping and stevedoring	21,249	634,417	29.86	100.7	109.1	106.0	118.7	119.3	122.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	190,854	5,380,873	28.19	108.5	111.0	102.8	134.4	139.2	112.2
Building	89,483	2,943,478	32.89	145.7	142.7	118.6	166.9	168.0	127.8
Highway	64,033	1,493,263	23.32	89.6	95.5	107.0	106.6	114.6	109.1
Railway	37,338	944,132	25.29	86.1	91.0	73.4	112.5	119.5	86.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	40,548	739,744	18.24	106.5	106.8	99.7	121.4	121.7	104.6
Hotels and restaurants	24,709	428,298	17.33	106.8	107.0	99.5	127.7	127.5	107.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,839	311,446	19.66	106.0	106.5	100.1	113.6	114.6	100.6
<b>TRADE</b>	169,013	4,097,987	24.25	104.9	99.8	106.6	112.0	107.7	109.2
Retail	132,073	2,932,685	22.21	107.5	100.7	108.5	113.9	107.7	110.2
Wholesale	36,940	1,165,302	31.55	96.5	97.1	98.7	107.4	107.8	106.7
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,867,597	56,076,173	30.03	122.0	119.9	110.4	144.3	140.8	119.5
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,976	1,975,758	30.88	106.7	106.9	105.0	114.4	114.2	107.5
Banks and Trust Companies	37,350	1,000,226	26.78	115.6	115.8	110.8	118.6	118.6	112.4
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,247	42,937	34.43	81.7	80.8	94.7	92.2	90.8	105.9
Insurance	25,379	932,595	36.75	97.1	97.3	98.4	111.5	111.2	102.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,931,573	58,051,931	30.05	121.3	119.3	110.1	143.0	139.7	119.0

\* Revised.



Table E.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1942, and December 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941
		\$	\$						
<b>Maritime</b> - Manufacturing	53,314	1,531,367	28.72	128.8	121.2	108.7	163.4	149.2	121.7
<b>Provinces</b> Lumber products	5,325	112,820	21.19	106.2	101.5	82.1	132.7	133.9*	94.6
Pulp and Paper	5,334	160,434	30.08	103.2	105.3	100.2	117.7	119.3	113.9
Iron and Steel	26,894	905,056	33.65	174.8	154.7	127.4	216.1	184.9	140.3
Logging	10,509	198,880	18.92	172.5	122.8	154.5	218.6	152.2	160.7
Mining	15,274	476,235	31.18	85.1	85.4	98.6	116.6	109.6	132.9
Transportation	16,226	514,316	31.70	164.7	177.9	141.0	180.6	177.7	152.7
Construction	34,013	757,696	22.28	141.5	145.9	151.5	165.4	168.8*	181.3
Trade	12,058	239,910	19.90	115.6	105.0	114.3	115.8	111.0	120.4
<b>Maritimes</b> - All Industries	146,350	3,815,996	26.07	128.2	124.0	123.4	155.6	145.8*	138.6
<b>Quebec</b> Manufacturing	391,751	11,391,481	29.08	135.3	133.7	113.5	169.0	164.5*	127.1
Lumber products	14,068	312,227	22.19	88.1	93.0	84.4	125.2	135.2	104.5
Pulp and Paper	28,913	898,893	31.09	97.0	99.4	105.1	105.4	108.1	113.5
Textile products	76,144	1,567,978	20.59	105.9	106.0	103.6	122.3	121.1	110.4
Chemicals	55,843	1,632,592	29.24	292.6	282.6	127.9	296.1	283.8*	134.6
Iron and Steel	113,613	4,138,099	36.42	161.5	157.2	133.5	216.0	206.0	153.2
Logging	33,460	592,550	17.71	165.7	134.6	186.2	210.2	164.8	190.5
Mining	14,050	456,651	32.50	103.9	104.5	108.3	112.2	112.8	112.2
Communications	7,000	221,816	31.69	108.7	109.4	105.4	110.5	109.2	101.9
Transportation	35,334	1,238,972	35.06	102.5	102.2	104.6	115.1	113.7	116.6
Construction	60,625	1,700,355	28.05	121.5	122.2	108.5	155.4	162.0	119.4
Services	11,749	209,601	17.84	114.2	114.3	102.7	131.6	131.0	106.2
Trade	37,485	907,332	24.21	105.9	101.2	105.9	112.3	108.2	104.3
<b>Quebec</b> - All Industries	591,454	16,718,678	28.27	128.5	125.9	114.3	155.3	151.5*	123.9
<b>Ontario</b> Manufacturing	542,285	17,538,405	32.34	125.5	125.8	110.7	148.9	145.0	120.8
Lumber products	19,914	507,285	25.47	92.1	95.8	93.4	114.9	117.7	106.5
Plant products - edible	24,387	629,944	25.67	108.2	111.3	122.1	120.4	119.9	123.1
Pulp and Paper	34,438	1,134,809	32.95	100.5	100.6	105.9	111.5	110.8	114.5
Textile products	57,397	1,364,671	23.78	100.9	100.6	104.2	119.8	117.7	114.9
Chemicals	35,391	1,062,087	30.01	182.6	177.4	130.6	196.2	191.8	135.5
Electrical apparatus	26,411	848,251	32.12	122.9	121.1	109.6	146.2	143.9	122.3
Iron and Steel	233,044	8,448,426	36.25	146.0	143.3	114.5	172.3	166.1	124.9
Non-ferrous metal products	30,931	1,026,382	33.18	130.5	127.3	109.3	158.4	152.9	128.5
Logging	15,793	336,584	21.31	151.6	126.0	158.7	179.3	145.2	167.8
Mining	25,691	985,760	38.37	82.4	83.6	94.5	90.5	91.4*	99.5
Communications	9,892	298,927	30.22	100.9	102.8	101.2	111.6	109.6	104.0
Transportation	39,670	1,429,626	36.04	111.0	110.4	103.5	122.7	121.0	112.4
Construction	48,190	1,452,077	30.13	85.5	85.5	87.5	103.2	103.6	99.9
Services	15,928	293,738	18.44	105.0	105.6	102.9	118.0	118.5	107.8
Trade	66,763	1,658,580	24.84	99.3	95.5	103.9	107.9	103.8	108.2
<b>Ontario</b> - All Industries	764,212	23,993,697	31.40	116.2	114.4	107.5	135.7	132.4	116.2
<b>Prairie</b> Manufacturing	72,477	2,158,811	29.79	131.6	128.7	116.8	152.5	147.9	127.0
<b>Provinces</b> Animal products - edible	11,006	324,834	29.51	129.0	117.0	113.4	146.3	132.0	121.7
Lumber products	3,556	90,557	25.47	87.1	86.7	99.9	108.6	111.5	106.2
Plant products - edible	5,584	142,858	25.58	136.1	144.1	117.9	140.1	147.8	121.2
Textile products	5,283	102,315	19.37	116.7	117.3	101.9	124.7	124.5	101.6
Iron and Steel	28,092	906,989	32.29	146.3	140.8	115.6	174.7	165.7	132.7
Mining	13,271	518,814	39.09	123.1	117.8	128.6	144.3	138.3	138.1
Communications	4,461	112,883	25.30	105.2	104.7	104.8	103.1	110.4	106.0
Transportation	32,585	1,193,848	36.64	105.8	106.2	100.5	115.2	112.4	111.5
Construction	26,520	721,884	27.22	80.0	89.3	82.0	99.8	114.3	88.6
Services	5,981	107,219	17.93	96.7	95.5	88.8	108.7	106.8	94.6
Trade	34,832	870,233	24.98	108.7	102.4	108.8	114.9	109.3	111.7
<b>Prairies</b> - All Industries	191,973	5,721,973	29.81	110.6	109.3	105.6	126.6	125.0	114.5
<b>British</b> Manufacturing	95,480	3,340,095	34.98	167.6	168.6	115.6	209.9	208.0*	126.3
<b>Columbia</b> Animal products - edible	5,121	145,538	28.42	108.8	116.8	110.6	118.3	128.1	111.6
Lumber products	17,551	550,719	31.38	95.8	95.7	102.5	117.3	119.2	111.1
Plant products - edible	5,526	136,303	24.67	147.1	186.9	115.9	165.2	199.2	117.4
Pulp and Paper	7,188	246,397	34.28	107.5	102.0	104.6	115.7	107.8	107.3
Iron and Steel	46,635	1,785,098	38.28	399.0	392.2	157.9	520.1	501.2*	179.2
Non-ferrous metal products	5,403	217,342	40.23	111.9	110.5	93.6	151.7	133.5	111.3
Logging	8,463	319,884	37.80	95.1	89.5	94.2	106.8	105.1	99.9
Mining	7,815	288,902	36.97	80.1	82.5	99.1	86.7	88.9	110.0
Transportation	14,113	502,945	35.64	105.3	107.6	99.8	127.1	128.4	111.9
Construction	21,506	748,861	34.82	170.3	170.2	93.5	233.7	230.1	103.7
Services	4,499	93,187	20.71	107.1	107.8	96.7	127.1	130.3	103.2
Trade	17,875	421,932	23.60	111.0	106.2	109.7	120.7	119.0	112.7
<b>B.C.</b> - All Industries	173,608	5,825,829	33.56	138.9	138.8	107.1	169.3	168.0*	116.1

\* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1942, and December 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Dec.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	210,907	6,544,373	31.03	138.5	135.7	115.2	172.7	165.3 *	127.1
Plant Products - edible	8,580	213,334	24.86	102.6	101.5	109.5	116.0	116.1	114.2
Pulp and Paper	9,012	257,652	28.59	109.0	106.1	107.8	112.8	109.9	111.2
Textiles	35,389	746,389	21.09	107.7	107.8	104.3	122.2	121.2	108.8
Tobacco	7,895	165,954	21.02	136.0	131.2	111.2	164.4	153.2	130.9
Iron and Steel	80,552	3,055,915	37.94	171.9	166.4	123.8	220.0	207.0	146.0
Communications	3,373	128,378	38.06	106.0	106.0	104.9	108.6	106.9	103.3
Transportation	10,581	343,636	32.48	86.2	88.2	107.6	100.2	99.5	121.1
Construction	12,767	402,483	31.53	117.7	125.6	122.3	144.4	154.3*	130.4
Services	8,434	157,149	18.63	109.4	109.0	101.7	128.4	127.1	104.5
Trade	29,718	736,457	24.78	107.2	101.6	106.0	114.0	109.1	103.3
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	275,848	8,314,524	30.14	128.8	126.6	113.3	156.9	151.4*	123.0
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	27,604	710,019	25.72	175.1	175.2	125.6	215.3	216.8	136.4
Chemicals	11,630	290,794	25.00	263.0	261.4	159.4	377.1	364.0	205.7
Iron and Steel	6,018	205,078	34.08	237.6	241.3	113.2	276.0	281.8	134.6
Transportation	1,004	28,790	28.68	109.3	110.1	103.6	120.0	124.6	105.6
Construction	3,141	88,153	28.07	135.9	134.9	108.0	213.4	201.6	117.3
Services	1,131	17,463	15.44	103.2	104.9	104.8	115.3	115.5	105.8
Trade	3,183	65,631	20.62	104.7	102.7	102.6	111.8	111.8	103.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	36,349	918,159	25.26	155.2	155.0	118.7	192.4	192.6	128.3
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	187,247	6,014,892	32.12	138.7	136.3	116.7	165.0	161.4	128.2
Plant Products - edible	10,790	274,851	25.47	100.0	98.1	117.2	108.9	107.4	118.0
Pulp and Paper	14,820	484,438	32.69	98.5	98.1	106.5	109.7	108.3	114.3
Textiles	20,884	533,367	25.54	106.2	107.3	103.8	128.2	128.6	119.2
Chemicals	15,441	437,122	28.31	204.7	196.4	149.2	218.0	215.1	155.3
Electrical apparatus	12,361	387,143	31.32	133.2	130.9	108.7	151.4	149.2	119.2
Iron and Steel	66,919	2,380,483	35.57	190.0	184.7	127.5	231.7	222.0	147.1
Communications	3,070	114,299	37.23	103.4	102.7	101.8	111.8	107.8	104.4
Transportation	8,205	265,964	32.41	113.7	111.8	101.3	124.7	125.6	101.5
Construction	7,146	237,615	33.25	86.9	82.4	72.3	93.9	94.9	73.7
Services	8,336	159,145	19.09	105.9	105.4	101.7	116.1	115.4	106.4
Trade	36,837	970,152	26.34	103.3	93.5	108.2	111.0	105.6	112.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	250,931	7,766,391	30.95	127.4	124.5	111.9	148.6	145.1	120.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,138	327,178	29.37	111.4	112.1	105.1	131.9	132.9	117.2
Pulp and Paper	3,022	91,112	30.15	107.6	105.8	105.8	113.2	111.2	111.2
Iron and Steel	3,455	113,385	32.82	100.7	100.2	100.6	146.7	146.5	129.8
Construction	2,222	66,270	29.82	90.2	94.5	137.6	115.9	116.2	193.7
Services	2,034	33,382	16.41	117.4	115.6	108.9	139.0	137.7	117.8
Trade	4,635	99,047	21.37	108.3	102.6	104.2	113.5	106.6	101.3
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,551	568,862	26.40	108.4	108.3	109.2	125.3	124.5	122.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	54,875	1,859,264	33.88	124.8	123.6	113.1	150.4	144.4	125.8
Textiles	6,735	159,896	23.74	97.2	95.6	104.3	115.4	111.1	115.1
Electrical apparatus	6,436	224,757	34.92	123.6	122.4	116.2	163.0	160.0	131.4
Iron and Steel	31,064	1,151,545	37.07	142.6	141.5	119.4	166.6	158.3	130.8
Construction	2,060	72,984	35.43	83.1	82.9	74.1	111.3	110.2	87.7
Trade	4,273	106,369	24.89	100.5	97.9	104.5	109.2	108.0	107.7
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	63,592	2,102,925	33.07	120.3	119.1	110.3	144.9	139.7	122.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	38,466	1,606,838	41.77	137.6	137.4	106.1	146.2	144.7	105.4
Iron and Steel	33,020	1,427,877	43.24	140.4	139.8	105.5	149.6	147.8	104.5
Construction	1,033	37,227	36.52	162.2	163.5	153.4	201.1	211.1	157.8
Trade	1,293	35,077	27.13	103.7	97.9	98.3	104.0	101.7	93.9
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	42,315	1,726,990	40.81	135.5	135.0	106.2	145.7	144.5	106.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	34,226	999,417	29.20	128.9	127.2	119.3	149.4	146.0	128.5
Animal Products - edible	4,122	131,582	31.92	116.3	103.7	102.0	141.9	128.6	115.7
Textiles	4,273	82,889	19.40	116.1	116.9	101.1	123.7	123.2	98.4
Chemicals	3,957	125,336	31.67	701.6	717.5	811.8	826.8	833.8	843.2
Iron and Steel	11,843	386,350	32.62	123.7	120.7	106.0	149.5	143.4	119.7
Communications	1,223	35,681	29.17	97.2	97.4	106.2	103.2	102.3	96.0
Transportation	2,877	91,080	31.66	102.9	105.1	103.9	110.8	112.5	107.7
Construction	2,020	63,676	31.52	46.3	68.9	41.9	48.4	73.6	34.3
Services	2,074	36,045	17.38	105.9	104.9	102.4	116.2	116.0	105.1
Trade	15,643	395,063	25.25	111.7	104.3	112.2	118.2	113.5	116.6
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	58,077	1,621,450	27.92	114.0	113.1	108.8	126.3	125.9	112.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	54,308	1,923,601	35.42	226.1	225.4	126.8	291.7	287.4*	140.9
Lumber Products	4,782	147,588	30.86	86.2	83.2	104.7	104.6	102.1	115.3
Iron and Steel	37,883	1,425,095	37.62	466.0	462.1	167.8	593.2	580.5*	189.3
Communications	2,529	66,669	26.36	108.7	109.9	102.3	116.8	118.8	111.7
Transportation	5,684	195,393	34.38	104.7	108.0	109.9	119.9	122.1	110.6
Construction	6,211	210,513	33.89	202.9	216.9	112.2	243.4	263.8	124.0
Services	3,274	68,430	20.90	112.8	112.8	97.2	133.2	137.7	104.4
Trade	13,823	332,330	24.04	110.2	104.0	109.4	120.9	117.6	112.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	85,835	2,797,122	32.59	170.8	170.1	116.8	216.4	215.5*	127.1

\* Revised.









72-002  
Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JANUARY, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
March 10, 1943

72-002  
Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1942.

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Dominion Statistician:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In conformity with the invariably downward movement at the opening of the year, industrial employment showed a contraction at Jan. 1, 1943; although this involved the release of a considerable number of workers, the losses in general were smaller than at that date in any earlier winter in the record of 23 years. The 13,415 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a personnel of 1,839,754. As compared with their staff of 1,867,843 at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 28,089 employees, or 1.5 p.c. The crude index number of employment (1926=100), declined from its all-time high of 186.5 in the last report, to 183.7 at the date under review, as compared with 165.8 at Jan. 1, 1942. Since the curtailment was below normal in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a gain, rising from the previous maximum of 182.1 at Dec. 1, to 190.9 at the beginning of January.

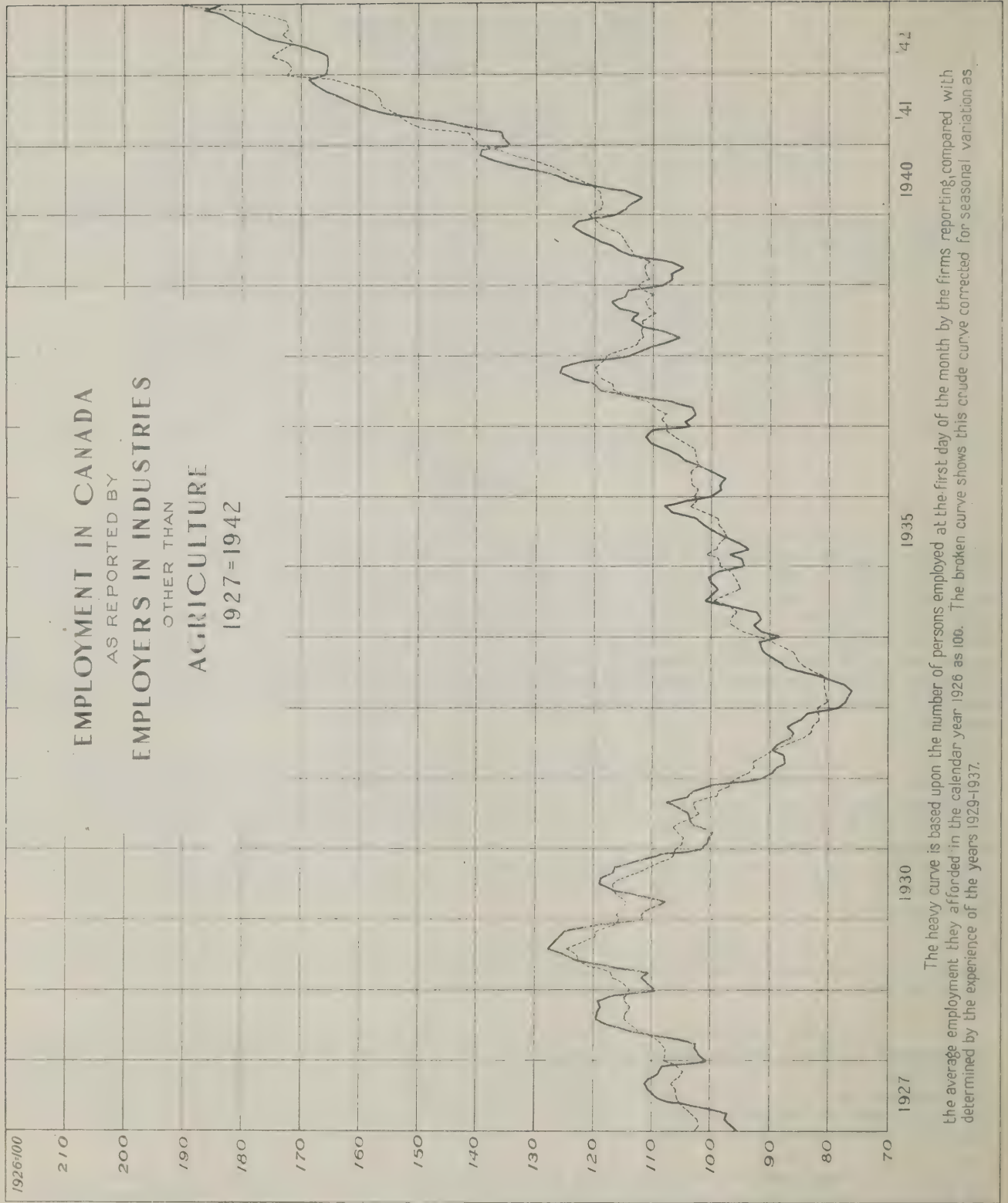
This winter's celebration of the Christmas and New Year's holidays on a Friday resulted in the closing of many businesses for a lengthier period than is usually the case when the anniversaries fall earlier in the week. This prolongation of the holiday season was reflected in a considerable decline in the reported weekly payrolls. These aggregated \$51,349,119, as compared with \$56,147,178 paid on or about Dec. 1. The reduction amounted to 8.6 p.c.; that indicated at Jan. 1, 1942, was 6.1 p.c. The per capita weekly average fell from \$30.06 in the last report, to \$27.91 at the beginning of January. The average at the same date of last year had been \$26.13.

In the 12 months' comparison, the index of employment has shown a gain of 10.8 p.c.; despite the substantial decline in salaries and wages at Jan. 1, 1943, the payroll index has risen by 17.5 p.c. since the beginning of January, 1942.

Mining, logging and trade afforded more employment at the date under review; the improvement in trade was seasonal, while that in the other two groups was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year. The remaining industrial divisions - manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services - showed seasonal curtailment, which in most cases was below-average in extent. The largest decline took place in construction, from which 24,225 persons were released by the co-operating employers.

The reporting manufacturing establishments laid off 11,333 men and women, a loss of one p.c., which was the smallest percentage reduction at Jan. 1 in the period since 1920. Tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products afforded more employment, but other divisions showed reduced activity. The greatest contractions in employment were in textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper and chemical plants. In general, the declines in the various industries were less-than-usual for the time of year, and employment in many cases was above its level at Jan. 1, 1942.

Chart 1





# PAYROLLS.

The aggregate roll of \$51,349,119, previously stated as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages Jan. 1 by the 13,415 reporting employers, was lower by 8.6 p.c. than the sum paid at the first December. The decline, which is seasonal, constitutes the only interruption in the generally upward movement of payrolls since Jan. 1, 1942, and, with the reduction at that date, the second since the institution of the statistics in the spring of 1941. The weekly per capita average earnings fell from \$30.06 at Dec. 1, to \$27.91 at the first of January, as compared with \$26.13 at Jan. 1, 1942.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,903,419, as compared with 1,931,819 at the beginning of December. The amounts received as weekly payrolls by these persons were stated as \$53,303,054 paid on or about Jan. 1, and \$58,122,936 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$28.00, as compared with \$30.08 at the beginning of December, and \$26.27 at Jan. 1, 1942. These averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, whose totals are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin.

The Table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1942. In the Table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was begun.

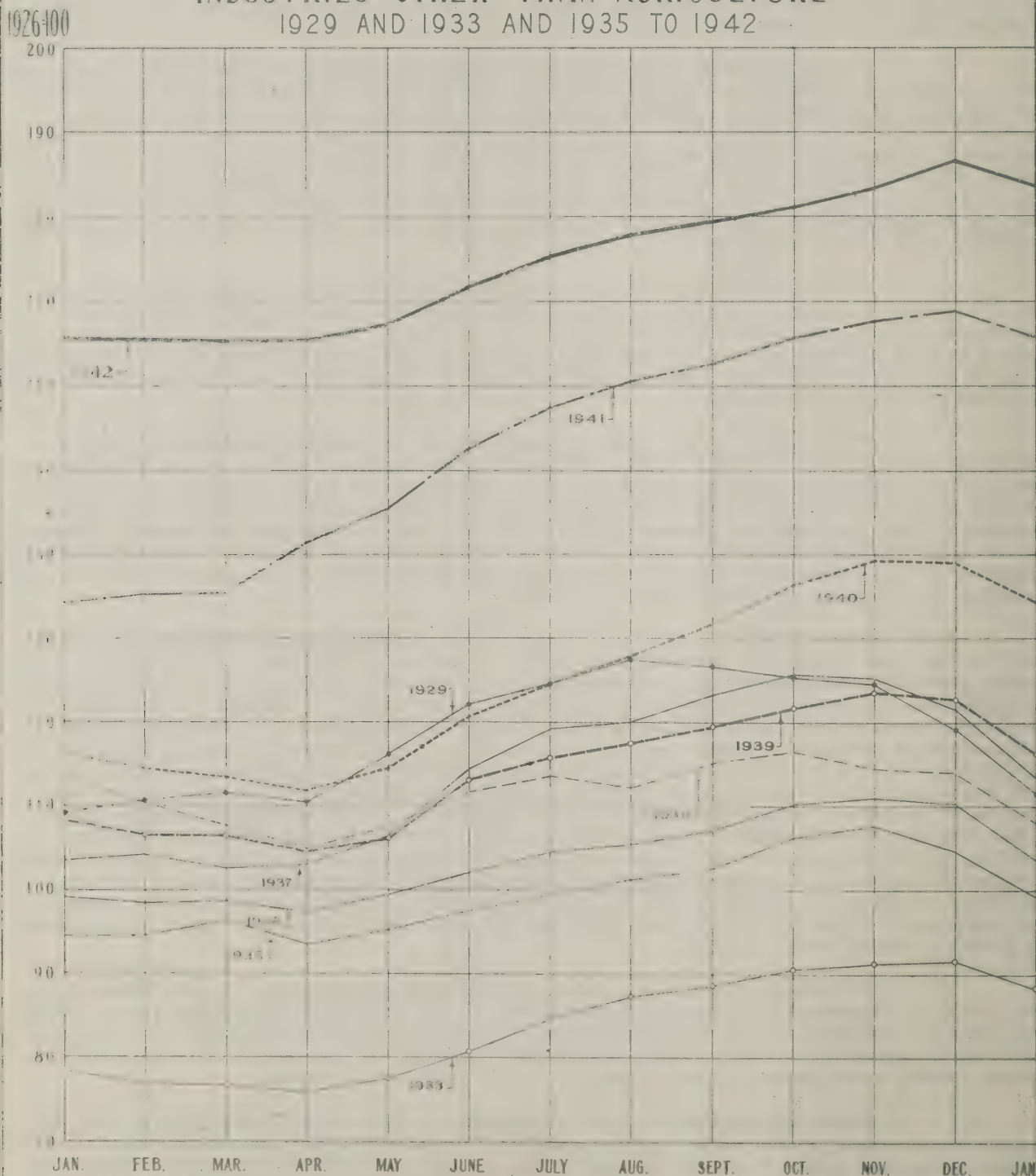
The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The Table on page 8 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 20 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 32 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1943, amounted to 19.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 31.2 p.c.

Between Jan. 1, 1942, and Jan. 1, 1943, there has been an increase in employment in the eight industries, amounting to 10.8 p.c., accompanied by that of 17.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution, (3) the progressive upgrading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical worker, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 32 p.c. from June 1, 1941, the index of per capita earnings, despite the falling-off resulting from the shut-down over the holidays, has increased by 10.5 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by 30.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 42.9 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more noteworthy than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 47.4 p.c., and that of payrolls by 59.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1943. Despite considerable curtailment in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 16.2 p.c.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the figures appearing in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 23.3 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1, 1943, and Dec. 1. and Jan. 1, 1942. In these latter Tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941 for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

In accordance with the invariable custom at the beginning of January in this record of 23 years, there was a slackening of activity in manufacturing establishments at the date under review; the loss was rather larger than that which took place at Jan. 1, 1942, but was otherwise the smallest ever indicated at that date. The 7,510 factories co-operating in the latest survey reported a staff of 1,144,351 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages, paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December, amounted to \$32,148,395; at Dec. 1, these employers reported a personnel of 1,155,684, and disbursed the sum of \$36,026,395 in weekly payrolls. The per capita average declined from \$31.17 paid on or about Dec. 1, 1942, to \$28.09 at the date under review. At Jan. 1, 1942, the earnings had averaged \$26.32. The falling-off in the wage-payments at Jan. 1, 1943, was greater than at the same date in the year preceding; this was largely due to the fact that, with the Christmas and New Year holidays falling on Friday, many establishments suspended operations from Wednesday or Thursday until Monday, rather than closing only over the holiday.

Reflecting the reduction of 11,333 employees, or one p.c., at Jan. 1, 1943, the index of employment in manufacturing declined from 221.7 in the preceding report, to 219.6 at the date under review; this was the maximum for January. The latest figure was 17.4 p.c. higher than that of 187.1 at Jan. 1, 1942; the increase in the payrolls in the year was 24.7 p.c. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months is dealt with briefly in a subsequent paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Increased employment was indicated at the beginning of January in iron and steel, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured products. The trend in the remaining manufacturing divisions was seasonally downward. The greatest curtailment was in textile, food, lumber, chemical and leather plants, while there were smaller losses in rubber, beverage, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone factories. In most cases, the reductions were rather less than average at the opening of January in the experience of the years since 1920.

Payrolls.— Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1, 1943, was 142.9, as compared with 160.1 at the beginning of December, and 114.6 at Jan. 1, 1942. There was thus an increase of 24.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 17.4 p.c. in the index number of employment. The difference between these two percentages is less than in any recently preceding period of observation; this is explained by the fact that the decline in employment at Jan. 1, 1943, was smaller than that recorded at the same date in 1942, whereas the reduction in the payrolls was greater. The latter, in turn, was due to a considerable extent to the lengthier suspension of operations in many

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1943, December 1, 1942, and January 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1943	Index Numbers of					
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				Jan. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942
(a) <u>Provinces</u>									
Maritime Provinces	134,831	3,344,460	24.80	118.3	128.2	120.7	135.7	154.9 <sup>+</sup>	127.1
Prince Edward Island	2,175	48,856	22.46	104.6	101.4	111.0	110.6	111.2	104.5
Nova Scotia	78,573	2,033,298	25.88	115.8	131.3	121.8	134.6	160.1	124.8
New Brunswick	54,083	1,262,306	23.34	123.1	125.7 <sup>+</sup>	120.2	138.8	148.5	132.0
Quebec	581,415	15,176,716	26.10	126.3	128.5	111.3	140.8	155.3	115.3
Ontario	761,309	21,865,736	28.72	115.8	116.2	106.7	123.5	135.7	109.1
Prairie Provinces	190,375	5,536,838	29.08	109.7	110.6	102.4	122.5	126.6	111.3
Manitoba	90,249	2,589,126	28.69	110.3	111.5	102.0	120.0	125.0	109.1
Saskatchewan	36,479	1,022,371	28.03	103.4	106.9	93.9	116.4	120.4	103.3
Alberta	63,647	1,925,341	30.25	112.5	111.4	108.3	129.7	132.9	119.4
British Columbia	171,824	5,425,369	31.58	137.4	138.9	105.7	157.5	169.6 <sup>+</sup>	110.0
CANADA	1,839,754	51,349,119	27.91	120.1	122.0	108.4	132.0	144.3	112.3
(b) <u>Cities</u>									
Montreal	274,234	7,411,312	27.03	127.9	128.8	110.8	139.6	156.9	112.5
Quebec City	35,762	788,915	22.06	152.5	155.2	119.2	165.0	192.4	118.0
Toronto	249,735	7,061,422	28.28	126.7	127.4	110.1	134.7	148.6	111.7
Ottawa	21,770	526,142	24.17	109.5	108.4	112.8	115.6	125.3	115.5
Hamilton	62,904	1,874,972	29.81	119.0	120.3	110.2	129.1	144.9	115.3
Windsor	42,505	1,553,968	36.56	136.1	135.5	108.4	131.1	145.7	99.2
Winnipeg	58,371	1,557,064	26.68	114.6	114.0	106.7	121.2	126.3	109.8
Vancouver	86,310	2,585,337	29.95	170.8	170.8	117.4	198.6	215.9 <sup>+</sup>	119.9
(c) <u>Industries</u>									
Manufacturing	1,144,351	32,148,395	28.09	130.7	132.0	111.4	142.9	160.1	114.6
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	624,482	19,090,628	30.57	147.4	147.4	114.1	161.8	182.7	119.1
Non-Durable Goods	502,497	12,448,797	24.77	116.2	118.7	109.4	123.4	137.2	110.3
Electric Light and Power	17,372	608,970	35.05	91.1	93.1	94.8	99.2	103.9	114.6
Logging	74,416	1,590,090	21.37	158.4	149.2	163.4	181.1	168.1	155.3
Mining	75,928	2,505,198	32.99	91.6	91.8	100.3	96.8	105.0	104.2
Communications	27,575	820,331	29.75	106.2	107.0	103.7	116.6	115.8	107.4
Transportation	135,886	4,904,617	36.09	108.7	110.3	101.9	123.9	123.3	114.3
Construction and Maintenance	166,652	4,480,270	26.88	94.7	108.5	89.4	111.9	134.6 <sup>+</sup>	95.7
Services	40,217	727,676	18.09	105.6	106.5	98.3	119.4	121.4	103.0
Trade	174,729	4,172,542	23.88	108.4	104.9	109.9	113.9	112.0	111.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,839,754	51,349,119	27.91	120.1	122.0	108.4	132.0	144.3	112.3
Finance	63,665	1,953,935	30.69	106.2	106.7	104.5	113.2	114.4	108.3
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,903,419	53,303,054	28.00	119.5	121.3	108.2	131.2	143.0	112.1

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

+ Revised.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS  
MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Nov. 1, 130.2; Dec. 1, 131.5 and Jan. 1, 1943, 131.5; at Jan. 1, 1942, the index was 116.7.



plants over this winter's holiday season, in which Christmas and New Year's day fell on Friday, rather than on Thursday, as in last winter. The explanation previously given for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with important amounts of overtime work in these classes, and (2) the general practice of paying a bonus to meet the increase in the cost of living, under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The cost-of-living bonus has shown increases since its institution. The up-grading of workers has also contributed to the greater expansion in the reported payrolls, a factor of increasing importance, which is tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency.

The extent to which the changing industrial distribution of factory workers has contributed to the relatively larger growth in payrolls than in employment is emphasized by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Jan. 1 was 35.9 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1942, while that in the non-durable goods division was 11.9 p.c. higher; over the same period, the index of employment in the durable goods has risen by 29.2 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 6.2 p.c.

In the period in which statistics of payrolls have been collected, there have been particularly great increases in the amounts disbursed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and beverage industries. The advances in these industries have been associated with important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were substantially higher at Jan. 1, 1943, than at the same date of 1942.

In comparing the figures of per capita averages in the various industries, as given in the text and shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it must be borne in mind that many factors contribute to the existing differences. Important among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries; with this factor is associated that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also affects substantially the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- There were further important additions to the working forces of logging camps. This gain was at variance with the downward movement usually indicated at Jan. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 483 employers with a staff of 74,416, as compared with 70,067 at Dec. 1. The index of employment, at 250.8, was lower than at Jan. 1 in 1941 or 1942, but was otherwise the highest for that date in the record. As compared with 258.6 at Jan. 1, 1942, there was a decline of three p.c. in the index of employment; this was accompanied by a rise of 16.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls over the 12 months. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,590,090, as compared with \$1,476,110 in the preceding report.

The per capita average earnings advanced from \$21.07 at Dec. 1, 1942, to \$21.37 at the date under review; the increase largely results from greater regularity of employment. The Jan. 1, 1942, average had been \$17.76. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining.- Improvement was recorded in the extraction of coal and metallic ores, but there was a seasonal decline in quarrying and in other non-metallic mineral mining at Jan. 1. Returns were received from 433 operators with a combined working force of 75,928 persons; this exceeded their Dec. 1 staffs by 157. The latest index in the mining group stood at 162.4, as compared with the revised figure of 162.0 in the month before, and 177.8 at Jan. 1, 1942. The falling-off in the latter comparison was accompanied by a decrease of 7.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,505,198; this was \$209,675 less than the sums distributed by the same employers in the preceding period of observation. Suspension of work over the holidays was chiefly responsible for the lowered earnings. The per capita figure declined from \$35.83 at Dec. 1 to \$32.99 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$32.16 at Jan. 1, 1942.

Communications.- Employment in communications was moderately reduced at the

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings.
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	128.3	148.9	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	138.0	29.51	129.9	152.8	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.81	130.1	155.6	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06 <sup>1/</sup>	132.0	160.1	31.17 <sup>1/</sup>
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	132.0	27.91	130.7	142.9	28.09
Feb. 1						
Mar. 1						
Apr. 1						
May 1						
June 1						
July 1						
Aug. 1						
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while other habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

<sup>1/</sup> Revised.



beginning of January, when a staff of 27,575 was reported by the co-operating employers, whose employees at Dec. 1 had numbered 27,775. The loss was rather below normal for the season. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$820,331, as compared with \$815,242 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$29.35 at Dec. 1, to \$29.75 at the first of January, as compared with \$28.08 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 103.2, slightly higher than that of 100.8 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index over the 12 months was 8.6 p.c.

Transportation.-- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 568 co-operating firms and branches having a staff of 135,886, as compared with 137,992 in their last report. Steam railway and local transportation were rather busier, but there was a decline in shipping and stevedoring. The general loss was less-than-average in the experience of past years. The index was 107.8; this was slightly lower than that of 109.4 in the preceding month, but was 6.6 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1942, figure of 101.1.

The payrolls aggregated \$4,904,617, averaging \$36.09 per employee. At Dec. 1, 1942, the sum of \$4,881,158 was disbursed by the same employers, a per capita average of \$35.37. The average at Jan. 1, 1942, had been \$35.52. The index of payrolls at the latest date was 8.4 p.c. higher than that at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.-- There were important losses in construction at the first of January, but the percentage decline was below-normal. The greatest reduction was in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance were also slacker. The 1,533 contractors furnishing information reported a personnel of 166,852, 24,225 fewer than at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers totalled \$4,480,270, as compared with \$5,391,881 in the last report. The per capita average declined from \$28.25 at Dec. 1, 1942, to \$26.88 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1942, figure had been \$23.67.

The latest index of employment in construction was 132.1; this was 5.9 p.c. higher than that of 124.7 indicated at the same date of 1942. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 16.9 p.c.

Services.-- The trend in services continued seasonally downward, according to data received from 613 establishments, whose working forces totalled 40,217, as compared with 40,548 at the beginning of December. Most of the loss took place in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The contraction was of about average proportions for the time of year. The payrolls reported at Jan. 1 aggregated \$727,676, compared with \$739,744 in the preceding period of observation.

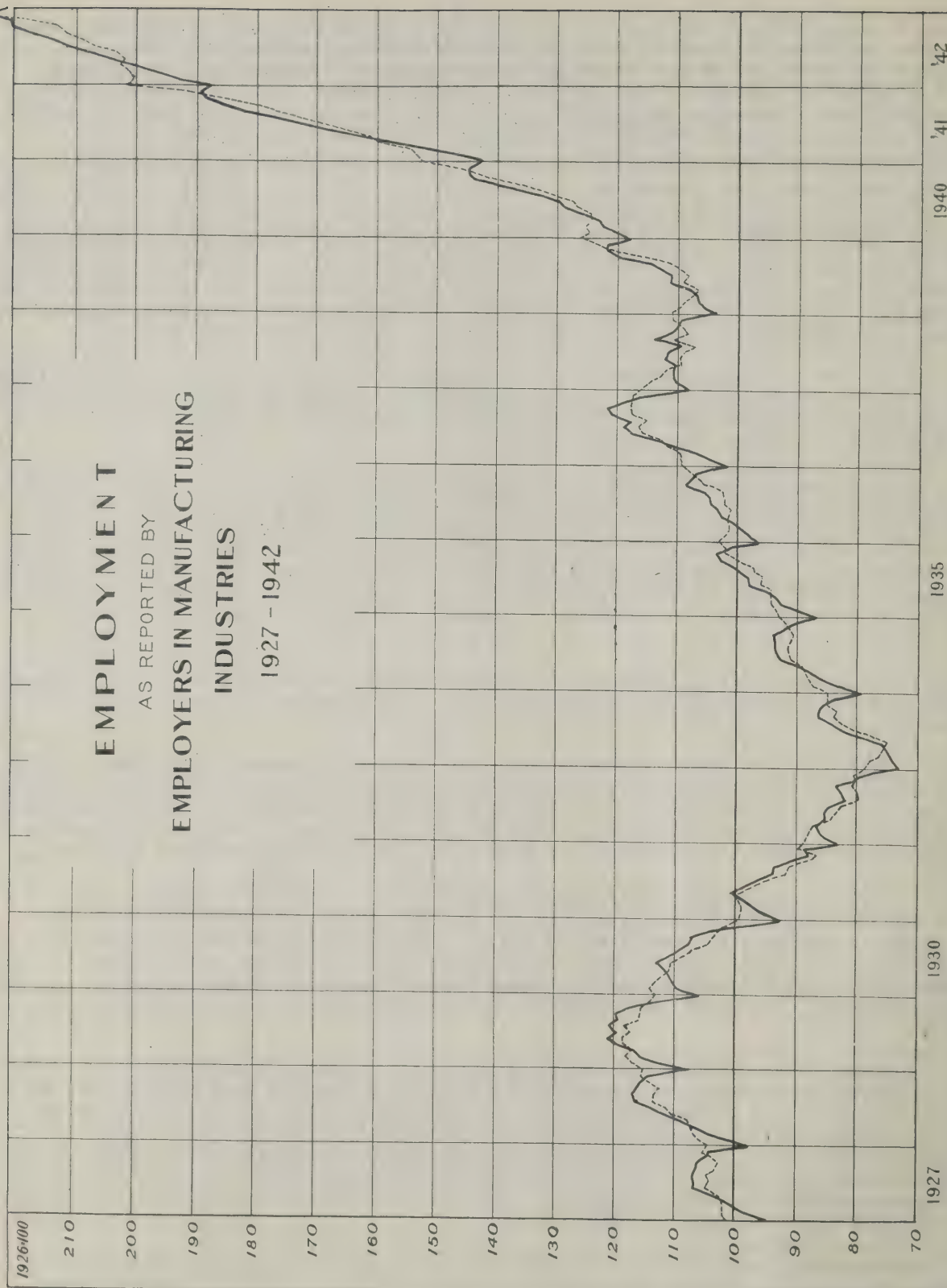
During the last 12 months, employment has shown an increase of 7.4 p.c., while the index of payrolls has risen by 15.9 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.09 at Jan. 1 and \$18.24 at Dec. 1, 1942, as compared with the Jan. 1, 1942, figure of \$16.73. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.-- Seasonal activity on a large scale was indicated in trade at Jan. 1, when the general expansion exceeded the average, based on the experience of past years. Statistics were tabulated from 2,214 retailers and wholesalers employing a personnel of 174,729 men and women, as compared with 169,129 at the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,172,542, as compared with \$4,101,775 at Dec. 1. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average slightly declined, standing at \$23.88, as compared with \$24.25 in the preceding report; the Jan. 1, 1942, figure had been \$22.96.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 169.9, slightly lower than that of 172.4 at the opening of 1942. The decline of 1.5 p.c. in this comparison, however, was accompanied by a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.-- Statistics were received from 753 financial institutions, with a combined staff of 63,665, as against 63,976 at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$1,953,935, as compared with \$1,975,758 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita average was \$30.69, as compared with \$30.88 in the last report, and

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937



\$29.86 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 123.3, was higher by 1.6 p.c. than at Jan. 1, 1942, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 4.5 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was downward in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, where there were moderate gains. The greatest contractions took place in Nova Scotia. Except in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, activity was greater than at the beginning of any other January in the record; in those two, the level was rather lower than at Jan. 1, 1942, although it was higher than at the same date in any earlier year.

In all provinces the reported payrolls were considerably smaller than at Dec. 1, as a result of the observance of the holidays, and other seasonal factors. Although the per capita average earnings also were generally lower except in Saskatchewan, they were higher than at Jan. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Large declines in employment were indicated in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 952 co-operating establishments released 11,315 persons from their staffs, which aggregated 134,831. This decrease of 7.7 p.c., which exceeded that reported at Jan. 1 in any earlier year of the record, reduced employment to a rather lower level than at Jan. 1, 1942. This is the first occasion in a lengthy period on which the comparison over the twelve months has been unfavourable. The payroll index also showed a falling-off from Dec. 1, 1942, but, at 135.7, was higher than the Jan. 1, 1942, figure of 127.1.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was quieter; the losses took place mainly in food, lumber, pulp and paper and textile plants. Increased activity, however, was indicated in iron and steel works, although earnings then were lowered by the observance of the holidays. Logging also showed improvement, but mining, transportation and construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being particularly important. Little general change was shown in communications, services and trade.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,344,460, as compared with \$3,818,412 disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with the seasonal reductions in employment, resulted in the lowering of the per capita average from \$26.09 at Dec. 1, to \$24.80 at Jan. 1, 1943. The average at Jan. 1, 1942 had been \$22.21. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review was two p.c. lower than at Jan. 1, 1942, but that of payrolls was higher by 6.8 p.c.

Quebec.- The shrinkage in Quebec was less than at the opening of any other year in the record. The number of workers laid off by the 3,420 firms furnishing statistics was 10,168, or 1.7 p.c.; they employed 581,415 men and women at the date under review, when the index, at 198.7, was at the maximum so far indicated for Jan. 1.

The reported payrolls declined from \$16,733,335 at Dec. 1, to \$15,176,716 at the beginning of January, or by 9.3 p.c. The per capita average was also considerably smaller, at \$26.10, as compared with \$28.29 in the last report. The Jan. 1, 1942, figure had been \$24.18. The index number of employment at the latest date was 13½ p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1942, while the index of payrolls was higher by 22.1 p.c.

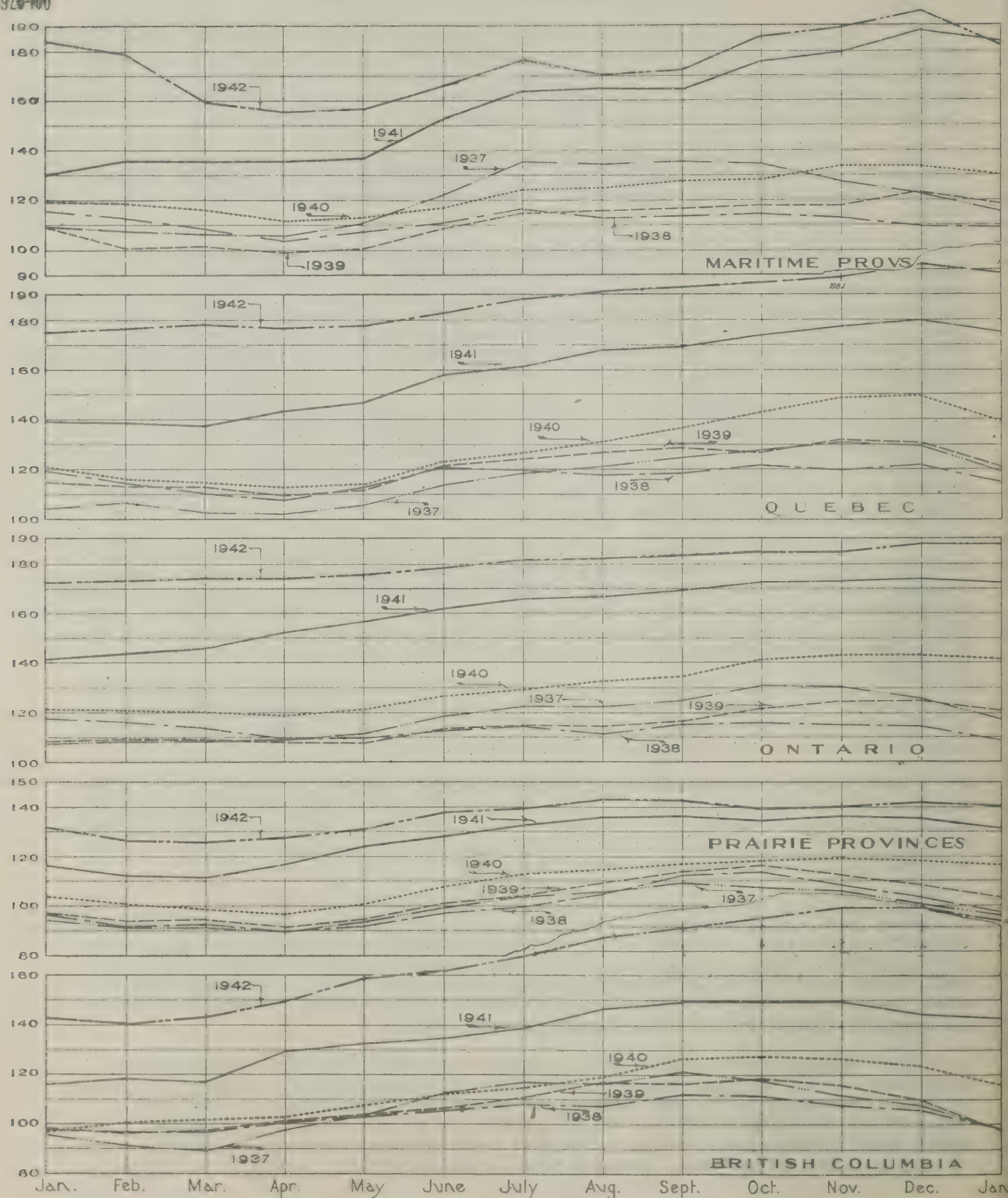
The only main industrial divisions to show noteworthy improvement at the beginning of January were logging and trade, in which the gains were nevertheless moderate. Manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and services reported curtailment, that in construction and manufacturing being considerable. Within the latter, the greatest reductions were in textiles and lumber mills, while smaller losses took place in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal factories reported heightened activity.

Ontario.- For the first time in a year, employment in Ontario showed general curtailment; though this was seasonal in character, it was on a scale decidedly below-average for Jan. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 5,795 co-operating employers had an aggregate staff of 761,309 persons, as compared with 764,444 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$21,865,736, a falling-off of \$2,163,072, or nine p.c., from the payrolls distributed by the same firms at Dec. 1.

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1937-1942

1926=100





The per capita average was \$28.72, as compared with \$31.43 in the last report, and \$27.39 at the beginning of January, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 187.4, was 0.4 p.c. lower than that of 188.2 in the last report, but 8.5 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1942, figure of 172.7. The index of earnings at Jan. 1, 1943, was 13.2 p.c. higher than a year earlier.

There was a substantial decline in employment in manufacturing. Iron and steel, lumber, tobacco and miscellaneous manufacturing plants reported greater activity, but there were large losses in textile, food, chemical, pulp and paper works. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade showed further seasonal improvement. On the other hand, transportation, communications, services and construction released employees. The losses in construction were largest.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information furnished by 1,829 firms in the Prairie Area, employment at Jan. 1 was quieter than at the beginning of December, when they had a personnel of 191,953, as compared with 190,375 at the date under review. The loss was much smaller than that usually indicated at the opening of January. There was a moderate increase in Alberta, but activity declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Manufacturing and construction showed curtailment at the date under review, that in the latter being considerable. Logging, coal-mining, transportation and trade, however, afforded more employment.

The payrolls reported by the co-operating establishments at Jan. 1, 1943, amounted to \$5,536,838, as compared with \$5,723,491 at the beginning of December. This was a decline of 3.3 p.c. The per capita average was \$29.08, 74 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but 85 cents higher than at Jan. 1, 1942. In the intervening period, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has increased by 7.1 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 10.1 p.c.

British Columbia.- The contraction in British Columbia approximated that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, although it was otherwise the smallest ever reported at that date. Statistics were received from 1,419 employers with a combined working force of 171,824 men and women; this was 1,893 fewer than at the beginning of December. The loss of 1.1 p.c. in employment was accompanied by that of 7.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$5,425,369 at the date under review. The weekly per capita average was \$31.58, as compared with \$33.64 at Dec. 1, and \$28.22 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of payrolls since that date has risen by 43.2 p.c., while that of employment is 30.1 p.c. higher.

Mining and transportation were rather more active, but employment declined in manufacturing, construction and trade; there were also slight losses in communications and services. Within the manufacturing division, considerable reductions were noted in food and lumber mills. The iron and steel division, however, showed further gains.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment in four of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated showed an upward movement at the beginning of January; these were Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In the remaining centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton - employment showed seasonal contractions. These were smaller than usual for the time of year, while the gains in the cities first-mentioned were contra-seasonal. In all centres, the payrolls were lower, the losses ranging from four p.c. in Winnipeg, to 14.2 p.c. in Quebec. In Ottawa, the index of payrolls was practically the same as at Jan. 1, 1942, but employment was quieter; in the other seven cities above-mentioned, employment and payrolls were higher at the date under review than at the beginning of January, 1942.

Montreal.- For the first time since February, 1942, there was a decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 1,977 co-operating firms reported a staff of 274,234, 1,725 fewer than at Dec. 1. This was a falling-off of 0.6 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 11 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. These aggregated \$7,411,312. The per capita average was \$27.03, as compared with \$30.17 in the last report, and \$24.95 at Jan. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 180.5, was the maximum for January in the record, exceeding by 15.4 p.c. that indicated at the same date of last year; over the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 24.1 p.c.

Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Trade afforded considerably more employment. Within the

manufacturing division, leather, printing and publishing, beverage, non-ferrous metal and textile factories showed reduced activity, while chemical and clay, glass and stone works afforded more employment.

Quebec City.- The trend was downward in Quebec, for the first time in fifteen months; statistics were furnished by 235 employers of 35,762 men and women. As compared with 36,367 at Dec. 1, there was a decline of 1.7 p.c. The payrolls were also lower, showing a falling-off of 14.2 p.c. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$788,815, a per capita average of \$22.06. The per capita at Dec. 1 was \$25.28, while that indicated at Jan. 1, 1942, was \$20.53. Most of the reduction at the date under review took place in textile factories. Construction was also slacker. On the other hand, trade afforded more employment and small gains were noted in services and local transportation.

The index of employment at Jan. 1, 1943, stood at 250.0, as compared with 195.4 at the same date of last year. This increase of 27.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 39.8 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- The seasonal curtailment in Toronto at Jan. 1, 1943, was below-normal in extent. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing, notably of textile, chemical and iron and steel products. Transportation, construction and services were also quieter, while greater activity was shown in trade. Information was furnished by 2,033 firms employing 249,735 workers, as compared with 251,120 in their last return. The reported payrolls aggregated \$7,061,422, a reduction of \$723,734, or 9.3 p.c., from their Dec. 1 total. The per capita average was also lower, standing at \$28.28, as compared with \$31.00 at Dec. 1, and \$26.81 at Jan. 1, 1942.

The latest index of employment was 194.2, as compared with 195.3 at the beginning of December, and 168.8 at Jan. 1 of last year, since when there was a gain of 15 p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 20.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa continued to advance moderately, the gain being largely in trade. Transportation was also brisker, while construction and manufacturing were slacker. The 253 employers whose data were tabulated had an aggregate working force of 21,770, as compared with 21,551 at Dec. 1; the latest weekly payrolls were given as \$526,142, as compared with \$570,338 at Dec. 1. The per capita average at Jan. 1, 1943, was \$24.17, as against \$26.46 in the preceding period of observation, and \$23.30 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of employment, at 164.9, was slightly lower than that of 169.9 at Jan. 1, 1942, while the payroll index was practically unchanged.

Hamilton.- Information was received from 356 firms in Hamilton, whose employees numbered 62,904; this was 709 fewer than in their last report. This decline of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 10.9 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages, which aggregated \$1,874,972; the sum of \$2,104,010 had been disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of December. The average pay envelope at Jan. 1, 1943, contained \$29.81, as compared with \$33.08 at Dec. 1, 1942, and \$28.68 at Jan. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, employment has gained by eight p.c., while there has been an advance of 12 p.c. in the reported payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal products, released some employees at the date under review. Transportation and construction were also quieter, while trade was seasonally active.

Windsor.- Moderately increased employment was recorded in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel factories. Construction, on the other hand, reported a decline. Statistics furnished by 208 establishments showed a personnel of 42,505 men and women, 194 more than at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, however, reduced the reported earnings, which declined from \$1,727,910 at Dec. 1, to \$1,553,968 at the date under review. The per capita averages were \$40.84 at Dec. 1, and \$36.56 at Jan. 1, as against \$34.68 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of employment between then and Jan. 1, 1943, advanced by 25.6 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 32.1 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Continued improvement was noted in Winnipeg; 566 employers reported a combined working force of 58,371 persons. This was 294 more than at Dec. 1, an increase of 0.5 p.c. Manufacturing was quieter, but additions to staffs were recorded in transportation, construction and trade. The observance of the holidays was largely responsible for lowering the payrolls by 4.1 p.c., to \$1,557,064 paid on or about Jan. 1, 1943. The per capita average



was \$26.68, as compared with \$27.93 at Dec. 1, and \$25.91 at Jan. 1, 1942. The latest index number of employment was 140.0, being higher by 7.4 p.c. than that indicated at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the weekly payrolls have risen by 10.4 p.c.

Vancouver.- For the twenty-fifth successive month, the trend of employment in Vancouver was upward. Most of the gain was in iron and steel factories, but transportation was also busier. Construction, services and trade, on the other hand, showed a decline. The 621 co-operating firms reported a personnel of 86,310 men and women, as compared with 86,122 at the beginning of December. The index, at 242.4, exceeded that at Jan. 1, 1942, by 45.5 p.c., a gain which was accompanied by an advance of 65.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting establishments aggregated \$2,585,337 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$2,811,012 at Dec. 1. The latest per capita average was \$29.95; this was \$2.69 less than at Dec. 1, 1942, but \$3.82 more than at the beginning of January of last year.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Aug. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	-	-	-	99.6	101.9	107.5	-	-	-	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	-	-	-	103.3	113.8	116.6	-	-	-	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	99.3	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	163.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.8	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.3	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1943.

100.0    7.3    .1    4.3    2.9    31.6    41.4    10.4    4.9    2.0    3.5    9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8+
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1943.

14.9      1.9      13.6      1.2      3.4      2.3      3.2      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

+ Revised.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Mia.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	155.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1943.

100.0	62.2	4.0	4.1	1.5	7.4	9.1	2.2	9.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan. 1 1938
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.2	219.6	221.7	187.1	142.5	118.2	104.3	108.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	178.5	182.4	167.4	162.6	132.4	129.1	127.6
Fur and products	.2	121.7	123.9	118.6	112.9	106.0	82.8	76.4
Leather and products	1.5	137.5	140.3	140.0	116.3	120.9	100.7	99.4
Boots and shoes	.9	123.5	126.9	131.5	110.4	119.7	102.5	101.2
Lumber and products	3.2	108.3	112.3	107.3	90.0	77.1	62.2	70.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	90.2	98.3	93.6	77.7	62.4	56.5	58.5
Furniture	.5	108.0	109.0	116.0	106.2	87.9	82.3	82.9
Other lumber products	.9	176.6	169.0	150.8	120.2	116.9	94.2	108.3
Musical instruments	.1	43.4	44.2	87.0	63.9	53.9	48.4	36.5
Plant products - edible	2.4	140.4	151.8	146.3	126.3	116.0	105.4	104.3
Pulp and paper products	4.3	126.0	128.0	132.7	116.7	110.2	102.7	107.4
Pulp and paper	1.9	114.5	117.2	121.8	107.2	97.5	88.4	99.1
Paper products	.8	184.8	187.0	187.9	144.9	137.8	126.4	128.6
Printing and publishing	1.6	120.5	121.8	128.1	119.2	116.9	113.1	111.0
Rubber products	.9	128.2	129.8	138.9	116.9	109.8	102.4	97.8
Textile products	7.7	151.6	166.1	161.8	146.8	132.0	113.6	116.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	170.4	174.3	174.6	162.7	149.8	127.8	134.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	125.1	126.5	127.5	122.5	116.4	95.4	99.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	196.9	198.2	198.4	180.1	156.5	122.8	136.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	553.7	593.3	580.3	543.0	497.2	496.0	521.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	134.3	136.8	144.3	134.0	131.8	116.5	117.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	154.3	172.1	157.1	138.1	118.1	103.1	105.6
Other textile products	1.0	171.5	169.8	165.4	145.7	120.7	97.8	92.8
Tobacco	.8	173.2	161.7	163.4	146.9	150.8	158.8	157.1
Beverages	.7	235.1	241.9	231.0	193.8	174.3	165.3	164.6
Chemicals and allied products	5.2	764.3	775.1	447.5	227.0	176.5	152.3	151.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	134.7	135.5	130.6	106.0	87.4	75.0	79.4
Electric light and power	.9	136.5	139.6	142.1	142.5	134.5	127.7	123.8
Electrical apparatus	2.2	281.1	282.5	227.9	179.5	140.2	126.8	146.9
Iron and steel products	24.5	331.1	330.0	252.1	160.0	110.0	90.5	102.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	258.8	258.6	240.3	181.2	151.3	107.2	125.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	255.7	255.5	244.6	172.6	121.7	110.0	125.6
Agricultural implements	.6	129.8	128.6	110.9	88.4	63.2	59.6	75.2
Land vehicles	9.4	272.4	267.2	213.5	143.7	103.3	85.4	97.9
Automobiles and parts	2.5	310.1	308.8	263.7	208.3	155.4	138.4	156.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1,430.2	1456.2	586.7	273.2	53.6	57.1	68.1
Heating appliances	.3	160.3	159.5	155.1	143.3	121.1	100.2	88.9
Iron and steel fabrication (a.e.s.)	1.2	329.1	328.8	261.9	196.9	129.8	99.1	122.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	321.2	321.4	266.5	175.6	118.3	101.5	115.1
Other iron and steel products	5.3	465.9	469.5	370.8	181.7	117.1	96.8	103.7
Non-ferrous metal products	3.3	395.1	388.7	312.0	219.5	166.5	150.9	152.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	194.8	197.2	183.8	174.7	163.4	150.0	149.1
Miscellaneous	.9	380.8	374.1	253.6	161.7	146.1	129.2	125.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	4.0	250.8	236.2	258.6	276.1	237.8	150.6	323.6
<b>MINING</b>	4.1	162.4	162.0*	177.8	167.6	164.7	160.4	155.2
Coal	1.4	93.6	92.5	101.1	96.3	94.0	95.8	97.9
Metallic ores	2.1	319.2	317.5*	356.2	340.5	342.4	325.2	303.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	152.1	157.3	160.2	131.3	123.4	121.7	117.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.5	103.2	104.0	100.8	90.2	84.3	83.3	85.1
Telegraphs	.4	128.6	129.3	116.8	101.6	95.7	91.7	94.4
Telephones	1.1	96.3	97.0	96.4	87.1	81.2	81.0	82.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.4	107.8	109.4	101.1	88.7	84.5	79.9	82.0
Street railways and cartage	2.2	162.7	162.1	147.0	136.7	128.3	120.9	112.6
Steam railways	4.2	97.6	97.4	92.5	80.2	75.8	71.0	75.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	84.4	95.6	82.1	65.5	67.1	67.4	74.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	9.1	132.1	151.3	124.7	83.0	68.8	96.4	81.9
Building	4.5	190.9	205.6	146.8	108.9	55.7	53.5	56.9
Highway	2.6	117.5	161.6	157.9	84.4	101.8	192.0	131.3
Railway	2.0	85.9	86.9	72.0	53.7	51.1	50.3	60.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.2	180.5	182.0	168.0	149.5	133.7	131.7	132.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	174.7	174.7	162.1	143.5	129.0	127.4	130.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	190.6	194.6	178.1	159.9	141.8	139.1	137.9
<b>TRADE</b>	9.5	169.9	164.5	172.4	160.8	149.9	144.8	141.7
Retail	7.5	185.1	176.9	185.8	172.1	160.1	155.8	153.0
Wholesale	2.0	129.6	131.4	136.7	131.3	122.7	118.2	116.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	183.7	186.5	165.8	134.2	116.2	108.1	113.4

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative No. 1	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	38.3	189.5	195.3*	183.1	128.5	112.9	90.7	104.2
	Lumber products	3.5	101.5	114.8	82.9	81.9	72.9	65.8	66.7
	Pulp and paper	3.8	184.1	193.0	177.2	170.4	159.5	131.4	167.3
	Textile products	3.2	115.9	119.3	122.0	110.6	101.7	77.6	89.0
	Iron and steel	20.1	323.5	320.1	242.3	152.5	123.2	88.9	114.2
	Other manufactures	7.7	132.9	144.3	137.8	123.4	114.4	98.9	100.9
	Logging	8.2	472.2	443.1	325.0	355.6	336.1	256.0	402.3
	Mining	11.1	99.4	101.2	115.0	111.1	111.5	110.4	114.1
	Communications	1.9	117.4	119.0	112.0	94.7	92.2	92.0	91.2
	Transportation	11.6	135.1	140.3	130.8	97.2	106.4	92.4	98.1
	Construction	18.3	259.5	257.8	305.7	127.2	93.9	127.7	95.5
	Services	1.7	274.0	278.0	255.8	208.5	173.1	169.6	167.7
	Trade	8.9	193.0	195.1	190.9	164.5	145.1	136.7	137.6
	All Industries	100.0	189.0	193.1*	183.2	130.0	118.9	109.2	115.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	66.6	232.9	235.2	185.8	145.0	121.1	105.4	109.4
	Lumber products	2.2	117.5	120.8	113.5	89.3	85.1	71.5	79.7
	Pulp and paper	4.9	118.6	129.7	128.4	113.2	104.4	98.5	100.8
	Textile products	12.7	184.8	190.2	183.6	164.5	146.8	127.0	130.6
	Iron and steel	19.5	332.6	331.8	278.7	148.8	97.1	75.1	90.7
	Other manufactures	27.3	276.0	276.7	198.8	153.0	131.0	117.1	115.0
	Logging	5.9	324.3	377.7	423.3	476.7	395.2	222.8	564.2
	Mining	2.4	102.0	102.2	110.7	270.3	278.5	252.5	234.9
	Communications	1.2	99.8	99.5	97.4	82.2	75.9	75.0	75.8
	Transportation	5.9	95.0	98.4	89.6	82.4	74.2	70.9	75.1
	Construction	9.2	130.5	147.1	110.9	76.9	69.8	141.0	82.5
	Services	2.0	168.1	169.6	149.0	151.8	119.1	117.4	123.5
	Trade	6.8	184.1	174.8	182.0	160.5	155.5	155.3	152.3
	All Industries	100.0	195.7	202.2	175.0	139.6	120.7	114.9	119.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	70.7	213.8	215.3	183.0	145.8	128.2	106.1	111.2
	Lumber products	2.6	92.6	92.1	88.8	76.2	69.0	57.9	61.9
	Pulp and paper	4.5	125.1	126.3	131.8	114.5	110.4	104.5	106.8
	Textile products	7.4	138.7	142.2	141.2	130.7	120.6	103.2	105.0
	Iron and steel	30.6	327.0	325.8	260.4	180.2	122.5	101.3	113.8
	Other manufactures	25.6	212.8	216.4	153.3	151.9	135.3	123.6	125.6
	Logging	2.3	185.6	188.0	190.7	228.3	218.6	138.2	301.9
	Mining	3.4	237.7	252.5	282.4	284.0	276.8	257.4	241.5
	Communications	1.3	99.5	90.7	91.1	86.5	72.1	76.8	80.6
	Transportation	5.1	103.5	105.2	95.9	82.9	77.2	73.4	77.6
	Construction	5.9	117.8	126.7	114.8	88.6	69.2	72.9	93.5
	Services	2.0	203.1	205.5	192.0	173.5	156.0	154.7	154.4
	Trade	9.3	173.2	164.0	176.8	170.0	161.3	155.2	151.1
	All Industries	100.0	187.4	188.2	172.7	141.1	120.9	108.8	117.5
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	37.9	182.8	183.2	160.9	123.4	108.9	99.7	100.3
	Lumber products	1.8	118.7	122.8	150.6	114.3	93.2	84.3	83.2
	Pulp and paper	2.0	99.1	102.0	105.9	100.4	102.7	97.8	97.3
	Textile products	2.7	222.1	229.8	201.1	174.2	138.4	120.5	115.5
	Iron and steel	14.9	163.3	161.9	128.4	92.7	82.0	77.1	78.6
	Other manufactures	16.5	241.2	241.2	215.8	161.0	142.3	128.3	129.6
	Logging	2.0	218.0	106.4	214.5	315.2	175.4	126.1	184.9
	Mining	6.9	148.5	144.7	157.5	137.3	131.6	136.4	129.5
	Communications	2.3	115.0	116.2	112.9	98.2	93.9	92.6	92.9
	Transportation	17.4	118.7	116.9	109.4	100.7	95.7	88.9	86.0
	Construction	11.9	89.6	104.7	82.1	68.7	58.1	58.0	58.7
	Services	3.2	157.9	157.3	142.8	129.9	116.0	115.0	107.3
	Trade	18.4	143.7	143.3	145.4	148.6	131.6	124.3	121.2
	All Industries	100.0	146.7	141.9	131.4	116.2	103.3	97.1	96.2
British Columbia	Manufacturing	55.1	263.2	265.7	184.2	138.6	103.4	101.5	98.9
	Lumber products	10.0	125.9	128.8	130.5	110.2	88.0	79.5	73.8
	Pulp and paper	4.1	158.2	159.8	157.0	129.0	115.4	101.3	120.2
	Textile products	.9	188.3	189.0	185.7	157.3	120.6	117.7	117.4
	Iron and steel	28.0	1001.4	980.3	408.5	180.9	81.0	84.8	83.0
	Other manufactures	12.1	170.3	184.4	156.5	158.8	122.7	130.4	122.7
	Logging	4.7	109.6	115.4	108.7	63.0	55.0	65.3	71.4
	Mining	4.8	100.1	94.3	115.4	108.3	104.5	111.9	107.7
	Communications	2.2	138.2	138.8	122.3	113.4	110.5	110.0	110.3
	Transportation	8.3	107.6	106.9	94.9	89.3	88.9	91.9	89.8
	Construction	12.0	171.8	178.6	88.8	80.5	65.5	71.3	78.9
	Services	2.6	151.9	153.1	140.4	135.0	120.0	114.4	115.5
	Trade	10.3	173.7	176.3	188.4	153.5	144.0	137.5	138.3
	All Industries	100.0	185.4	187.4	142.6	116.0	97.6	98.0	97.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

+ Revised.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	76.4	219.4	220.9	182.0	136.7	113.9	97.8	101.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	145.0	147.8	153.7	136.1	131.4	115.9	113.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	132.3	134.7	131.9	116.4	115.5	110.1	106.9
Textiles	12.5	166.2	171.1	162.5	138.1	122.9	107.5	105.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	190.2	194.2	164.9	137.9	123.5	115.2	111.9
Iron and steel	29.4	322.3	322.4	242.9	144.5	96.8	72.9	86.9
Other manufactures	23.7	210.7	210.0	165.5	133.7	116.1	102.2	105.1
Communications	1.2	68.6	68.9	70.2	68.3	65.0	63.6	64.4
Transportation	3.6	80.1	87.1	81.3	89.3	81.3	74.5	84.1
Construction	4.2	71.5	79.1	74.9	55.9	64.3	98.0	63.3
Trade	11.5	177.7	167.6	173.3	154.6	151.2	148.8	145.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	180.5	181.7	156.4	122.8	108.0	100.4	99.0
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	75.4	321.1	329.4	236.3	154.2	112.2	101.6	100.8
Leather products	7.7	108.1	109.3	105.0	89.2	98.5	94.3	83.6
Other manufactures	67.7	414.5	426.2	294.1	182.3	118.3	105.0	108.5
Transportation	2.8	76.4	75.4	73.0	86.8	79.8	93.7	80.4
Construction	8.2	201.5	214.8	168.3	157.3	71.2	275.3	90.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	250.0	254.3	195.4	144.3	107.8	119.7	100.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	74.2	223.2	225.7	187.2	140.7	113.5	102.5	104.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	147.6	149.0	172.8	129.3	116.9	108.8	110.2
Printing and publishing	5.9	146.2	147.2	157.0	135.3	130.4	125.4	126.1
Textiles	8.0	121.9	127.4	120.1	108.5	95.7	82.3	85.1
Iron and steel	26.7	451.3	453.6	309.2	185.4	110.6	95.4	100.1
Other manufactures	29.3	212.1	214.1	178.8	139.6	117.7	107.4	107.2
Communications	1.2	72.8	73.3	72.5	72.9	67.1	66.9	67.5
Transportation	3.2	114.5	118.1	102.6	102.5	95.1	93.0	95.3
Construction	2.6	108.0	117.7	91.0	74.8	57.0	51.2	67.5
Trade	15.5	159.5	152.1	156.9	159.1	152.5	144.4	141.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	194.2	195.3	168.8	137.1	116.6	107.3	108.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	51.0	166.5	167.0	156.5	130.7	102.5	90.0	93.3
Lumber products	2.2	45.8	52.0	46.9	55.8	47.0	44.6	44.4
Pulp and paper	13.9	125.0	125.2	129.7	106.0	102.0	92.3	94.6
Other manufactures	34.9	238.2	237.1	213.6	176.1	123.6	104.6	109.9
Construction	9.7	138.9	145.6	242.2	102.0	96.3	106.1	106.9
Trade	22.7	199.4	186.7	192.6	171.8	154.7	159.0	150.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.9	163.2	169.9	130.5	109.6	104.3	104.9
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.0	203.7	206.7	185.3	139.8	116.2	96.3	110.5
Textiles	10.6	103.5	104.5	108.5	107.5	99.7	87.3	87.9
Electrical apparatus	10.2	198.4	200.1	180.4	142.0	123.2	101.2	127.6
Iron and steel	48.9	300.9	304.0	255.1	165.8	123.0	90.8	116.2
Other manufactures	16.3	153.9	159.4	154.8	130.8	118.2	110.7	115.5
Construction	3.2	122.3	127.1	113.2	94.8	57.4	64.1	42.9
Trade	7.3	163.2	152.6	175.6	154.9	136.0	138.0	140.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	192.6	194.7	178.4	137.1	114.3	97.9	109.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	91.2	358.5	355.8	279.4	218.3	165.7	166.6	160.7
Iron and steel	78.6	400.9	396.3	306.0	231.6	165.8	167.9	165.4
Other manufactures	12.6	215.7	219.7	190.3	173.8	165.4	162.4	143.2
Construction	2.2	98.8	110.8	101.4	57.1	41.6	38.2	46.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	312.8	311.4	249.1	193.6	149.7	150.2	147.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	57.9	171.5	173.2	157.3	114.8	101.2	91.4	94.2
Animal products - edible	7.1	225.1	225.1	195.2	167.5	138.1	124.2	135.8
Printing and publishing	3.8	98.3	103.3	106.5	103.2	106.5	99.7	100.3
Textiles	7.2	228.8	233.4	206.7	177.0	140.5	123.6	119.6
Iron and steel	20.5	138.9	137.5	117.7	90.8	77.5	71.4	73.9
Other manufactures	19.3	219.0	223.8	214.1	122.2	114.5	101.3	105.1
Transportation	5.2	78.6	74.6	76.5	82.7	78.3	76.3	77.4
Construction	4.1	85.2	71.7	44.3	96.8	26.1	29.9	29.4
Trade	27.1	126.0	124.7	126.5	142.2	114.0	105.3	105.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	140.0	139.3	130.4	117.5	97.8	90.6	92.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	64.6	424.3	415.4 <sup>+</sup>	235.8	154.2	116.0	108.3	107.7
Lumber products	5.8	112.9	114.8 <sup>+</sup>	129.9	117.3	87.7	71.9	72.9
Other manufactures	58.8	581.9	567.5	286.8	171.9	129.3	124.9	123.5
Communications	2.9	118.7	118.2	115.4	113.6	109.2	109.7	110.4
Transportation	7.0	92.6	87.6	80.2	93.2	95.7	107.6	99.8
Construction	6.1	135.3	160.7	80.9	57.3	48.7	43.2	68.0
Services	3.7	151.8	154.5	136.2	134.6	123.7	117.8	118.1
Trade	15.7	173.1	176.7	190.2	155.9	147.8	133.7	141.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	242.4	241.8 <sup>+</sup>	166.6	128.8	111.0	106.8	108.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

• Revised.

TABLE 7.- Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1943, December 1, 1942, and January 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at Jan.1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Jan.1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Jan.1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,144,351	32,148,395	28.09	130.7	132.0	111.4	142.9	160.1	114.6
Animal products - edible	35,254	966,345	27.41	103.2	105.5	96.8	113.9	122.8	100.0
Fur and products	2,939	76,345	25.98	98.5	100.2	96.0	101.7	114.2	92.2
Leather and products	28,436	565,252	19.88	100.4	102.4	102.2	105.7	121.8	101.4
Boots and shoes	16,975	324,217	19.10	94.3	96.9	100.4	101.1	117.5	97.5
Lumber and its products	58,160	1,426,024	24.51	89.6	93.1	88.8	107.2	118.4	95.8
Rough and dressed lumber	31,983	833,816	26.07	78.0	85.0	80.9	98.7	110.6	90.2
Furniture	1,523	222,303	23.42	96.5	97.4	103.1	107.2	124.7	103.7
Other lumber products	16,654	369,219	22.17	118.9	113.8	101.5	132.9	142.1	103.0
Musical instruments	1,034	22,179	21.45	46.0	46.9	92.3	116.3	138.2	98.7
Plant products - edible	45,014	1,093,563	24.29	104.9	113.5	109.3	113.0	125.9	110.3
Pulp and paper products	78,617	2,375,257	30.21	98.2	99.8	103.4	101.5	109.7	105.5
Pulp and paper	34,595	1,150,918	33.27	95.0	97.3	101.1	101.8	109.4	107.8
Paper products	14,967	348,012	23.25	110.5	111.8	112.3	106.3	122.0	110.4
Printing and publishing	29,055	876,327	30.16	96.2	97.3	102.3	99.2	105.5	100.8
Rubber products	16,509	414,556	25.11	95.2	96.4	103.2	97.5	114.9	104.0
Textile products	140,930	2,660,906	18.88	101.4	104.2	101.5	102.0	121.3	96.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,512	990,674	19.23	100.3	102.6	102.8	101.2	120.0*	97.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,293	470,524	18.60	99.4	100.6	101.4	98.9	116.3	94.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,347	248,854	20.16	105.7	106.4	106.5	105.9	123.3	103.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,449	200,081	19.15	94.6	101.3	99.1	98.2	121.2*	90.9
Hosiery and knit goods	21,678	371,502	17.14	93.9	95.7	100.9	92.9	113.6*	98.3
Garments and personal furnishings	50,246	932,226	18.55	105.6	110.6	101.0	106.6	127.1	95.1
Other textile products	17,494	366,504	20.95	103.3	102.3	99.6	102.7	119.0*	94.9
Tobacco	14,294	239,493	16.75	161.9	151.1	152.7	150.9	168.2	124.2
Beverages	12,978	430,872	33.20	114.3	117.7	112.4	128.8	131.6	116.8
Chemicals	95,983	2,684,405	27.97	234.0	237.3	137.0	233.9	252.1*	144.6
Clay, glass and stone products	15,204	414,259	27.25	101.1	101.7	98.0	115.0	125.0	103.8
Electric light and power	17,372	608,970	35.05	91.1	93.1	94.8	99.2	103.9	114.6
Electrical apparatus	40,201	1,200,842	29.87	136.5	137.2	110.7	146.7	159.8	116.2
Iron and steel products	450,068	14,155,793	31.45	162.9	152.3	124.0	175.6	199.8	125.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,134	1,060,641	32.01	122.5	122.4	113.8	126.9	137.9	114.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,164	848,791	31.25	113.5	113.5	108.6	117.1	132.9	106.3
Agricultural implements	10,892	338,936	31.12	120.3	119.2	102.8	138.1	147.9	106.7
Land vehicles	172,100	5,723,524	33.26	151.5	148.6	118.7	162.4	175.2	122.2
Automobiles and parts	45,371	1,687,021	37.18	120.9	120.4	102.8	122.1	133.7	92.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,771	1,329,514	33.26	240.0	246.2	139.5	337.5	440.1	124.0
Heating appliances	5,280	132,976	25.18	101.2	100.7	97.9	103.0	112.4*	96.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	21,706	747,228	34.42	145.5	145.4	115.8	161.6	177.9	115.7
Foundry and machine shop products	17,471	514,538	29.45	138.3	138.4	114.7	149.5	178.7*	113.7
Other iron and steel products	98,550	2,859,650	29.02	192.3	193.8	153.0	225.7	271.0*	163.1
Non-ferrous metal products	59,815	1,871,526	31.29	144.2	141.9	113.9	161.6	170.9*	129.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,161	338,053	22.35	106.6	109.7	102.3	118.8	121.9	107.6
Miscellaneous	16,332	403,745	24.65	185.3	182.0	125.4	204.8	239.9	140.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	74,416	1,590,090	21.37	158.4	149.2	163.4	181.1	168.1	155.3
<b>MINING</b>	75,928	2,505,198	32.99	111.0	101.1	100.0	106.8	105.0	104.2
Coal	25,706	761,005	29.60	102.3	101.1	110.5	121.6	137.6	113.4
Metallic ores	33,354	1,462,386	34.69	85.8	85.3*	95.7	86.6	91.2	100.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,368	281,907	27.13	94.5	97.7	99.5	102.4	114.3	104.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,575	320,331	29.75	100.2	107.0	105.7	116.6	115.8	107.4
Telegraphs	7,380	210,890	28.58	111.3	111.9	101.1	126.2	128.1	109.3
Telephones	20,195	609,441	30.12	104.4	105.2	104.6	115.5	112.0	106.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	133,426	4,304,617	30.05	108.7	110.3	102.9	123.9	123.3	114.3
Street railways, carriages and storage	35,418	1,204,759	32.13	111.1	110.6	100.5	125.3	122.0	107.0
Steam railways	77,715	3,063,069	39.41	113.2	113.0	107.3	126.9	124.8	120.9
Shipping and stevedoring	18,733	572,789	30.54	88.9	100.7	86.5	101.2	118.7	98.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	108,632	4,480,270	26.88	94.7	103.5	89.4	111.9	134.6*	95.7
Building	83,138	2,469,201	29.70	135.3	145.7	104.0	139.9	167.4*	106.3
Highway	46,578	1,104,946	23.72	65.2	89.6	87.6	78.9	106.6	91.4
Railway	36,936	906,123	24.53	85.1	86.1	71.4	107.9	112.5	81.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	40,217	727,576	18.09	105.6	106.5	98.3	119.4	121.4	103.0
Hotels and restaurants	24,705	433,736	17.75	106.8	106.3	99.1	130.8	127.7	109.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,512	289,118	18.64	103.8	106.0	97.0	105.9	113.6	96.3
<b>TRADE</b>	174,729	4,172,542	23.88	108.4	104.9	109.9	113.9	112.0	111.4
Retail	138,199	3,025,598	21.88	112.5	107.5	112.9	117.8	113.9	113.7
Wholesale	36,530	1,148,944	31.45	95.2	96.5	100.4	105.5	107.4	106.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,839,754	51,349,119	27.91	120.1	122.0	108.4	132.0	144.3	112.3
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,635	1,583,355	30.09	107.2	106.1	104.5	113.2	114.4	108.3
Banks and Trust Companies	37,279	1,001,141	26.86	115.5	115.6	110.7	118.7	118.6	112.7
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,235	41,923	33.95	80.9	81.7	93.7	90.0	92.2	98.4
Insurance	25,151	910,871	36.22	96.2	97.1	97.4	108.9	111.5	104.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,903,419	53,303,054	28.00	119.5	121.3	108.2	131.2	143.0	112.1

+ Revised.



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1943, December 1, 1942, and January 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942
<b>Maritime</b>									
- Manufacturing	51,534	1,348,566	26.17	125.0	128.8	107.2	143.6	163.4	114.7
Provinces									
Lumber products	4,545	90,866	19.99	94.6	106.2	74.9	106.3	132.7	81.6
Pulp and Paper	5,089	147,440	28.97	98.4	103.2	94.7	108.2	117.7	100.7
Iron and Steel	27,182	799,691	29.42	176.7	174.8	132.3	190.6	216.1	135.6
Logging	11,073	235,532	21.27	181.8	172.5	148.2	259.3	184.9 <sup>x</sup>	180.0
Mining	15,001	379,592	25.30	83.6	85.1	96.7	92.9	116.6	89.8
Transportation	15,622	498,637	31.92	158.6	164.7	160.6	175.1	180.6	179.5
Construction	24,664	560,082	22.71	102.6	141.5	144.6	122.3	165.4	153.0
Trade	12,050	237,074	18.84	113.6	113.6	117.2	110.0	115.8	116.9
- All Industries	134,831	3,344,460	24.80	118.1	122.2	120.7	135.7	164.9 <sup>x</sup>	127.1
<b>Quebec</b>									
- Manufacturing	387,218	10,083,646	26.03	133.7	135.3	112.5	149.4	169.0	116.8
Lumber products	13,039	260,239	19.96	81.7	88.1	78.7	103.9	125.2	93.2
Pulp and Paper	28,404	822,422	28.95	95.3	97.0	103.2	96.5	105.4	107.4
Textile products	74,010	1,316,093	17.78	101.9	105.9	102.2	102.2	122.3 <sup>x</sup>	97.3
Chemicals	55,495	1,545,897	27.86	290.8	292.6	129.4	280.3	296.1	136.3
Iron and Steel	113,223	3,521,417	31.10	160.9	161.5	134.8	183.9	215.0	138.1
Logging	34,082	658,571	19.32	168.8	165.7	185.7	233.6	210.2	202.8
Mining	13,855	422,911	30.52	102.5	103.9	105.4	103.9	112.2	109.3
Communications	7,022	226,032	32.19	109.1	108.7	106.4	112.6	110.5	104.9
Transportation	34,113	1,245,105	36.50	99.0	102.5	93.3	115.7	115.1 <sup>x</sup>	06.2
Construction	53,795	1,413,584	26.28	107.8	121.5	91.6	129.2	155.4	103.3
Services	11,646	207,492	17.82	113.2	114.2	100.3	130.2	131.6	105.3
Trade	39,584	919,375	23.23	111.5	105.9	110.2	113.5	112.3	108.2
- All Industries	581,415	15,176,716	26.10	126.3	128.5	111.3	140.8	155.3	115.3
<b>Ontario</b>									
- Manufacturing	538,609	15,642,285	29.04	124.6	125.5	110.1	132.6	148.9	111.8
Lumber products	20,017	456,163	22.79	92.6	92.1	88.8	103.1	114.9	95.3
Plant products - edible	23,042	574,616	24.94	102.2	108.2	111.4	110.1	120.4	111.3
Pulp and Paper	34,110	1,040,424	30.50	99.5	100.5	104.9	102.1	111.5	105.9
Textile products	55,972	1,149,852	20.54	98.4	100.9	100.2	100.9	119.8	94.6
Chemicals	34,453	952,945	27.66	177.7	182.6	129.8	175.7	196.0 <sup>x</sup>	132.6
Electrical apparatus	26,108	761,579	29.94	121.5	122.9	107.7	134.7	146.2	114.5
Iron and Steel	233,280	7,434,921	31.87	146.0	146.0	116.3	151.5	172.3	115.4
Non-ferrous metal products	30,797	946,855	30.75	129.9	130.5	109.8	145.9	158.4	124.9
Logging	17,442	364,876	20.92	170.4	151.6	177.5	194.4	179.3	175.1
Mining	25,606	914,880	35.73	82.1	82.4	90.0	83.9	90.5	97.2
Communications	9,768	301,253	30.84	99.6	100.9	101.3	112.5	111.6	107.8
Transportation	38,779	1,423,039	36.70	108.6	111.0	101.7	122.1	122.7	111.0
Construction	44,810	1,203,377	26.86	79.5	85.5	80.2	85.4	103.2	86.3
Services	15,746	287,965	18.29	103.8	105.0	101.2	115.7	118.0	104.9
Trade	70,549	1,728,061	24.49	104.9	99.3	107.1	112.4	107.9	108.6
- All Industries	761,209	21,865,736	28.72	115.8	116.2	106.7	123.5	135.7	109.1
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>									
- Manufacturing	72,205	2,051,415	28.41	131.3	131.6	115.6	144.0	152.5	122.9
Animal products - edible	11,133	289,869	26.04	131.5	129.0	110.2	131.0	146.3	109.2
Lumber products	3,400	87,964	25.87	84.2	87.1	106.8	97.3	108.8 <sup>x</sup>	109.9
Plant products - edible	5,204	135,438	26.02	123.9	136.1	110.1	132.1	140.1	110.5
Textile products	5,105	87,774	17.19	112.8	116.7	102.1	106.9	124.7	101.7
Iron and Steel	28,347	866,995	30.59	147.5	146.3	116.0	167.0	174.7	131.6
Mining	13,169	489,778	37.19	122.1	123.1	129.5	140.1	144.5 <sup>x</sup>	136.2
Communications	4,414	123,297	27.93	104.1	105.2	102.2	112.7	112.3	105.2
Transportation	33,163	1,220,116	36.79	107.4	105.8	99.0	117.6	115.2	111.8
Construction	22,702	613,687	27.03	68.5	80.0	62.8	84.8	99.8	70.6
Services	6,005	105,175	17.51	97.0	96.7	87.8	106.6	108.7	93.2
Trade	34,935	867,536	24.83	109.0	108.7	110.3	114.5	114.9	115.3
- All Industries	190,375	5,536,338	29.08	109.7	110.6	102.4	122.5	126.6	111.3
<b>British Columbia</b>									
- Manufacturing	94,685	3,022,483	31.92	166.1	167.6	113.7	189.6	209.9	118.6
Animal products - edible	4,797	147,445	30.74	101.9	108.8	83.8	119.9	118.3	83.0
Lumber products	17,159	530,792	30.93	93.7	95.8	97.1	113.1	117.3	97.4
Plant products - edible	4,255	107,510	25.27	113.3	147.1	101.3	130.1	165.2	103.1
Pulp and Paper	7,114	244,517	34.37	106.5	107.5	105.7	114.8	115.7	103.6
Iron and Steel	48,036	1,532,774	31.91	407.6	399.0	166.3	442.7	517.7 <sup>x</sup>	168.7
Non-ferrous metal products	5,259	206,531	39.54	111.0	111.9	113.6	125.2	131.7	136.8
Logging	8,037	265,277	33.00	90.3	95.1	89.5	88.5	106.8	82.5
Mining	8,297	298,037	35.92	85.0	80.1	98.0	89.4	86.7	104.3
Transportation	14,209	517,720	36.44	106.0	105.3	93.5	130.8	127.1	106.0
Construction	20,681	689,540	33.34	163.8	170.3	84.7	215.1	236.5 <sup>x</sup>	92.2
Services	4,464	91,517	20.50	106.2	107.1	98.2	124.8	127.1	103.7
Trade	17,611	430,496	24.44	109.4	111.0	118.6	122.9	120.7	119.6
- All Industries	171,824	5,425,369	31.58	137.4	139.9	105.7	157.5	169.6 <sup>x</sup>	110.0
<b>B.C.</b>									
- All Industries	171,824	5,425,369	31.58	137.4	139.9	105.7	157.5	169.6 <sup>x</sup>	110.0

x Revised.

TABLE 9.- Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1943, December 1, 1942, and January 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Jan.1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Jan.1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan.1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	209,527	5,694,033	27.18	137.6	138.5	114.1	150.0	172.7	115.3
Plant Products - edible	8,419	196,250	23.31	100.7	102.6	106.7	106.7	116.0	109.8
Pulp and Paper	8,850	233,181	26.35	107.0	109.0	106.7	102.1	112.8	105.0
Textiles	34,369	632,478	18.40	104.6	107.7	102.3	102.8	122.2	94.2
Tobacco	7,696	136,276	17.71	132.5	136.0	108.5	135.0	164.4	113.9
Iron and Steel	80,552	2,566,199	31.86	171.8	171.9	129.5	124.7	220.0	130.9
Communications	3,360	130,760	38.92	105.5	106.0	108.0	110.6	108.6	110.2
Transportation	9,727	327,595	33.68	79.2	86.2	80.4	95.5	100.2	90.2
Construction	11,530	350,711	30.42	106.4	117.7	111.5	125.8	144.4	118.1
Services	8,403	155,178	18.47	109.0	109.4	98.3	128.8	128.4	103.4
Trade	31,628	751,577	23.76	113.7	107.2	110.9	116.0	114.0	107.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	274,234	7,411,312	27.03	127.9	128.8	110.8	139.6	156.9	112.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	26,954	591,632	21.95	170.7	175.1	125.6	179.0	215.1*	123.2
Chemicals	11,632	290,822	25.00	268.0	268.0	174.0	377.1	377.1	215.5
Iron and Steel	6,025	112,249	18.63	237.9	237.6	117.0	151.0	276.0	82.4
Transportation	1,017	30,245	29.74	110.7	109.3	105.8	126.0	120.0	112.6
Construction	2,946	73,394	24.91	127.5	135.9	106.5	177.7	213.4	104.8
Services	1,151	17,967	15.61	105.0	103.2	99.2	118.6	115.3	102.9
Trade	3,409	67,544	19.81	112.2	104.7	106.6	115.0	111.8	107.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	35,762	788,815	22.06	152.5	155.2	119.2	165.0	192.4	118.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	185,201	5,302,779	28.63	117.2	138.7	115.1	145.1	165.0	116.3
Plant Products - edible	10,692	256,872	24.02	99.1	100.0	116.0	101.1	108.9	110.6
Pulp and Paper	14,718	448,351	30.46	97.8	98.5	105.0	101.5	109.7	105.7
Textiles	19,991	454,719	22.75	101.6	106.2	100.1	109.2	128.2	98.0
Chemicals	14,656	379,754	25.91	194.3	204.7	148.6	189.4	218.0	152.5
Electrical apparatus	12,185	345,326	28.34	134.3	133.2	108.7	135.0	151.4	110.9
Iron and Steel	66,643	2,022,582	30.35	189.1	190.0	129.5	196.5	231.7	128.1
Communications	3,047	111,490	36.59	102.7	103.4	102.3	109.0	111.8	106.5
Transportation	7,959	267,474	33.61	110.2	113.7	98.7	125.4	124.7	106.5
Construction	6,573	193,531	29.44	79.7	86.9	87.2	76.2	93.9	64.7
Services	8,159	153,939	18.87	103.6	105.9	100.5	112.3	116.1	103.6
Trade	38,705	1,027,754	26.55	108.3	103.3	106.5	117.2	111.0	109.3
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	249,735	7,061,422	28.28	126.7	127.4	110.1	134.7	148.6	111.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,101	292,889	26.38	111.1	111.4	104.4	117.7	131.9	107.6
Pulp and Paper	3,018	84,237	27.91	107.4	107.6	111.4	104.6	113.2	110.5
Iron and Steel	3,452	92,149	26.69	100.6	100.7	94.8	119.2	146.7	103.2
Construction	2,105	52,931	25.15	86.1	90.2	150.1	92.0	115.9	164.2
Services	2,042	34,214	16.76	117.9	117.4	109.0	142.4	139.0	117.6
Trade	4,950	101,850	20.58	115.7	108.3	111.7	116.7	113.5	106.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,770	526,142	24.17	109.5	108.4	112.8	115.6	125.3	115.5
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	54,090	1,647,406	30.46	123.0	124.8	111.9	133.2	150.4	118.1
Textiles	6,667	136,120	20.42	96.3	97.2	100.9	98.3	115.4	100.1
Electrical apparatus	6,379	212,761	33.35	122.5	123.6	111.4	154.3	163.0	129.1
Iron and Steel	30,770	1,015,031	32.99	141.1	142.6	119.7	146.7	166.6	124.7
Construction	1,983	58,294	29.40	80.0	83.1	74.0	88.9	111.3	70.3
Trade	4,572	107,710	23.56	107.5	100.5	115.7	110.5	109.2	114.7
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	62,904	1,874,972	29.81	119.0	120.3	110.2	129.1	144.9	115.3
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	38,753	1,434,206	37.01	138.6	137.6	108.0	130.4	146.2	98.1
Iron and Steel	33,405	1,260,195	37.72	142.0	140.4	108.4	132.0	149.6	97.4
Construction	921	27,721	30.11	144.7	162.2	148.5	149.8	201.1	139.7
Trade	1,302	35,920	27.59	104.4	103.7	112.4	106.5	104.0	101.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	42,505	1,553,968	36.56	136.1	135.5	108.4	131.1	145.7	99.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,812	918,417	27.16	127.6	128.9	117.0	137.2	149.4	122.2
Animal Products - edible	4,122	113,316	27.49	116.3	116.3	100.9	122.2	141.9	97.3
Textiles	4,190	72,632	17.33	113.8	116.1	102.8	108.4	123.7	97.9
Chemicals	3,850	115,170	29.91	682.6	701.6	803.8	759.7	826.8	844.7
Iron and Steel	11,966	358,969	30.00	124.9	123.7	105.8	138.9	149.5	116.9
Communications	1,193	34,724	29.11	94.8	97.2	99.3	100.5	103.2	97.8
Transportation	3,064	100,829	32.91	108.4	102.9	105.5	121.7	110.8	110.0
Construction	2,401	71,141	29.63	55.1	46.3	28.6	54.0	48.4	25.8
Services	2,091	35,278	16.87	106.8	105.9	100.7	113.7	116.2	98.6
Trade	15,802	396,421	25.09	112.9	111.7	113.4	118.6	118.2	121.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	58,371	1,557,064	26.68	114.6	114.0	106.7	121.2	126.3	109.8
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	55,774	1,711,566	30.69	228.9	226.1	127.2	256.0	289.8*	128.3
Lumber Products	4,988	153,192	30.71	86.1	86.2	99.0	102.8	106.1*	99.7
Iron and Steel	39,247	1,212,568	30.90	422.8	466.0	174.7	502.3	591.7*	169.8
Communications	2,540	68,652	27.03	109.2	108.7	106.2	120.3	116.8	115.0
Transportation	6,002	218,764	36.45	110.6	104.7	95.7	134.3	119.9	98.4
Construction	5,228	177,207	33.90	170.8	202.9	102.1	204.9	243.4	109.1
Services	3,216	67,299	20.93	110.8	112.8	99.4	131.0	133.2	105.5
Trade	13,544	341,614	25.22	107.9	110.2	118.6	124.3	120.9	119.7
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	86,310	2,585,337	29.95	170.8	170.8	117.4	198.6	215.9*	119.9

+ Revised.









72-002

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**FEBRUARY, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
April 7, 1943

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

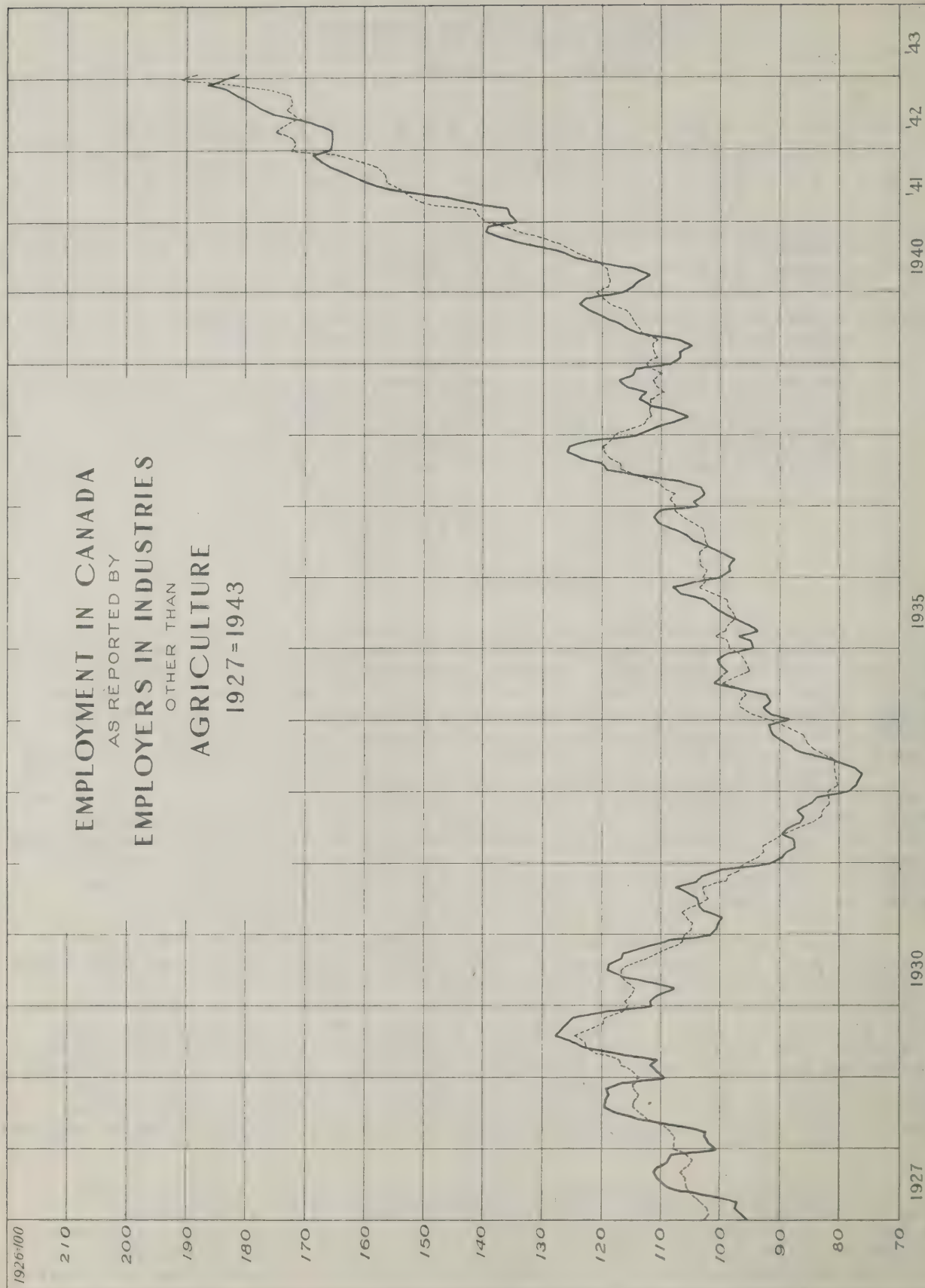
EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further slackening in industrial activity at the beginning of February, repeating the downward movement indicated in four of the last five years; previous to 1938, however, employment had usually, though not invariably, shown recovery at Feb. 1 from the year-end recession, so that, on the average, there has been a small advance between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the period, 1921-1942. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 13,470 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,815,975, as compared with 1,840,501 at Jan. 1. Reflecting this reduction of 24,526 persons, or 1.3 p.c., the index number of employment (1296=100), declined from 183.7 at Jan. 1, to 181.2 at the date under review, when it was 9.6 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1942, figure of 165.4. Since the contraction was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the period, 1929-37, used in calculating the factors of seasonal variation, the seasonally-adjusted index also showed a loss, falling from its previous maximum of 190.9 at Jan. 1, to 188.2 at the beginning of February.

With the resumption of normal operations, interrupted in many establishments over the holiday season, the payrolls disbursed at the date under review showed an important gain, rising from \$51,386,339 at Jan. 1, to \$54,346,903 paid on or about Feb. 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was a gain of 5.8 p.c. The per capita average, which had declined from \$30.06 at Dec. 1 to \$27.92 at Jan. 1, rose to \$29.93 at the latest date, when it was affected to some extent by industrial disputes, and also by unfavourable weather. It was nevertheless decidedly higher than the Feb. 1, 1942, average of \$27.65. In the 12 months since then, the index of aggregate payrolls has increased by 17.7 p.c., accompanying the gain of 9.6 p.c. in the index of employment.

Considerable improvement was indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of February, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time maximum index. The largest advances were in iron and steel plants; there were also important gains in leather, textile and non-ferrous metal factories, together with smaller increases in a number of other industries. On the other hand, the food, tobacco, lumber and chemical industries released employees. In some cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA**  
 AS REPORTED BY  
**EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES**  
 OTHER THAN  
**AGRICULTURE**  
 1927 = 1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The non-manufacturing divisions, on the whole, were seasonally quieter at the date under review. There were moderate losses in employment in mining, communications and services, together with larger declines in logging, transportation, construction and trade; in the last-named, over 21,000 persons were laid off by the co-operating establishments, following the intense activity over the holiday season reflected in the data for Jan. 1. The shrinkage in trade was unusually pronounced.

#### PAYROLLS.

The salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating employers totalled \$54,346,903, exceeding by \$2,960,564, or 5.8 p.c., the weekly payroll of \$51,386,339 disbursed on or about Jan. 1. As already indicated, the rise was seasonal. The weekly per capita average earnings advanced from \$27.91 at Jan. 1, to \$29.93 at the first of February, as compared with \$27.65 at Feb. 1, 1942.

The latest survey shows that, when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,879,112, as compared with 1,904,166 at Jan. 1. The sums received as weekly payrolls by these persons amounted to \$56,317,268, while those employed at Jan. 1 were paid \$53,340,274 for services rendered in the last week in December. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$29.97, as compared with \$28.01 at the beginning of January, and \$27.73 at Feb. 1, 1942. These averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, so that they are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin.

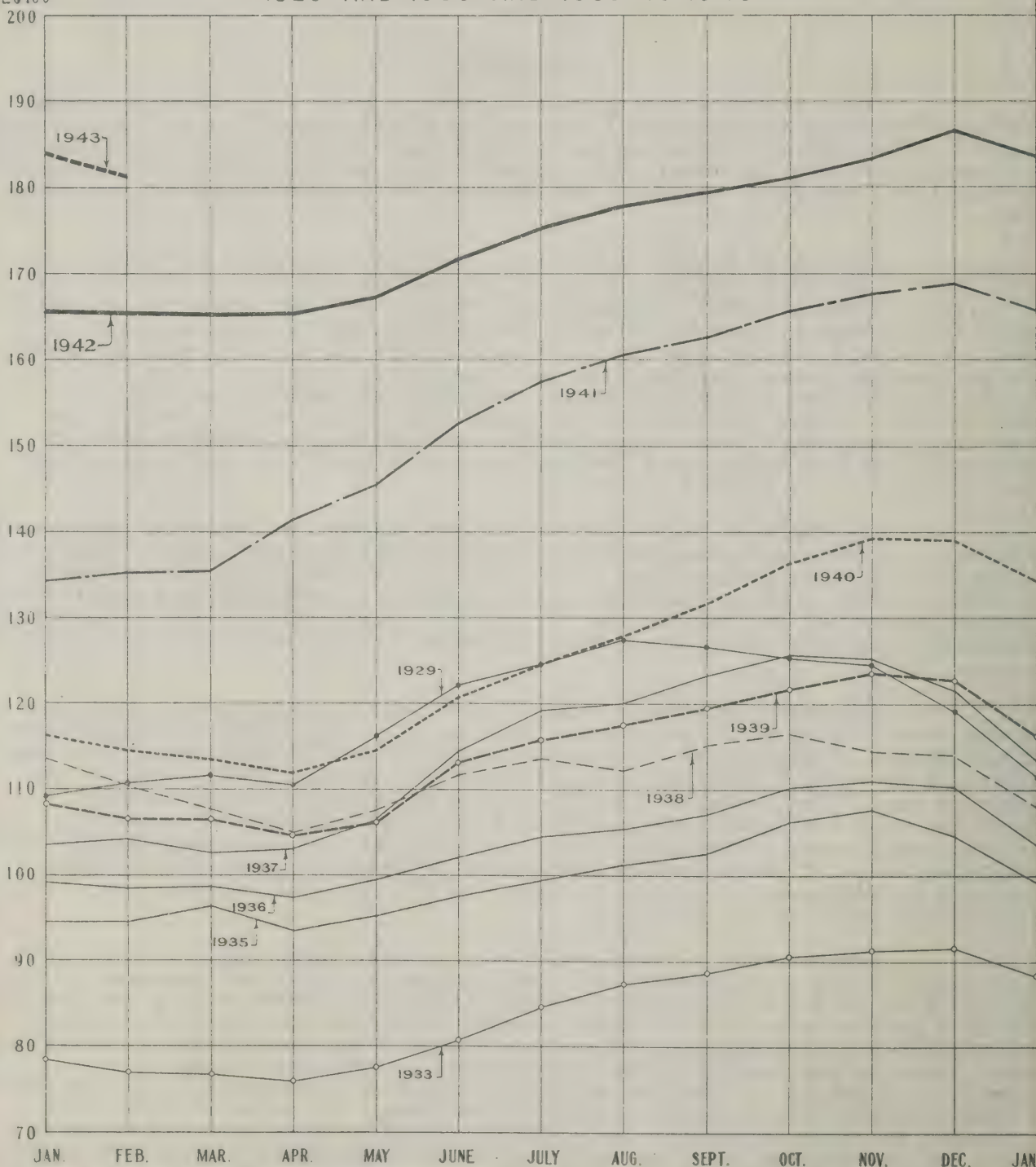
The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1943, and Feb. 1, 1942. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 18.5 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 39½ p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1943, amounted to 17.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 38.4 p.c.

Between Feb. 1, 1942, and Feb. 1, 1943, there was an increase in employment in the eight industries, amounting to 9.6 p.c., accompanied by that of 17.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:— (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical wage-earner, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour and other reasons, has not shown advances

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus, the latter has risen by 39.5 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by 18.5 p.c.

Mainly as a result of wartime conditions, the expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by 32.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 57.4 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 19.7 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 18.5 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

Even more noteworthy than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 50.1 p.c., and that of payrolls by 79.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1943. Despite considerable curtailment in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 16.6 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 34.9 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1943, and Feb. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing resumed its upward movement at the beginning of February, when the gain rather exceeded the decline indicated at Jan. 1. The rise was, however, on a smaller scale than at Feb. 1 in either 1942 or 1941, and was also below-average according to the experience of earlier years of the record. In being of less-than-normal proportions, the increase at the date under review was like the year-end contraction from which it was recovery.

The 7,540 establishments furnishing data at the beginning of February reported a combined working force of 1,157,459 men and women, an increase of 12,879, or 1.1 p.c., over their staffs at Jan. 1. The index, at 222.1, was slightly above the previous all-time maximum of 221.7 at Dec. 1, 1942, and was 16.2 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1942, figure of 191.2. The latest increase was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of February, however, so that there was a decline in the seasonally-adjusted index, which

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1943, January 1, 1943, and February 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Feb.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls						
			Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Employment		Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942		
					Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943								
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	125,374	3,314,999	26.44	24.17	109.8	119.3	117.3	134.5	135.7	134.5				
Prince Edward Island	2,104	47,765	22.70	20.16	104.6	104.6	107.5	108.1	110.6	102.0				
Nova Scotia	74,383	2,028,067	27.27	24.58	109.7	115.8	120.5	134.2	134.6	136.7				
New Brunswick	48,887	1,239,167	25.35	23.68	111.3	123.1	113.7	136.2	139.8	132.5				
Quebec	581,706	16,452,693	28.28	25.49	126.3	126.3	112.3	162.5	140.8	122.7				
Ontario	757,822	23,893,558	31.53	29.36	115.3	115.8	107.0	134.9	123.5	117.3				
Prairie Provinces	182,420	5,430,575	29.77	28.42	105.0	109.7	98.8	120.1	122.5	108.2				
Manitoba	87,058	2,576,003	29.59	28.37	106.4	110.3	98.9	119.3	120.0	106.6				
Saskatchewan	33,747	973,184	26.84	27.40	95.6	103.4	86.3	110.7	116.4	95.2				
Alberta	61,615	1,881,388	30.53	29.00	108.9	112.5	106.5	126.7	129.7	118.1				
British Columbia	168,653	5,255,078	31.16	29.62	134.5	137.4	104.2	151.8	156.9 <sup>+</sup>	113.8				
CANADA	1,815,975	54,346,903	29.93	27.65	118.5	120.1	108.2	139.5	131.9 <sup>+</sup>	118.3				
(b) Cities														
Montreal	277,245	8,259,023	29.79	26.72	129.3	127.9	110.0	155.3	139.6	119.5				
Quebec City	37,022	928,705	25.09	22.36	157.8	152.5	119.2	193.7	165.0	128.7				
Toronto	248,567	7,823,433	31.47	29.01	126.1	126.7	111.5	149.2	134.7	122.5				
Ottawa	21,463	570,283	26.57	24.66	108.0	109.5	113.4	125.2	115.6	122.9				
Hamilton	63,140	2,041,318	32.33	30.77	119.4	119.0	111.9	140.5	129.1	125.6				
Windsor	42,864	1,802,863	42.06	39.57	137.2	136.1	109.4	152.0	130.5 <sup>+</sup>	114.4				
Winnipeg	55,615	1,552,319	27.91	26.75	109.2	114.6	103.6	120.6	121.2	110.1				
Vancouver	85,560	2,556,112	29.88	28.79	169.2	170.8	119.5	196.2	197.9	133.4				
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,157,459	35,439,995	30.62	28.39	132.2	130.7	113.8	157.4	142.9	126.0				
Durable Goods 1/	635,698	21,186,960	33.33	31.27	150.1	147.4	117.3	179.4	161.8	133.3				
Non-Durable Goods	504,561	13,624,542	27.00	25.01	117.2	116.2	108.4	134.9	123.4	119.7				
Electric Light and Power	17,200	628,493	36.54	34.37	90.1	91.1	93.3	102.1	98.9 <sup>+</sup>	99.6				
Logging	69,970	1,435,378	20.51	17.54	147.7	158.4	168.8	161.1	179.7	158.5				
Mining	75,505	2,703,644	35.81	36.13	91.1	91.6	99.8	104.4	96.8	116.4				
Communications	27,528	795,736	28.91	27.55	106.1	106.2	103.1	113.1	115.6 <sup>+</sup>	104.8				
Transportation	133,164	4,816,053	36.17	34.50	106.4	108.7	99.0	121.4	123.9	107.9				
Construction and Maintenance	158,586	4,574,521	28.85	24.82	90.1	94.7	84.7	114.2	111.6	95.0				
Services	40,042	730,882	18.25	16.87	105.1	105.6	97.7	120.2	119.4	103.3				
Trade	153,721	3,850,694	25.05	23.60	95.2	108.4	100.0	105.0	113.9	104.2				
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,815,975	54,346,903	29.93	27.65	118.5	120.1	108.2	139.5	131.9 <sup>+</sup>	118.3				
Finance	63,137	1,970,365	31.21	29.79	105.3	106.2	100.2	114.1	113.2	108.2				
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,879,112	56,317,268	29.97	27.73	117.9	119.5	99.8	138.4	131.2	117.9				

+ Revised.

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS  
MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Dec. 1, 131.5; Jan. 1, 1943, 133.2 and Feb. 1, 1943, 132.4; at Feb. 1, 1942, the index was 125.0



fell from 234.3 at Jan. 1, to 230.5 at the date under review.

There was a substantial increase at Feb. 1 in the payroll disbursements which aggregated \$35,439,995, as compared with \$32,176,629 at Jan. 1; this increase of 10.1 p.c. was due in the main to the resumption of normal operations, following the year-end holidays. The per capita average, which had declined from \$31.17 at Dec. 1, to \$28.11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at Jan. 1, rose to \$30.62 at Feb. 1. The latest figure was affected to some extent by industrial disputes. It was, however, considerably higher than the average of \$28.39 paid at Feb. 1, 1942. In the intervening 12 months, the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 24.6 p.c., while that of employment, as already stated, was 16.2 p.c. higher. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months has been dealt with briefly in an earlier paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Further important expansion was shown at Feb. 1 in iron and steel plants, which reported the addition of almost 9,800 persons to their working forces. Within this division, there were especially large increases in ship-building, aircraft and other vehicle and firearm plants. Considerable gains were also indicated in textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product and electrical apparatus and supply works. On the other hand, food, lumber, tobacco and chemical factories released employees; in some cases, the losses were seasonal in character.

In recent monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, it has been pointed out that, largely due to wartime developments, the employment afforded by an increasingly large number of factories turning out consumers' goods has declined from the unprecedentedly high levels established before the shortage of labour became acute; where 11 manufacturing industries or groups at July 1, 1942, had reported a slackening as compared with a year earlier, 13 divisions at Feb. 1 showed a reduction from the same date in 1942. Notable among these were the vegetable food, boot and shoe, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber classes, and several branches of textiles; in these groups, however, employment was still in greater volume than in the period prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The recent falling-off in many of these divisions merits more attention for the reason that, in a great many cases, they are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in an important number of industries has reached new all-time highs in recent months; especially noteworthy among those in this category are the chemical, beverage and the various metal-using industries.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Feb. 1, 1943, was 157.4, as compared with 142.9 at the beginning of January, and 126.3 at Feb. 1, 1942. There was thus an increase of 24.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanying that of 16.2 p.c. in the index number of employment. An explanation has been given earlier in this report for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls; the upgrading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular and increasing importance in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency. Another factor exercising unusual influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment. The effect of this is clearly shown by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Feb. 1, was 34.5 p.c. higher than at Feb. 1, 1942, while that in the non-durable goods division was 12.7 p.c. higher; over the same period, the index of employment in the durable goods has risen by 28 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 4.7 p.c.

Since the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings.
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	128.3	148.9	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	138.0	29.51	129.9	152.8	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.81	130.1	155.6	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9*	27.92*	130.7	142.9	28.11*
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.93	132.2	157.4	30.62
Mar. 1						
Apr. 1						
May 1						
June 1						
July 1						
Aug. 1						
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while other habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



have been especially pronounced increases in the salaries and wages paid in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and beverage industries. The gains in these industries have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller advances in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at Feb. 1, 1943, than at the same date of 1942.

Per capita average earnings in the various industries as at Feb. 1 are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also affects substantially the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- Repeating the movement indicated at Feb. 1 in four of the last five years, employment in logging showed a falling-off at Feb. 1; part of the reported loss of 4,731 workers was due to unfavourable weather. The 490 co-operating employers stated that they had a personnel of 69,970 persons at the date under review. The index of employment, at 233.8, was lower than at Feb. 1 in 1941 or 1942, and also than in 1938 and 1937, but was otherwise the highest for that date in the record. As compared with 267.2 at Feb. 1, 1942, there was a decline of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. in the index of employment; this, however, was accompanied by a gain of 1.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls over the 12 months. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,435,378, as compared with \$1,601,656 in the preceding report.

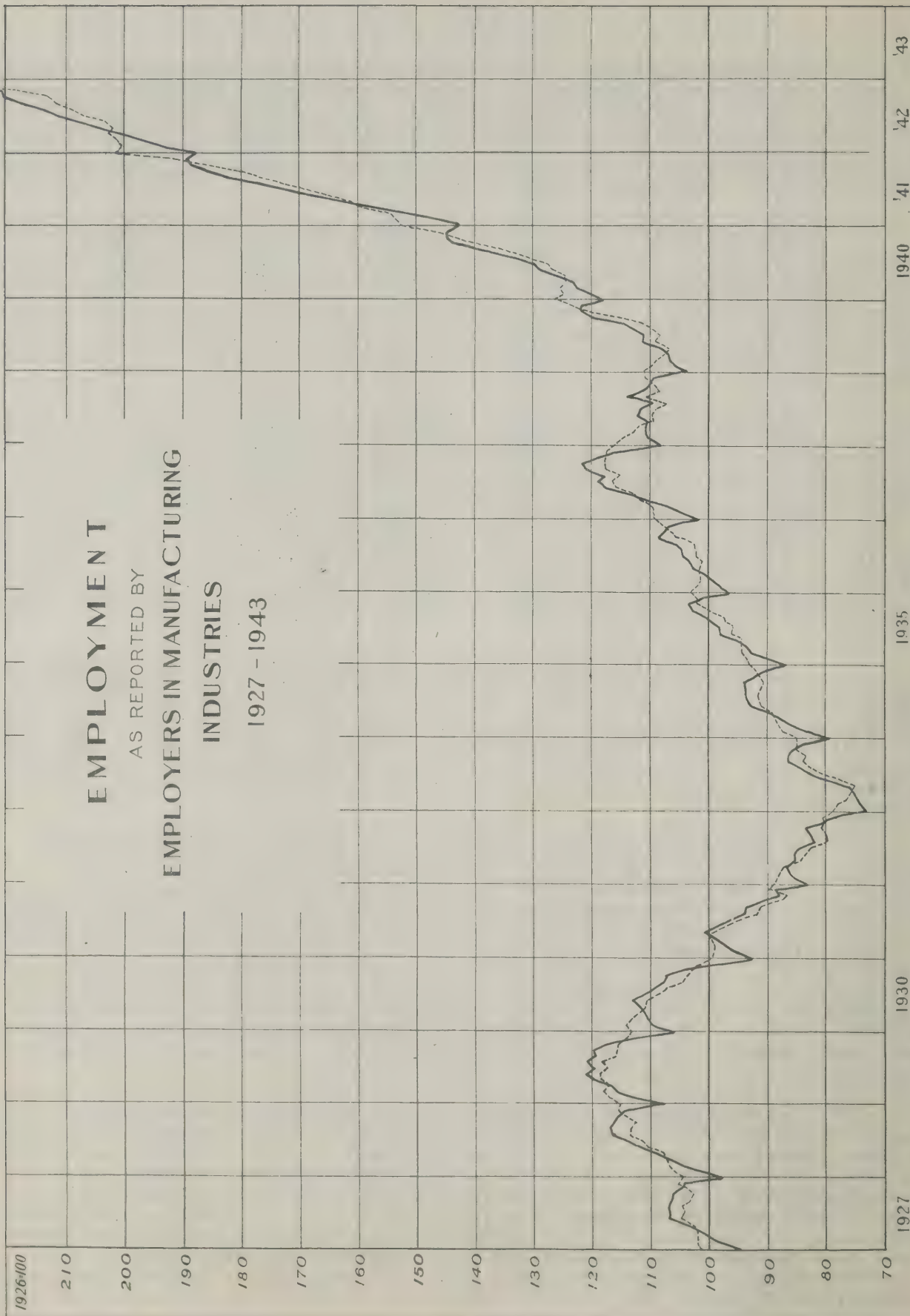
The per capita average earnings declined from \$21.44<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> at Jan. 1, 1942, to \$20.51 at the date under review; this falling-off was partly caused by unfavourable weather conditions, which reduced the working time. The Feb. 1, 1942, average had been \$17.54. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining.- The trend of employment was downward in the mining of metallic ores and coal, and also in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. Data were tabulated from 436 operators, with a combined working force of 75,505 persons, as compared with 75,928 at Jan. 1. The index in the mining group declined from 162.4 in the preceding report, to 161.4 at the beginning of February, when it was 8.7 p.c. lower than that of 176.8 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of payrolls was lower by 10.3 p.c. over the 12 months. The payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,703,644, as compared with \$2,505,198 in the preceding period of observation. Resumption of work over the holidays was chiefly responsible for the higher earnings. The per capita figure rose from \$32.99 at Jan. 1 to \$35.81 at Feb. 1, but was lower than that of \$36.13 at Feb. 1, 1942.

Communications.- There was a slight slackening in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when a staff of 27,528 was reported by the co-operating employers, whose employees at Jan. 1 had numbered 27,575. The loss was smaller than usual for the season. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$795,736, as compared with \$813,866 in the preceding report. The per capita average declined from \$29.51 at Jan. 1, to \$28.91 at the first of February, as compared with \$27.55 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 103.1, slightly higher than that of 100.2 at the beginning of February of last year. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 7.9 p.c.

Chart 3

# **EMPLOYMENT** AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES** 1927 - 1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937



Transportation.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 579 employers with 133,164 persons on their staffs, 2,915 fewer than in their last report. The loss approximated the decline ordinarily indicated at the time of year. Moderate improvement was noted in the local transportation group; steam railway operation was rather quieter, while there was a considerable reduction in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 105.5, was several points higher than that of 98.2 at Feb. 1, 1942.

The reported transportation employees were paid the sum of \$4,816,053 at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding. At Jan. 1, the reported payrolls had totalled \$4,912,517; the per capita average was then \$36.10, slightly lower than that of \$36.17 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1942, the average had been \$34.50. The latest index of payrolls was 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. higher than that at the beginning of February of last winter.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in building and highway construction at the date under review, but work on railway maintenance considerably increased, largely as a result of seasonal conditions. The 1,534 contractors from whom data were received had a working force of 158,586 persons, as compared with 166,648 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$4,574,521, as compared with \$4,471,771 in the last report. The per capita average rose from \$26.83 at Jan. 1, to \$28.85 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$24.82 at the same date in 1942. Standing at 125.7 at Feb. 1, the index of employment was 6.4 p.c. higher than that of 118.1 indicated at the same date of 1942. The gain in the payroll index in this comparison was 20.2 p.c.

Services.- A slight falling-off was indicated in employment in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; 612 of these released 108 workers, bringing their staffs to 40,042 at the beginning of February. The decline was seasonal, but was of less-than-average proportions. The persons in recorded employment were paid the sum of \$730,882 in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$726,623 at Jan. 1. In the period from Feb. 1, 1942, there has been a rise of 7.6 p.c. in employment, accompanying that of 16.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita averages were \$18.10 at Jan. 1 and \$18.25 at Feb. 1, 1943, as compared with \$16.87 at Feb. 1, 1942. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Unusually pronounced curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains depicted in the preceding report. Data were compiled from 2,218 merchandising establishments with a staff of 153,721 persons, 21,119 fewer than at the beginning of January. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$3,850,694, as compared with \$4,178,079 at Jan. 1. The loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees, so that the per capita average considerably increased, rising from \$23.90 in the last report, to \$25.05 at the date under review, as compared with \$23.60 in the same period of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 149.3; this was 4.8 p.c. lower than the Feb. 1, 1942, figure of 156.8. The index of payrolls, however, was fractionally higher at the date under review.

Financial Institutions.- The 753 co-operating financial institutions had a personnel of 63,137, as against 63,665 at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages reported amounted to \$1,970,365, as compared with \$1,953,935 paid by the same establishments on or about Jan. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$31.21, as compared with \$30.69 in the last report, and \$29.79 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 122.3, as compared with 121.5 at Feb. 1, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 5.5 p.c.



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Except in Quebec, there was slowing-down in industrial activity in all provinces at the beginning of February; the gain in Quebec was very slight. The largest losses in employment were in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Except in Quebec and Ontario, the payrolls were also lower than at Jan. 1; except in British Columbia, however, the percentage declines in the salaries and wages were smaller than those in the number of employees, so that in eight of the nine provinces, the per capita averages were higher at the date under review than in the preceding report. They were higher in all cases than at Feb. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment generally in the Maritime Area showed further important curtailment at Feb. 1. The movement was seasonal, but was above-average in extent. Data were received from 953 firms employing 125,374 men and women, a number which was less by 9,457 than their Jan. 1 aggregate; this was a loss of seven p.c. A smaller reduction had been indicated at the beginning of February, 1942, when the index was 6.4 p.c. higher than the latest figure of 167.4. This is the second occasion in a lengthy period on which the comparison over the twelve months has been unfavourable, the Jan. 1, 1943, index also having been lower. The payroll index likewise showed a falling-off from Jan. 1, 1943, but the decline was on a relatively small scale, the losses in the industries in which employment was lower being largely offset by higher earnings in the establishments operating at a normal level, with the resumption of activity after the holidays. The payroll index was the same as at Feb. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed little general change. Food, textile and chemical factories afforded slightly more employment, but losses on a rather larger scale took place in lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, so that on the whole, the reporting manufacturing establishments released 70 persons from their staffs. The trend in the non-manufacturing divisions was generally downward; there were declines in mining, logging, shipping, trade and construction, those in the last-named being particularly large.

The payrolls distributed at Feb. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,314,999, as compared with \$3,344,625 paid by the same firms at Jan. 1. The disbursements in manufacturing and mining were higher, following the loss in earnings over the holiday season, but there were further reductions in payrolls in logging, transportation, construction and trade, accompanying the decreases in employment in these divisions. The general per capita average stood at \$26.44, as compared with \$24.81 at Jan. 1, 1943, \$26.13 at Dec. 1, and \$24.17 at Feb. 1, 1942.

Quebec.- There was a slight increase in employment in Quebec at the date under review; this was seasonal in character, but was of less-than-average proportions. According to data furnished by 3,447 employers, their staffs, numbering 581,706 at the latest date, were larger by 113, or 0.1 p.c., than at Jan. 1. This small advance was accompanied by that of 8.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$16,452,693 paid on or about Feb. 1, 1943, as compared with \$15,192,829 at Jan. 1; the latter figure had been lowered by the observance of the holidays. The per capita average rose from \$26.12 in the preceding report, to \$28.28 at Feb. 1, 1943; this was practically the same as that of \$28.29 at Dec. 1, but exceeded the Feb. 1, 1942, average of \$25.49. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 24.3 p.c. higher than at Feb. 1, 1942, while that of employment was higher by 12.5 p.c.; the improvement in employment indicated at the same date of last year had been on a greater scale.

Manufacturing, construction and mining showed increased activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, while curtailment was shown in logging, communications, transportation and trade. The declines were mainly seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing group, losses in food, lumber, rubber, tobacco, beverage, chemical and clay, glass and stone plants were considerably more than offset by the additions to the working forces reported in pulp and paper, non-metallic mineral, and miscellaneous manufactured products, and in leather, non-ferrous metal, textile and iron and steel factories.



Ontario.- Contra-seasonal curtailment on a rather small scale was indicated in Ontario, where the 5,804 establishments recorded a combined working force of 757,822, as compared with 761,551 in their last return. This falling-off of 0.5 p.c. was accompanied by an increase of \$2,016,171, or 9.2 p.c., in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$23,893,558 at Feb. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.73 at Jan. 1, to \$31.53 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.43 at Dec. 1, 1942, and \$29.36 at Feb. 1 of last winter. Since then, employment in Ontario has gained by 7.7 p.c., while payrolls have mounted by 15 p.c. The latest index of employment, at 186.6, was exceeded only by the figures at Jan. 1, 1943, and Dec. 1, 1942.

The increase in employment in manufacturing at the date under review was substantially larger than the decline which had been indicated at the opening of January. Moderate reductions were recorded in food and beverage factories, but the trend was favourable in most other branches of manufacturing. The greatest gains took place in textile and iron and steel, particularly in the latter, in which the reporting manufacturers absorbed an additional 4,232 workers. Logging also showed heightened activity, but there were declines in mining, transportation, services and trade; from the last-named, some 8,900 persons were released in a seasonal movement. Communications and construction showed no general change.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at midwinter in the years since 1920, employment declined at the beginning of February, when the 1,838 co-operating firms reported 182,420 employees, as compared with 190,385 at Jan. 1. The number of persons laid off was 7,965, or 4.2 p.c., which rather exceeded the average loss at Feb. 1 in earlier years. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement, which extended to most of the industrial divisions. The largest losses were in trade and construction, while there were smaller reductions in transportation and manufacturing. Within the latter, chemical and food factories showed a falling-off, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and iron and steel plants; logging was also more active.

The salaries and wages distributed by the employers whose returns were tabulated at Feb. 1, 1943, amounted to \$5,430,575, as compared with \$5,538,895 at the beginning of January. This decline of two p.c. was relatively much smaller than that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average advanced, rising from \$29.09 in the last report, to \$29.77 at Feb. 1, 1943; at the same date in 1942, the figure had been \$28.42. In the intervening 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has gained by 6.2 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 11 p.c.

British Columbia.- The contraction recorded in British Columbia at Feb. 1 was contra-seasonal in character, but repeats the movement at the same date in 1942, although it was on a larger scale. The 1,428 establishments furnishing data dismissed 3,488 workers, reducing their staffs by two p.c. to 168,653 at the date under review. These persons were paid \$5,255,078 in weekly payrolls, a sum which was lower by 3.3 p.c. than that of \$5,432,603 indicated at Jan. 1. Unfavourable weather, with resultant curtailment in working time in many industries, was mainly responsible for the greater falling-off in payrolls than in employment. The latest weekly per capita average was \$31.16, as compared with \$31.56 at Jan. 1, and \$29.62 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of payrolls since that date had risen by 33.4 p.c., while that of employment was 29.1 p.c. higher.

Transportation, highway construction and maintenance, coal-mining and communications showed heightened activity. Building and railway construction and maintenance, logging, trade and manufacturing, on the other hand, released employees; in some cases, the lay-off were attributed to the heavy snowfalls. In the manufacturing group, food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants were moderately quieter. The largest losses were those of a seasonal character in food factories.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Four of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated showed greater industrial activity at Feb. 1; these were Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton and Windsor. In Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, on the other hand, employment was quieter. In Winnipeg and Vancouver, the declines in the personnel were accompanied by relatively smaller losses in the reported salaries and wages, but in the remaining centres, the disbursements were considerably higher. The per capita average earnings in each of the cities were greater than at Jan. 1, 1943, also exceeding those indicated at Feb. 1, 1942. Industrial employment at the date under review in seven of the eight centres was brisker than at midwinter of last year, Ottawa being the exception; the reported aggregate payrolls in all cases were greater.

Montreal.- The increase in employment in Montreal was on a scale which exceeded the reduction at the opening of January, and resulted in the establishment of a new all-time maximum; the index of payrolls also reached a new high. Information was received from 1,992 firms employing 277,245 men and women at Feb. 1, as compared with 274,390 in their last report. This gain of 2,855, or 1.0 p.c. was accompanied by that of 11.3 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which aggregated \$8,259,023. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$29.79 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.05 at Jan. 1, 1943, and \$26.72 at Feb. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 30 p.c., and that of employment, by 17½ p.c.

There were important increases in staff in construction and manufacturing at the beginning of February; the advances in iron and steel were particularly large, while smaller gains were noted in printing and publishing, chemical, leather and textile factories. Food, beverage, tobacco and non-ferrous metal plants, however, were quieter, and there were also losses in transportation and retail trade, those in the latter being substantial.

Quebec City.- Marked expansion was indicated in Quebec; most of this took place in manufacturing, notably of textile, chemical and iron and steel products, while there were considerable decreases of a seasonal character in construction and retail trade. The 238 establishments co-operating in the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 37,022 persons, 1,238 more than at Jan. 1. This was an increase of 3½ p.c., which was accompanied by that of 17½ p.c. in the recorded payrolls; in the last report, the latter had shown a pronounced decline as a result of the observance of the holidays. The per capita average rose from \$22.10 at Jan. 1, to \$25.09 at the date under review, as compared with \$22.36 at Feb. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment was higher by 32.4 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 50.5 p.c.

Toronto.- In this city, there were further seasonal contractions in employment, which, like those at Jan. 1, were of less-than-average size. The reduction was reported mainly in trade, with comparatively small declines in construction, services and communications. On the other hand, manufacturing showed important improvement; the greatest gains were in iron and steel, textile, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. Statistics were tabulated from 2,038 employers, whose working forces included 248,567 men and women; as compared with 249,929 at Jan. 1, this was a decrease of 0.5 p.c. Indicating the resumption of more normal operations following the holidays, the reported payrolls rose by 10.6 p.c., to \$7,823,433 at the date under review. The per capita average was \$31.47, as compared with \$28.30 in the last report, \$31.00 at Dec. 1, and \$29.01 at Feb. 1, 1942.

The latest index of employment was 193.3, as compared with 194.2 at the beginning of January, and 171.1 at Feb. 1 of last year, since when there has been a rise of 13 p.c. in employment, and of 21.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and construction were more active in Ottawa, but trade showed a considerable falling-off. On the whole, there was a reduction of 307 persons in the staffs of the 252 firms furnishing information; these aggregated



21,463 at Feb. 1. In spite of the loss of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees, there was a gain of 8.4 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$570,283, compared with \$526,142 paid on or about Jan. 1. The weekly pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment contained \$26.57, as compared with the per capita average of \$24.17 at Jan. 1, \$26.46 at Dec. 1, and \$24.66 at Feb. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 162.6 was 4.8 p.c. lower than that at the same date of last year, since when there has been a gain of 1.9 p.c. in the payroll index.

Hamilton.- The trend of employment in Hamilton was upward at the beginning of February, when the 357 co-operating establishments employed 63,140 men and women, as compared with 62,904 at Jan. 1; the salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$2,041,318, as against \$1,876,125 in the last report. There was accordingly an increase of 0.4 p.c. in employment and of 8.8 p.c. in the payrolls in the month. The per capita average earnings advanced from \$29.83 at Jan. 1, to \$32.33 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.77 at Feb. 1, 1942. In the intervening 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 6.7 p.c., and that of payrolls by 11.9 p.c.

There was a moderate increase in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. Trade, however, was seasonally quieter, while other divisions showed little general change.

Windsor.- Further expansion in employment was indicated in Windsor; this again took place chiefly in iron and steel factories. Trade, on the other hand, reported reduced activity. Data were compiled from 209 firms with a combined working force of 42,864 persons, as compared with 42,501 at Jan. 1. This increase of 0.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 16.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$1,802,863. The per capita average earnings, at \$42.06, were higher by \$5.62 than at Jan. 1, when they had been lowered by the observance of the holidays; the latest figure was also greater than that of \$40.84 at Dec. 1, while the Feb. 1, 1942, average had been \$39.57. The index of employment in the year has risen by 25.4 p.c., and that of payrolls has gained by 32.9 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a considerable falling-off; this was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in earlier years of the record, also being larger than that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was a moderate decline in manufacturing, improvement in iron and steel, textile and printing and publishing being more than offset by losses in food and chemical plants. Construction was also quieter, and there was a substantial reduction in trade, following unusual activity at the holiday season. Five hundred and seventy establishments reported a personnel of 55,615, and paid the sum of \$1,552,319 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 58,381, whose payrolls had aggregated \$1,559,733. The latest per capita average was \$27.91, compared with \$26.72 at Jan. 1, 1942, and \$26.75 at Feb. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has risen by 5.4 p.c., and that of payrolls by 9.5 p.c.

Vancouver.- For the first time since Jan. 1, 1941, there was a decline in employment in Vancouver. This took place largely in iron and steel factories and trade, while transportation and construction were brisker. The 625 establishments whose returns were received had a combined staff of 85,560 persons, 780 fewer than at the beginning of January. The index, at 240.1, was higher by 41.7 p.c. than that at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of weekly payrolls was lower by 0.8 p.c. than at Jan. 1, but exceeded by 47.1 p.c. that at Feb. 1, 1942. The latest weekly aggregate was \$2,556,112, compared with \$2,577,593 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average rose from \$29.85 at Jan. 1, to \$29.88 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.79 at the beginning of February of last year.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	-	-	-	95.3	98.3	96.4	-	-	-	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	-	-	-	101.6	104.9	103.2	-	-	-	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	-	-	-	106.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	108.5	101.5
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.6
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.8	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	195.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	185.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1943

100.0    6.9    .1    4.1    2.7    32.0    41.7    10.1    4.8    1.9    3.4    9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	95.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	99.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	95.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.3	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.5	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	251.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.3	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.2
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1943.

15.3      2.0      13.7      1.2      3.5      2.4      3.1      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	93.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	83.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.6
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.6
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.3	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	197.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	161.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	163.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	163.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	159.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.3
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1943.

100.0 63.7 3.9 4.2 1.5 7.3 8.7 2.2 8.5  
181.9 218.3 193.2 164.7 105.0 109.3 143.8 183.9 156.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	63.7	222.1	219.6	191.2	147.4	120.5	106.0	110.3
Animal products - edible	1.9	172.9	178.5	162.5	159.7	132.5	122.2	122.5
Fur and products	.2	124.4	121.7	112.7	112.2	102.4	77.9	76.1
Leather and products	1.6	142.5	137.5	141.0	122.5	125.8	107.1	103.9
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.5	123.8	132.6	119.3	125.0	110.5	108.4
Lumber products	3.2	107.5	108.3	107.4	92.8	80.0	69.8	72.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	88.7	90.2	93.9	81.6	66.3	58.8	58.0
Furniture	.5	107.8	108.0	114.7	105.2	89.2	84.3	85.7
Other lumber products	.9	178.0	176.6	151.0	122.1	117.6	93.5	105.2
Musical instruments	.1	45.7	43.4	85.4	72.2	54.6	47.4	40.3
Plant products - edible	2.4	137.6	140.4	143.5	122.7	116.0	106.1	104.7
Pulp and paper products	4.3	125.8	126.0	133.0	117.5	111.4	103.7	107.0
Pulp and paper	1.9	113.6	114.5	121.8	107.5	98.5	87.0	97.5
Paper products	.8	185.0	184.8	189.7	149.2	138.9	130.5	129.2
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.3	120.5	128.2	119.6	118.6	115.7	111.8
Rubber products	.9	127.9	128.2	131.9	121.6	108.6	102.1	100.0
Textile products	7.9	165.3	161.6	165.6	150.5	136.5	117.5	122.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	170.8	170.4	176.1	163.5	153.2	128.0	137.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	125.0	125.1	129.3	123.7	118.8	93.7	99.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	197.5	196.9	201.4	177.0	163.1	129.2	143.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	558.8	553.7	577.3	552.6	502.9	501.6	533.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	138.8	134.3	145.6	136.8	135.9	117.4	123.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	170.7	164.3	164.5	145.0	124.6	111.4	116.2
Other textile products	1.0	174.6	171.5	170.2	150.1	122.7	103.9	98.1
Tobacco	.8	174.8	173.2	185.0	168.8	164.0	160.2	153.3
Beverages	.7	223.8	235.1	218.7	186.7	166.7	159.4	156.1
Chemicals and allied products	5.3	760.6	764.3	589.5*	252.7	178.9	155.0	153.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.7	134.7	129.4	106.5	84.7	70.9	79.8
Electric light and power	.9	135.1	136.5	139.8	141.9	132.2	125.3	117.5
Electrical apparatus	2.2	284.0	281.1	236.8	182.2	139.4	125.7	142.9
Iron and steel products	25.3	338.3	331.1	251.0*	170.4	113.7	94.3	104.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	255.0	258.8	242.2	189.6	153.5	118.3	130.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	256.6	255.7	246.8	183.8	124.8	112.8	126.8
Agricultural implements	.6	132.8	129.8	113.1	90.6	68.4	62.9	76.9
Land vehicles	9.6	277.5	272.4	218.0	154.2	107.6	90.0	99.5
Automobiles and parts	2.6	317.7	310.1	266.9	224.1	155.4	150.0	160.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.7	1497.2	1430.2	646.8	304.7	57.5	53.1	76.0
Heating appliances	.3	162.4	160.3	158.6	148.5	123.4	106.4	96.8
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s)	1.2	329.2	329.1	270.6	204.3	132.2	99.4	120.6
Foundry and machine shop products	1.0	332.0	321.2	270.4	190.4	118.1	102.1	117.7
Other iron and steel products	5.6	480.0	465.9	330.0*	190.7	121.4	97.2	101.4
Non-ferrous metal products	3.4	404.7	395.1	317.5	228.1	165.2	151.3	184.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.5	202.5	198.8	189.5	172.9	156.4	147.3	149.7
Miscellaneous	.9	392.6	380.8	277.6	166.3	148.6	131.7	131.7
LOGGING	3.9	233.3	250.8	267.2	265.8	227.2	143.0	290.7
MINING	4.2	161.4	162.4	176.8	169.1	168.4	160.5	154.3
Coal	1.4	93.5	93.6	101.0	96.2	94.7	93.5	95.2
Metallic ores	2.2	317.7	319.2	356.4	349.6	354.5	333.3	307.7
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.6	149.0	152.1	153.4	124.0	123.7	116.8	114.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	103.1	103.2	100.2	89.6	82.7	81.2	82.9
Telegraphs	.4	129.6	128.6	117.3	99.9	93.3	89.8	91.5
Telephones	1.1	95.8	96.3	95.5	86.8	79.8	78.8	80.6
TRANSPORTATION	7.3	105.5	107.8	98.2	89.4	83.3	79.4	79.6
Street railways and cartage	2.2	164.9	162.7	144.9	135.7	126.2	119.6	110.6
Steam railways	4.3	97.4	97.6	90.5	81.2	76.2	71.6	74.3
Shipping and stevedoring	.8	69.4	84.4	75.3	66.4	60.8	63.5	64.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.7	125.7	132.1	118.1	82.5	58.1	39.4	71.6
Building	4.3	180.3	190.9	145.2	108.3	48.4	44.2	49.1
Highway	2.1	98.1	117.5	131.9	77.6	72.0	172.9	106.7
Railway	2.3	95.8	85.9	78.3	59.4	55.0	57.2	61.5
SERVICES	2.2	179.7	180.5	167.0	148.6	131.8	129.5	128.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	174.2	174.7	161.4	141.8	127.8	125.2	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	189.3	190.6	176.9	160.5	138.7	136.8	134.3
TRADE	8.5	149.3	169.9	156.8	147.0	136.4	131.0	127.9
Retail	6.5	156.9	165.1	165.2	153.1	141.9	136.3	133.4
Wholesale	2.0	129.3	129.6	134.4	130.9	121.9	118.3	115.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	181.2	183.7	165.4	135.2	114.4	106.5	110.4

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.  
\* Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1942	Feb. 1 1941	Feb. 1 1940	Feb. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1938
<b>Maritime - Manufacturing</b>		41.1	189.3	189.5	167.2	131.3	115.6	90.4	101.2
<b>Provinces</b>									
	Lumber products	3.5	98.1	101.5	83.4	88.0	79.5	67.5	64.7
	Pulp and paper	3.9	176.7	184.1	122.6	160.5	155.4	128.9	158.3
	Textile products	3.5	117.3	115.9	122.8	109.8	103.7	75.3	89.4
	Iron and steel	21.6	322.0	323.5	253.0	189.8	132.5	94.2	115.2
	Other manufactures	5.6	137.5	132.9	131.5	124.9	110.4	93.1	93.5
	Logging	5.0	428.1	472.2	405.3	372.5	304.5	213.4	346.5
	Mining	11.8	97.8	99.4	112.8	112.0	111.9	103.4	113.6
	Communications	2.0	113.7	117.4	111.1	94.4	91.3	86.5	89.7
	Transportation	11.8	126.1	135.1	137.5	122.5	103.8	94.3	103.3
	Construction	15.4	205.1	259.5	326.1	132.4	87.1	77.8	93.7
	Services	1.8	273.3	274.0	257.1	207.9	173.5	167.6	162.1
	Trade	6.1	163.7	195.0	168.1	150.9	132.3	123.3	127.5
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>		100.0	167.4	180.0	178.3	135.2	118.4	100.5	112.3
<b>Quebec</b>									
<b>- Manufacturing</b>		39.2	237.1	237.5	199.2	149.6	123.0	107.0	111.4
	Lumber products	2.2	114.4	117.5	113.8	94.7	86.4	71.3	80.7
	Pulp and paper	4.9	119.0	112.6	128.2	113.8	105.1	99.5	99.6
	Textile products	13.1	189.2	184.8	186.7	169.7	151.1	130.5	136.4
	Iron and steel	20.5	348.9	332.6	290.0	160.4	101.8	80.1	94.3
	Other manufactures	27.5	277.1	276.0	200.1	154.7	130.3	116.2	114.9
	Logging	5.3	348.7	384.8	440.5	412.1	347.2	186.8	497.9
	Mining	2.4	307.6	302.0	309.2	271.8	237.1	253.1	232.6
	Communications	1.2	98.4	99.8	96.4	82.8	75.7	74.0	74.3
	Transportation	5.8	93.2	95.0	87.7	79.2	72.1	69.9	68.9
	Construction	9.0	130.8	130.5	113.5	75.7	45.7	136.0	66.3
	Services	2.0	168.7	168.1	143.8	128.8	114.6	113.3	115.4
	Trade	6.1	164.9	184.1	169.6	156.2	144.7	141.1	135.7
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>		100.0	196.7	198.7	172.7	139.4	116.0	113.0	114.5
<b>Ontario</b>									
<b>- Manufacturing</b>		72.0	216.6	213.8	193.9	151.8	122.9	108.9	113.6
	Lumber products	2.7	93.7	92.6	88.5	76.2	65.1	59.8	63.8
	Pulp and paper	4.5	125.3	125.1	132.1	116.4	112.7	106.4	108.4
	Textile products	7.5	141.7	139.7	145.6	133.3	124.2	107.5	113.3
	Iron and steel	31.4	332.9	327.0	268.8	190.7	125.4	105.0	115.3
	Other manufactures	25.9	215.1	213.8	199.1	158.7	137.7	125.4	126.4
	Logging	2.4	190.9	185.6	209.3	227.0	199.1	139.1	271.9
	Mining	3.3	253.0	257.7	282.8	281.7	286.6	282.6	245.2
	Communications	1.3	89.5	89.5	91.5	85.8	77.4	70.1	80.1
	Transportation	4.9	99.7	103.5	91.6	82.2	76.7	74.4	74.8
	Construction	5.9	117.8	117.8	112.7	87.9	65.7	73.5	87.3
	Services	2.1	201.5	203.1	196.8	175.5	155.5	153.4	153.5
	Trade	8.1	151.2	173.2	160.0	154.6	141.9	137.3	134.4
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>		100.0	186.6	187.4	173.3	143.4	120.2	109.2	116.2
<b>Prairie - Manufacturing</b>		39.5	182.0	182.8	161.1	126.2	109.8	100.6	100.9
<b>Provinces</b>									
	Lumber products	2.0	127.2	118.7	140.5	127.7	99.7	90.1	94.8
	Pulp and paper	2.2	101.3	99.1	108.2	99.5	103.0	102.5	99.1
	Textile products	2.9	230.6	222.1	211.0	179.6	150.5	130.7	115.2
	Iron and steel	15.7	164.8	163.3	131.7	98.5	84.8	70.1	80.2
	Other manufactures	16.7	232.8	241.2	211.8	158.5	137.9	125.0	126.4
	Logging	2.2	231.4	218.0	246.2	330.4	202.2	162.3	199.9
	Mining	7.2	147.2	148.5	156.9	134.8	131.8	131.9	121.2
	Communications	2.4	114.8	115.0	109.7	96.4	87.8	86.9	86.8
	Transportation	18.0	117.2	118.7	106.6	98.3	94.3	87.6	85.4
	Construction	10.6	77.2	89.6	73.0	66.9	54.0	50.6	47.0
	Services	3.3	156.6	157.9	142.1	129.0	115.5	113.5	104.5
	Trade	16.8	126.3	143.7	130.8	126.6	121.0	113.9	111.0
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>		100.0	134.7	140.7	126.8	112.2	100.8	93.9	91.7
<b>British Columbia</b>									
<b>- Manufacturing</b>		65.5	260.0	263.2	186.0	140.4	106.2	98.1	99.1
	Lumber products	9.9	122.8	126.9	131.9	111.7	94.9	81.5	78.7
	Pulp and paper	4.1	155.0	158.2	156.0	133.3	117.7	94.9	115.9
	Textile products	1.0	192.0	188.3	189.8	163.0	129.7	127.9	124.6
	Iron and steel	28.4	999.0	1,001.4	458.0	201.3	81.7	27.3	83.2
	Other manufactures	12.1	166.1	170.3	152.9	153.6	121.1	119.0	117.9
	Logging	4.2	92.3	109.6	92.8	89.2	80.0	70.3	71.2
	Mining	5.0	101.2	100.1	114.8	110.5	107.9	112.2	109.4
	Communications	2.3	139.7	138.2	122.1	109.2	107.6	107.3	105.3
	Transportation	8.9	112.9	107.6	93.3	88.2	90.0	91.7	88.4
	Construction	12.3	172.6	171.8	81.6	80.7	61.2	68.1	75.3
	Services	2.6	150.9	151.9	137.4	131.7	118.2	112.9	109.4
	Trade	9.3	155.0	173.7	173.2	146.0	138.8	133.5	131.4
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>		100.0	181.4	185.4	140.5	118.0	100.0	96.2	96.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>77.6</b>	225.2	219.4	184.1	142.3	116.2	100.6	104.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	143.1	145.0	150.6	131.8	124.0	115.1	110.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	134.7	132.3	133.1	116.6	115.7	113.4	106.5
Textiles	13.7	170.5	166.2	166.5	146.1	129.8	113.2	114.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.3	183.9	190.2	160.6	137.6	122.5	109.1	110.9
Iron and steel	30.7	339.5	322.3	248.8	156.4	101.8	78.3	90.6
Other manufactures	23.7	213.0	210.7	165.8	136.6	116.3	103.2	106.4
Communications	1.2	68.3	68.6	67.1	69.8	65.2	63.5	64.3
Transportation	3.4	76.4	80.1	80.2	84.3	76.1	78.6	71.0
Construction	4.5	77.9	71.5	66.2	60.7	44.8	113.7	59.5
Trade	10.3	159.3	177.7	161.4	152.6	140.2	135.1	128.3
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>182.4</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>97.5</b>
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>79.3</b>	349.7	321.1	244.1	158.2	115.3	101.4	104.0
Leather products	7.7	111.2	108.1	109.0	97.7	102.2	97.4	97.6
Other manufactures	71.6	454.2	414.5	303.7	184.4	121.3	103.1	106.8
Transportation	2.8	77.8	76.4	69.1	85.8	88.5	93.6	81.2
Construction	6.1	154.3	201.5	145.4	160.3	55.7	275.7	82.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>258.7</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>195.4</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>73.0</b>	227.5	223.2	194.0	144.2	115.4	105.1	105.6
Plant products - edible	4.2	145.6	147.6	163.3	129.1	122.6	110.9	112.9
Printing and publishing	5.9	145.9	146.2	156.6	139.1	134.3	129.3	127.7
Textiles	8.4	126.9	121.9	127.1	110.9	100.4	88.9	92.2
Iron and steel	27.6	463.9	451.3	325.4	195.4	111.4	96.0	100.0
Other manufactures	29.9	215.2	212.1	187.0	141.5	117.3	108.7	106.6
Communications	1.2	71.1	72.8	72.5	73.1	66.4	66.6	67.5
Transportation	3.3	115.8	114.5	102.4	104.3	95.0	92.0	94.8
Construction	2.6	106.8	108.0	88.0	69.6	52.6	47.3	59.4
Trade	13.7	140.5	159.5	146.5	143.7	132.6	127.2	124.9
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>106.1</b>
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>52.2</b>	163.1	166.5	154.0	132.7	102.2	92.2	94.5
Lumber products	2.2	44.5	45.8	48.9	56.3	49.7	45.3	45.2
Pulp and paper	14.3	127.1	125.0	127.6	112.9	102.2	95.8	96.1
Other manufactures	35.7	240.4	238.2	209.3	174.9	121.9	106.2	111.0
Construction	10.8	152.2	138.9	302.2	137.5	107.8	107.3	97.5
Trade	20.3	175.1	199.4	170.5	157.8	145.6	137.1	131.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>170.8</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>101.4</b>
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>86.9</b>	206.5	203.7	192.5	145.4	120.1	97.4	110.1
Textiles	10.7	104.5	103.5	113.4	107.7	100.3	85.2	88.8
Electrical apparatus	10.0	197.3	198.4	203.4	146.8	122.0	98.2	125.5
Iron and steel	49.8	307.6	300.9	263.1	173.7	130.1	95.7	115.0
Other manufactures	16.4	154.7	153.9	155.5	137.5	123.0	110.9	115.9
Construction	3.2	123.1	122.3	103.7	94.4	50.1	45.3	39.1
Trade	6.4	144.0	163.2	145.8	142.2	131.4	124.8	130.6
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>181.2</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>107.9</b>
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>91.6</b>	363.3	358.5	284.5	229.5	165.4	155.7	169.7
Iron and steel	79.4	408.5	400.9	313.2	246.9	166.5	154.1	176.3
Other manufactures	12.2	211.5	215.7	188.1	171.5	161.5	161.2	145.1
Construction	2.1	96.2	98.8	96.9	46.6	38.8	33.0	47.8
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>315.4</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>201.2</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>154.3</b>
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>60.5</b>	170.5	171.5	159.0	118.3	104.0	94.8	96.2
Animal products - edible	6.7	203.1	225.1	185.8	161.5	130.9	118.8	130.5
Printing and publishing	4.2	103.0	98.3	111.7	104.4	109.9	107.7	103.5
Textiles	7.8	237.0	228.8	215.6	184.6	155.6	135.2	127.9
Iron and steel	22.0	141.9	138.9	122.5	97.9	79.9	72.6	77.2
Other manufactures	19.8	213.1	219.0	210.8	122.1	116.8	107.1	104.7
Transportation	5.5	78.0	78.6	74.1	82.3	77.7	76.5	76.7
Construction	3.4	66.2	85.2	45.6	112.1	24.9	29.4	23.4
Trade	24.8	109.9	126.0	112.0	107.0	104.7	95.7	95.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>89.3</b>
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>64.3</b>	418.4	424.3	253.4	159.1	118.8	112.6	110.2
Lumber products	5.7	110.3	112.9	135.2	118.9	95.1	80.3	77.7
Other products	58.6	574.4	581.9	310.3	178.5	129.9	127.3	125.0
Communications	3.0	121.1	118.7	113.1	108.6	106.8	106.0	105.5
Transportation	8.0	105.2	92.6	80.1	92.0	96.8	105.3	98.2
Construction	6.8	150.5	135.3	79.7	60.6	41.6	41.1	52.2
Services	3.7	150.4	151.8	134.0	133.0	122.4	117.2	111.8
Trade	14.2	154.8	173.1	176.3	148.3	143.7	135.0	134.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>240.1</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>105.3</b>

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 7.- Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1943, January 1, 1943, and February 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Feb.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,157,459	35,439,995	30.62	132.2	130.7	113.8	157.4	142.9	126.0
Animal products - edible	34,149	979,413	28.68	100.0	103.2	94.0	115.5	113.9	103.4
Fur and products	3,004	84,793	28.23	100.6	98.5	91.2	110.9	101.4 <sup>+</sup>	91.0
Leather and products	29,468	656,630	22.28	104.0	100.4	102.9	122.5	105.7	111.8
Boots and shoes	17,530	381,782	21.78	97.3	94.3	101.2	119.1	101.1	108.6
Lumber and its products	57,724	1,401,016	24.27	88.9	89.6	89.8	104.9	107.2	100.7
Rough and dressed lumber	31,433	770,117	24.50	78.7	78.0	81.2	91.1	98.7	94.4
Furniture	9,502	235,215	24.75	96.3	96.5	102.5	112.6	107.2	111.3
Other lumber products	16,789	395,684	23.57	119.9	116.9	101.7	141.0	132.6 <sup>+</sup>	111.4
Musical instruments	1,088	26,476	24.33	46.5	46.0	90.6	138.8	116.3	112.9
Plant products - edible	44,097	1,118,006	25.35	102.8	104.9	107.2	115.5	113.0	112.1
Pulp and paper products	78,528	2,516,901	32.05	98.1	98.2	103.7	107.5	101.5	111.0
Pulp and paper	34,312	1,200,677	34.99	101.8	95.0	101.1	106.2	101.8	111.5
Paper products	14,978	392,800	26.23	110.6	110.5	113.4	120.0	106.3	121.5
Printing and publishing	29,238	923,424	31.58	96.9	96.2	102.4	104.5	99.2	106.4
Rubber products	16,477	484,573	29.41	95.0	95.2	98.0	114.0	97.5	107.3
Textile products	144,196	3,135,169	21.74	103.7	101.4	103.9	120.0	102.0	110.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,642	1,158,548	22.43	100.5	100.3	103.6	118.4	101.2	112.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,276	549,225	21.73	99.4	99.4	102.8	115.4	98.9	113.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,384	283,478	22.89	106.0	105.7	108.1	120.7	105.9	115.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,544	245,727	23.30	95.4	94.6	98.6	120.6	98.2	107.0
Hosiery and knit goods	22,406	440,959	19.68	97.1	93.9	101.8	110.2	92.9	110.3
Garments and personal furnishings	52,200	1,115,306	21.37	109.7	105.6	105.7	127.5	106.6	110.1
Other textile products	17,948	420,356	23.42	105.2	103.3	102.5	117.1	102.9 <sup>+</sup>	109.1
Tobacco	14,423	290,780	20.16	163.4	161.9	172.9	183.2	150.9	167.1
Beverages	12,354	401,433	32.49	108.9	114.3	106.4	120.0	128.8	110.5
Chemicals	95,528	2,891,822	30.27	232.9	234.0	143.4	251.9	233.9	173.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,096	437,429	28.98	100.3	101.1	97.1	121.4	114.8 <sup>+</sup>	106.2
Electric light and power	17,200	628,493	36.54	90.1	91.1	93.3	102.1	98.9 <sup>+</sup>	99.6
Electrical apparatus	40,606	1,250,015	30.78	137.9	136.5	115.0	152.6	147.2 <sup>+</sup>	127.1
Iron and steel products	459,914	16,029,032	34.86	166.4	162.9	128.9	197.5	174.6	140.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,041	981,787	29.46	120.7	122.5	114.7	115.0	126.9	130.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,251	946,724	34.74	113.9	113.5	109.6	130.3	117.1	115.5
Agricultural implements	11,146	377,395	33.86	123.1	120.3	104.9	153.8	138.1	119.2
Land vehicles	175,363	6,433,025	36.68	154.3	151.5	121.2	182.6	162.4	133.3
Automobiles and parts	46,491	1,940,184	41.73	123.9	120.9	104.1	140.5	122.1	107.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	66,232	2,204,156	32.98	356.0	340.0	153.8	384.9	337.1 <sup>+</sup>	178.3
Heating appliances	5,349	155,176	29.01	102.5	101.2	100.1	115.7	100.0	106.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,710	842,092	38.79	145.5	145.5	119.6	182.1	161.6	132.5
Foundry and machine shop products	18,057	624,060	34.56	142.9	138.3	116.4	180.3	149.5	139.7
Other iron and steel products	101,564	3,484,647	34.31	198.1	192.3	165.7	274.6	225.7	180.2
Non-ferrous metal products	61,270	2,042,992	33.34	147.3	144.2	115.9	176.4	161.6	129.7
Non-metallic mineral products	15,447	573,550	37.13	112.7	110.6	105.5	126.4	118.8	111.4
Miscellaneous	16,890	491,472	29.10	191.0	185.3	135.1	248.5	205.0 <sup>+</sup>	176.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	69,970	1,435,378	20.51	147.7	158.4	168.8	161.1	179.7 <sup>+</sup>	158.5
<b>MINING</b>	75,505	2,703,644	35.81	91.1	91.6	99.8	104.4	96.8	116.4
Coal	25,692	828,690	32.25	102.2	102.3	110.4	132.4	121.6	148.6
Metallic ores	39,662	1,578,494	39.80	85.4	85.8	95.8	93.5	86.6	105.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,151	296,460	29.21	92.5	94.5	95.3	107.7	102.4	107.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,528	795,736	28.91	106.1	106.2	103.1	113.1	115.6 <sup>+</sup>	104.8
Telegraphs	7,436	209,481	28.17	112.2	111.3	101.6	125.4	126.2	108.5
Telephones	20,092	586,255	29.18	103.9	104.4	103.6	109.2	112.4 <sup>+</sup>	103.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	133,164	4,816,053	36.17	106.4	106.7	99.0	121.4	123.9	107.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	40,151	1,232,323	31.94	112.6	111.1	98.9	125.9	125.3	107.3
Steam railways	77,580	3,063,681	39.49	113.0	113.2	94.1	126.9	128.9	112.5
Shipping and stevedoring	15,433	470,049	30.46	73.1	88.9	79.3	88.0	107.2	88.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	158,586	4,574,521	28.85	90.1	94.7	84.7	114.2	111.6 <sup>+</sup>	95.0
Building	78,511	2,591,144	33.00	127.8	135.3	102.9	146.8	139.4 <sup>+</sup>	113.8
Highway	38,880	1,004,649	25.84	54.4	65.2	73.2	71.7	78.9	77.6
Railway	41,195	978,728	23.76	94.9	85.1	77.6	116.6	107.9	87.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	40,042	730,882	18.25	105.1	105.6	97.7	120.2	119.4	103.3
Hotels and restaurants	24,633	425,673	17.23	106.5	106.8	98.7	127.0	130.8	108.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,409	305,209	19.81	103.1	103.8	96.4	111.8	105.5 <sup>+</sup>	97.4
<b>TRADE</b>	153,721	3,850,694	25.05	95.2	108.4	100.0	105.0	113.9	104.2
Retail	117,201	2,691,852	22.97	95.3	112.5	100.4	104.6	117.5 <sup>+</sup>	104.1
Wholesale	36,520	1,158,842	31.73	94.9	95.3	98.7	106.0	105.5	104.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,815,975	54,345,903	29.93	118.5	120.1	108.2	139.5	131.9 <sup>+</sup>	116.3
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,137	1,970,365	31.21	105.3	106.2	100.2	114.1	113.2	108.2
Banks and Trust Companies	36,755	1,013,107	27.56	113.8	115.5	110.4	120.1	118.7	112.0
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,275	46,690	36.62	83.5	80.9	93.9	100.2	90.0	100.6
Insurance	25,107	910,568	36.27	96.0	96.2	98.0	108.8	108.9	104.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,879,112	56,317,268	29.97	117.9	119.5	99.8	138.4	131.2	117.9

\* Revised.



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, 1943, Jan. 1, 1943, and Feb. 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942
Maritime	Manufacturing	51,464	1,382,368	26.86	124.4	125.0	109.9	147.2	143.6	125.4
Provinces	Lumber Products	4,395	89,470	20.36	87.6	94.6	77.1	104.5	106.3	88.9
	Pulp and Paper	4,885	146,037	29.89	94.4	98.4	97.6	107.2	108.2	111.1
	Iron and Steel	27,057	799,069	29.53	175.9	176.7	138.2	190.4	190.6	150.6
	Logging	10,039	190,288	18.95	164.8	181.8	156.0	209.5	259.3	172.5
	Mining	14,763	441,493	29.91	82.3	83.6	94.9	108.1	92.9	126.2
	Transportation	14,583	484,353	33.21	148.0	158.6	161.4	170.0	175.1	181.1
	Construction	19,497	499,871	25.64	81.1	102.6	128.9	109.1	122.3	141.3
	Trade	10,120	220,701	21.81	97.0	115.6	99.6	106.5	109.6	105.6
Maritimes	- All Industries	125,374	3,314,999	26.44	109.8	118.1	117.3	134.5	135.7	124.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	395,050	11,371,095	28.78	136.2	133.7	110.5	168.3	149.4	127.8
	Lumber products	12,699	272,316	21.44	79.5	81.7	79.1	108.6	103.9	95.7
	Pulp and Paper	28,504	835,016	30.98	95.7	95.3	103.1	103.6	96.5	111.8
	Textile products	75,776	1,567,866	20.69	105.3	101.9	104.0	121.5	102.2	110.9
	Chemicals	55,191	1,630,798	29.55	289.2	290.8	133.9	239.7	280.3	141.5
	Iron and Steel	118,799	4,186,595	35.24	168.8	160.9	140.3	218.5	183.9	158.9
	Logging	30,972	551,389	17.80	153.4	168.8	193.2	195.6	233.6	209.0
	Mining	14,112	464,553	32.92	104.4	102.5	104.9	114.1	103.9	119.3
	Communications	6,922	219,727	31.74	107.5	109.1	105.4	109.4	112.6	103.1
	Transportation	33,459	1,219,937	36.46	97.1	99.0	91.4	113.2	115.7	102.2
	Construction	53,938	1,554,611	28.82	108.0	107.8	93.7	141.9	129.2	111.9
	Services	11,685	211,555	18.10	113.6	113.2	100.2	132.8	130.2	104.5
	Trade	35,568	859,846	24.17	99.9	111.5	102.7	105.6	113.5	102.6
Quebec	- All Industries	581,706	16,452,693	28.28	126.3	126.3	112.3	152.5	140.8	122.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	545,542	17,624,833	32.31	126.2	124.6	115.0	149.3	132.6	124.8
	Lumber products	20,256	502,142	24.79	93.7	92.6	98.5	112.7	103.1	100.6
	Plant products - edible	22,706	593,787	26.15	100.7	102.2	108.6	113.7	110.1	114.6
	Pulp and Paper	34,177	1,123,500	32.87	99.7	99.5	105.1	110.3	102.1	113.1
	Textile products	57,193	1,345,726	23.53	100.6	98.4	103.3	118.0	100.9	111.3
	Chemicals	34,439	1,065,430	30.94	177.6	177.7	138.3	196.4	175.7	145.1
	Electrical apparatus	26,561	805,010	30.31	123.6	121.5	113.6	138.8	135.4	125.8
	Iron and Steel	237,541	8,578,072	36.11	148.7	146.0	120.1	174.6	151.5	132.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	31,170	1,061,313	34.05	131.5	129.9	112.0	163.6	145.9	134.2
	Logging	17,940	391,176	21.80	172.3	170.4	188.9	208.4	194.4	198.4
	Mining	25,141	990,168	39.38	80.6	82.1	90.1	90.8	83.9	101.6
	Communications	9,762	290,302	29.74	99.6	99.6	101.8	108.4	110.1	104.3
	Transportation	37,403	1,395,510	37.31	104.6	108.6	96.1	119.5	122.1	105.1
	Construction	44,809	1,323,827	29.54	79.5	79.5	76.0	94.0	85.4	86.2
	Services	15,618	290,478	18.60	103.0	103.8	100.6	116.7	115.7	105.1
	Trade	61,607	1,587,264	25.76	91.6	104.9	96.9	103.2	112.4	103.0
Ontario	- All Industries	757,822	23,893,558	31.53	115.3	115.8	107.0	134.9	123.5	117.3
Prairie	Manufacturing	71,866	2,101,233	29.23	130.7	131.3	115.7	147.2	143.8	126.1
Provinces	Animal products - edible	10,371	278,770	26.88	122.5	131.5	104.8	125.9	131.0	111.8
	Lumber products	3,644	88,426	24.27	90.2	84.2	99.6	105.6	105.9	99.3
	Plant products - edible	4,966	126,802	25.43	146.0	123.9	108.3	123.7	132.1	104.7
	Textile products	5,302	99,383	18.74	117.1	112.8	107.2	121.1	108.9	107.2
	Iron and Steel	28,594	909,164	31.90	148.9	147.5	119.0	174.9	167.0	156.0
	Mining	13,105	496,536	37.89	121.5	122.1	129.0	141.7	139.8	150.6
	Communications	4,405	116,996	26.56	103.9	104.1	99.3	106.9	112.7	100.5
	Transportation	32,796	1,208,977	36.86	106.1	107.4	96.5	116.3	117.6	100.4
	Construction	19,559	536,922	27.45	59.0	68.5	55.8	74.2	84.8	63.5
	Services	5,955	104,193	17.50	96.3	97.0	87.3	106.8	106.6	94.6
	Trade	30,700	790,825	25.76	95.8	109.0	99.2	104.4	114.5	104.7
Prairies	- All Industries	182,420	5,430,575	29.77	105.0	109.7	98.8	120.1	122.5	122.6
British	Manufacturing	93,517	2,960,466	31.66	164.0	166.1	117.4	185.4	189.6	172.4
Columbia	Animal products - edible	4,738	148,426	31.33	100.7	101.9	82.9	120.7	119.9	91.3
	Lumber products	16,730	448,962	26.82	91.4	93.7	98.1	95.6	113.1	105.8
	Plant products - edible	3,754	99,911	26.62	99.9	113.3	97.1	120.9	130.1	108.8
	Pulp and Paper	6,974	241,927	34.69	104.3	106.5	105.0	113.6	114.8	101.2
	Iron and Steel	47,923	1,556,132	32.47	406.6	407.6	186.4	442.7	442.3	221.4
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,323	199,878	37.55	120.3	111.0	105.3	171.1	173.3	111.3
	Logging	7,005	227,682	32.50	76.0	90.3	76.4	72.8	98.5	69.1
	Mining	8,384	310,844	37.08	86.0	85.0	97.5	97.3	89.4	112.6
	Transportation	14,923	507,276	33.99	111.2	108.0	91.9	171.7	170.8	99.1
	Construction	20,783	659,290	31.72	164.5	163.8	77.8	205.7	212.7	87.1
	Services	4,434	89,185	20.11	105.5	106.2	96.1	121.6	124.8	105.0
	Trade	15,726	392,058	24.93	97.6	109.4	109.1	111.6	122.9	110.7
B.C.	- All Industries	168,663	5,265,078	31.16	134.5	137.4	104.2	151.8	156.9	113.8

\* Revised.

TABLE 9.- Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1943, January 1, 1943 and February 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Feb.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb.1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942
Montreal - Manufacturing	215,075	6,581,779	30.60	141.2	137.6	115.4	173.2	150.0	127.1
Plant Products - edible	8,305	205,445	24.74	99.4	100.7	104.6	111.7	106.7	110.7
Pulp and Paper	9,009	259,031	28.75	109.0	107.0	107.7	113.4	102.1	110.6
Textiles	35,275	762,729	21.62	107.3	104.6	104.8	123.5	102.8	110.0
Tobacco	7,527	155,967	20.72	129.6	132.5	109.4	154.5	135.0	113.1
Iron and Steel	84,839	3,107,071	36.62	181.0	171.8	132.6	223.5	184.7	146.8
Communications	3,344	128,792	38.51	105.1	105.5	105.5	109.0	110.6	105.5
Transportation	9,302	305,815	32.88	75.6	79.2	79.3	88.8	95.5	89.3
Construction	12,571	380,467	30.27	115.9	106.4	98.5	136.5	125.8	108.0
Services	8,439	158,989	18.84	109.4	109.0	98.5	129.9	126.8	103.1
Trade	28,456	701,643	24.66	101.9	113.7	103.3	107.9	116.0	101.9
Montreal - All Industries	277,245	8,259,023	29.79	129.3	127.9	110.0	155.3	139.6	119.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	29,371	745,280	25.37	185.9	170.7	129.8	224.6	179.0	141.8
Chemicals	12,164	309,944	25.48	280.3	268.0	180.5	401.9	377.1	217.3
Iron and Steel	7,291	216,804	29.74	286.8	237.9	127.6	289.9	151.0	147.8
Transportation	1,036	31,741	30.64	112.8	110.7	100.1	132.3	126.0	108.3
Construction	2,256	64,092	28.41	97.7	127.5	92.0	155.1	177.7	101.3
Services	1,141	18,000	15.78	104.1	105.0	97.0	118.9	118.6	99.7
Trade	2,948	62,054	21.06	96.9	112.2	96.2	105.2	115.0	99.1
Quebec - All Industries	37,022	928,705	25.09	157.8	152.5	119.2	193.7	165.0	128.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	188,775	6,123,945	32.44	139.8	137.2	119.2	167.4	145.1	132.7
Plant Products - edible	10,545	268,533	25.47	97.7	99.1	109.6	105.7	101.1	110.7
Pulp and Paper	14,689	479,312	32.63	97.6	97.8	104.7	108.5	101.5	111.5
Textiles	20,805	529,327	25.44	105.8	101.6	105.9	127.1	109.2	114.0
Chemicals	15,030	448,940	29.87	199.2	194.3	167.3	223.8	189.4	171.8
Electrical apparatus	12,618	398,265	31.56	136.0	131.3	112.8	155.7	136.6*	122.1
Iron and Steel	68,508	2,472,124	36.09	194.3	189.1	136.3	239.8	196.5	159.2
Communications	2,976	109,210	36.70	100.3	102.7	102.3	106.8	109.0	104.4
Transportation	8,077	274,057	33.93	111.5	110.2	98.6	127.7	125.4	109.6
Construction	6,496	216,013	33.25	78.9	79.7	64.9	85.1	76.2	67.5
Services	8,042	156,986	19.52	102.2	103.6	99.9	114.5	112.3	103.8
Trade	34,104	938,405	27.52	95.7	108.3	99.5	107.0	117.2	104.4
Toronto - All Industries	248,567	7,823,433	31.47	126.1	126.7	111.5	149.2	134.7	122.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,208	330,783	29.51	112.1	111.1	102.7	132.9	117.7	114.5
Pulp and Paper	3,067	91,489	29.83	109.2	107.4	109.6	113.6	104.6	116.3
Iron and Steel	3,541	119,154	33.65	103.2	100.6	87.0	154.1	119.2	113.8
Construction	2,322	66,168	28.50	94.3	86.1	187.2	115.0	92.0	205.7
Services	2,084	33,729	16.18	120.3	117.9	108.1	140.4	142.4	119.5
Trade	4,347	96,265	22.15	101.6	115.7	98.9	110.3	116.7	101.7
Ottawa - All Industries	21,463	570,283	26.57	108.0	109.5	113.4	125.2	115.6	122.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	54,848	1,809,151	32.98	124.7	123.0	116.2	146.2	133.2	130.8
Textiles	6,730	156,930	23.32	97.2	96.3	105.5	113.3	98.3	115.9
Electrical apparatus	6,344	172,619	27.21	121.9	122.5	125.6	125.2	154.3	152.3
Iron and Steel	31,448	1,159,147	36.86	144.3	141.1	123.4	167.4	148.7	136.5
Construction	1,996	68,734	34.44	80.5	80.0	67.8	104.8	88.9	74.9
Trade	4,034	100,688	24.96	94.9	107.5	96.0	103.3	110.5	104.5
Hamilton - All Industries	63,140	2,041,318	32.33	119.4	119.0	111.9	140.5	129.1	125.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	39,280	1,686,785	42.94	140.5	138.6	110.0	153.4	130.4	114.6
Iron and Steel	34,038	1,510,608	44.39	144.7	142.0	110.9	158.2	132.0	115.7
Construction	897	30,467	33.97	140.8	144.7	141.9	164.6	149.8	138.9
Trade	1,157	33,635	29.07	92.8	104.4	100.6	99.8	106.5	96.2
Windsor - All Industries	42,864	1,802,863	42.06	137.2	136.1	109.4	152.0	130.5*	114.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	33,625	965,556	28.72	126.9	127.6	118.3	169.0	137.2	129.0
Animal Products - edible	3,719	108,282	29.12	105.0	116.3	95.0	116.8	122.2	103.7
Textiles	4,340	81,737	18.83	117.9	113.8	107.3	122.0	108.4	107.8
Chemicals	3,696	123,145	33.32	655.3	682.6	795.7	812.3	769.7	89.9
Iron and Steel	12,229	390,165	31.90	127.6	124.9	110.2	160.4	138.9	124.0
Communications	1,204	31,053	25.79	95.7	94.8	95.5	99.9	100.5	89.8
Transportation	3,046	101,566	33.34	107.6	108.4	102.2	122.1	121.7	109.0
Construction	1,866	57,019	30.66	42.8	55.1	29.5	43.3	54.0	281.7
Services	2,082	35,501	17.05	106.4	106.8	100.3	114.5	113.7	103.7
Trade	13,782	361,400	26.22	98.5	112.9	100.4	108.1	118.6	107.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	55,615	1,852,319	27.91	109.2	114.6	103.6	120.6	121.2	110.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	54,997	1,719,242	31.26	225.7	228.9	136.7	257.1	256.0	161.6
Lumber Products	4,870	127,281	26.14	84.1	86.1	103.0	85.4	102.8	115.7
Iron and Steel	38,757	1,237,549	31.93	476.8	482.8	201.1	512.6	502.3	249.2
Communications	2,591	67,728	26.14	111.4	109.2	104.0	118.7	120.3	112.8
Transportation	6,839	213,499	31.22	125.7	110.6	95.7	130.7	134.3	97.2
Construction	5,818	181,514	31.20	190.0	170.8	100.6	209.8	194.5*	108.6
Services	3,188	64,624	20.27	109.8	110.8	97.8	125.8	131.0	106.2
Trade	12,120	309,213	25.51	96.5	107.9	109.9	112.2	124.3	106.4
Vancouver - All Industries	85,560	2,556,112	29.88	169.2	170.8	119.5	196.2	197.9*	133.4

\* Revised.









72-002  
Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**MARCH, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
May 4, 1943

72-002  
Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Cxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend of employment in the Dominion as a whole was slightly upward at Mar. 1, in accordance with the movement indicated in 12 of the 22 earlier years for which statistics are available. The 13,532 establishments co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls reported a combined working force of 1,818,942 men and women, as compared with 1,816,505 at Feb. 1; the weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review amounted to \$55,835,282, exceeding by \$1,421,324, or 2.6 p.c. the aggregate disbursed at the beginning of February.

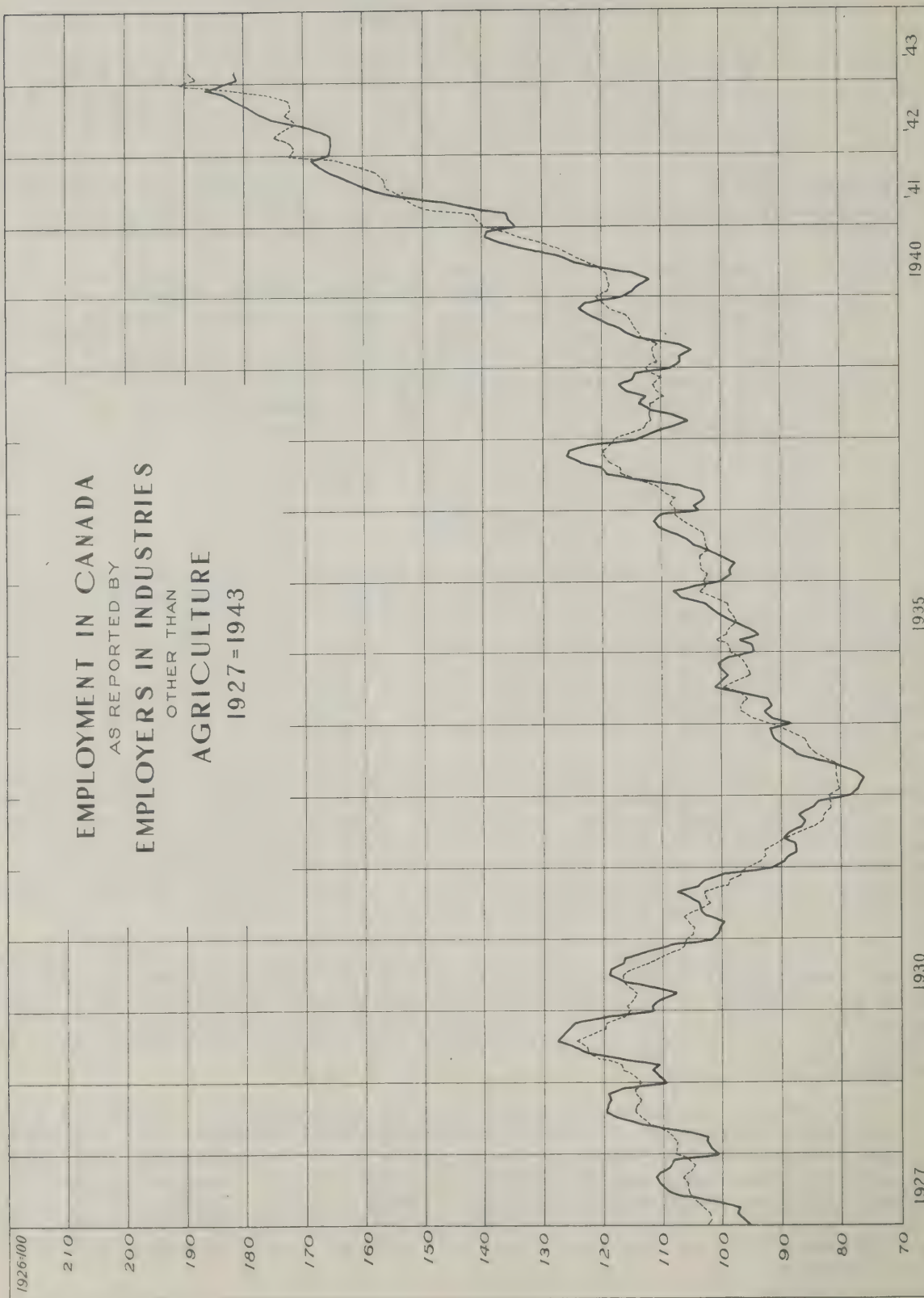
The increase of 2,437 employees, or 0.1 p.c., at Mar. 1 slightly raised the index of employment, on the 1926 base, from 181.2 at Feb. 1, to 181.5 at the date under review, as compared with 165.1 at Mar. 1 of last year. The gain was somewhat larger than the average at the beginning of March in the period upon whose experience the seasonal adjustment factors are based; accordingly, the seasonally-corrected figure showed a small advance, rising from 188.2 at Feb. 1, to 189.1 at Mar. 1.

The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment increased from \$29.96 paid on or about Feb. 1, to \$30.70 at Mar. 1, 1943, as compared with \$27.92 at Mar. 1, 1942. In the period since then, the index of employment has risen by 9.9 p.c., and the index of aggregate payrolls, by 20.0 p.c. The pay envelope of the typical employee of the co-operating firms has advanced by ten p.c.

Further expansion was reported in employment in factories at Mar. 1; this, like that indicated at Feb. 1, was rather below-normal for the time of year, but nevertheless raised the crude index to a new maximum. The seasonally-adjusted index, however, again showed a decline. A substantial proportion of the latest gain was reported in iron and steel plants. Lumber mills and electrical apparatus factories also showed considerably more activity. The largest losses in manufacturing at Mar. 1 took place in chemical and clay, glass and stone works.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, communications, construction and maintenance and trade reported seasonal curtailment, which was generally of less-than-average proportions, except in trade. There was improvement in services, mining and transportation, that in the first two being relatively slight, while transportation showed a gain on a rather larger scale.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The increase in the latter and in mining were contra-seasonal in character.

### PAYROLLS.

The weekly payrolls reported at Mar. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics aggregated \$55,835,282, as compared with \$54,413,958 distributed on or about Feb. 1. The gain amounted to 2.6 p.c. The weekly average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment reached a new high, standing at \$30.70, as compared with \$29.96 at Feb. 1. The previous maximum was that of \$30.06 at Dec. 1, while the Mar. 1, 1942, figure had been \$27.92.

The latest survey shows that, when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,882,309, as compared with 1,879,642 at Feb. 1. The salaries and wages paid in weekly payrolls to these employees were given as \$57,814,396, as compared with \$56,384,323 paid at Feb. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$30.71, as compared with \$30.00 at the beginning of February, and \$27.99 at Mar. 1, 1942. These averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, so that they are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1943, and Mar. 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available. The indexes of payrolls shown in this table have recently been revised, showing small fractional differences from those previously published.

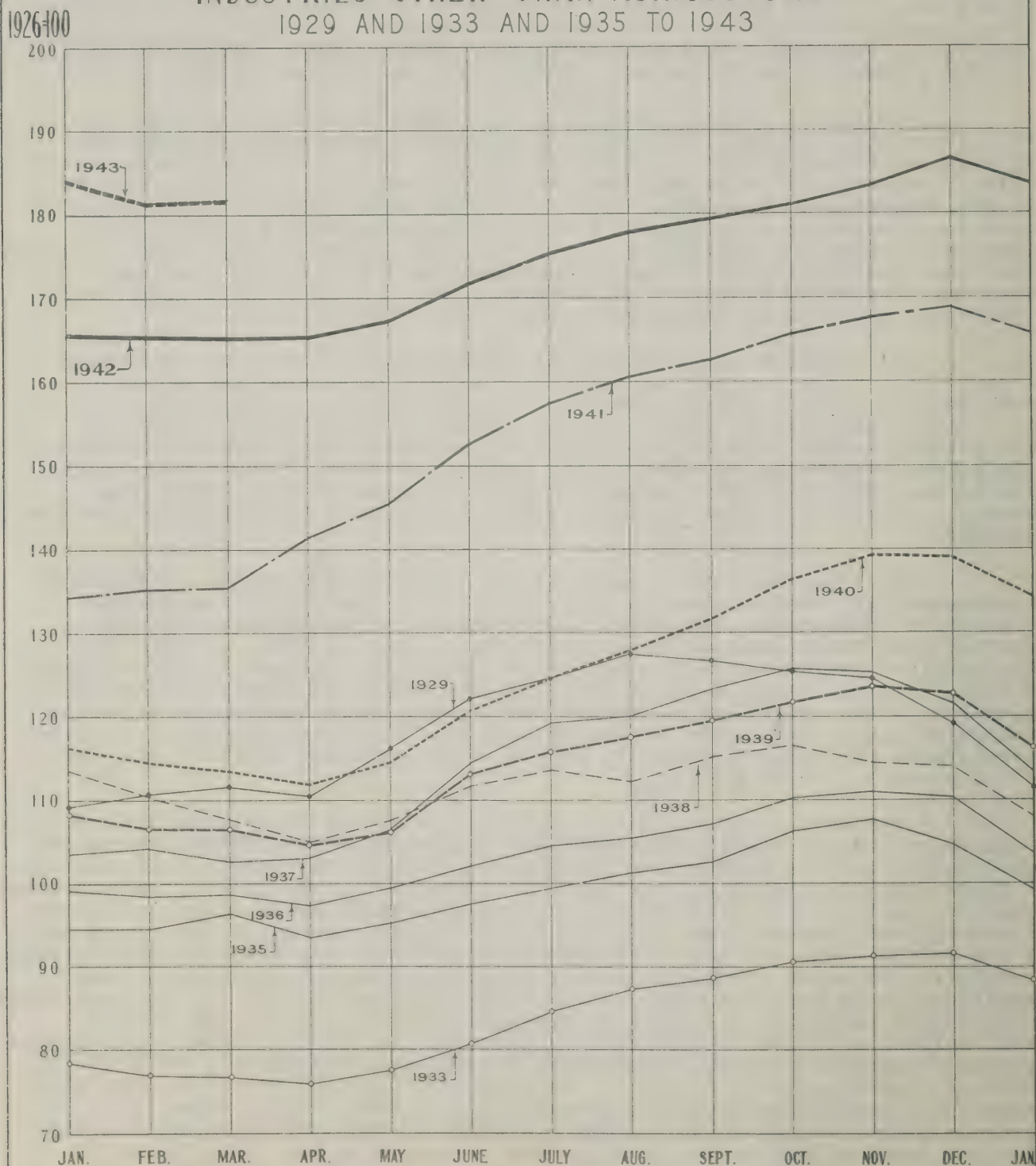
The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 18.7 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 43.2 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1943, amounted to 18.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 42 p.c.

From Mar. 1, 1942, to Mar. 1, 1943, there was an increase of 9.9 p.c. in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 20.0 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical wage-earner, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour and other factors, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus, the latter has risen by 20.0 p.c. from Mar. 1, 1942, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by ten p.c. in the 12 months.

Chiefly as a result of wartime demand for manufactured commodities, the growth in employment and payrolls in factories in the period of observation

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by almost 33 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 62.5 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by practically 23 p.c., while the all-industries average has risen by 21.6 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The buoyant movement in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been particularly noteworthy in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 51.9 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 88.4 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed in the interval from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been some contraction in certain non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at Mar. 1 was higher by 16.5 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 36 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1943, and Mar. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

There was a further gain in employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1, according to data received from 7,587 establishments with a combined working force of 1,164,853 men and women; as compared with 1,157,832 at Feb. 1, this was an increase of 7,021 employees, or 0.6 p.c. The rise was seasonal, although it was rather below-average for Mar. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. It was decidedly smaller than the gain at March 1 in either 1941 or 1942. Nevertheless, the improvement at the date under review raised the index to a new high. Standing at 223.4, it exceeded by 14.2 p.c. the figure of 195.7 at the beginning of March of last year. The seasonally-adjusted index, however, was slightly lower, at 228.2, as compared with 230.5 at Feb. 1, 1943.

The payrolls disbursed on or about Mar. 1 by the co-operating firms amounted to \$36,631,813, a sum which was larger by 3.2 p.c. than that of \$35,483,216 reported by the same employers at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly average, at \$31.45, was higher than that of \$30.65 in the preceding period of observation. The Mar. 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.58. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 24.8 p.c., a gain substantially larger

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1947, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1943, February 1, 1943, and March 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Mar.1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Mar.1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of					
			Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
					Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	126,231	3,565,961	28.25	25.93	110.5	109.8	104.5	144.5	134.5	128.5
Prince Edward Island	2,153	49,312	22.90	20.11	103.5	104.6	105.4	111.6	108.1	99.8
Nova Scotia	74,755	2,225,477	29.77	27.29	110.1	109.7	102.9	146.9	134.2	129.4
New Brunswick	49,323	1,291,172	26.18	24.19	112.3	111.3	107.8	141.9	136.2	128.3
Quebec	582,313	16,827,042	28.90	25.71	126.4	126.3	113.5	155.7	152.5	124.4
Ontario	757,234	24,087,238	31.81	29.32	115.1	115.3	107.7	155.9	134.9	118.0
Prairie Provinces	183,397	5,527,888	30.14	28.34	105.5	105.0	98.3	122.2	120.1	107.3
Manitoba	87,294	2,588,967	29.66	28.26	106.7	106.4	99.4	119.9	119.3	106.7
Saskatchewan	34,044	982,614	28.86	27.60	96.4	95.6	85.4	111.7	110.7	94.9
Alberta	62,059	1,956,307	31.52	28.83	109.7	108.9	104.8	131.7	126.7	115.6
British Columbia	169,767	5,827,153	34.32	30.35	135.2	134.5	106.1	167.9	151.8	118.8
CANADA	1,818,942	55,835,282	30.70	27.92	118.7	118.5	108.0	143.2	139.5	119.3
(b) Cities										
Montreal	279,635	8,507,150	30.42	27.14	130.3	129.3	111.1	159.7	155.3	119.9
Quebec City	37,186	928,820	24.98	22.71	158.5	157.8	121.6	192.7	193.5 <sup>+</sup>	133.2
Toronto	249,619	7,962,102	31.50	29.18	126.5	126.1	112.4	149.7	149.2	124.1
Ottawa	21,644	576,683	26.64	24.91	103.8	103.0	103.9	126.5	125.2	113.7
Hamilton	62,441	2,077,245	33.27	30.92	118.1	119.4	111.6	143.0	140.5	125.8
Windsor	42,371	1,783,933	42.10	38.78	135.6	137.2	113.7	150.4	152.0	116.4
Winnipeg	55,578	1,557,014	28.01	27.41	109.1	109.2	104.3	120.9	120.6	109.4
Vancouver	85,542	2,913,878	34.06	29.30	168.7	169.2	120.2	223.0	196.0 <sup>+</sup>	137.6
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,164,853	36,631,813	31.45	28.58	133.0	132.2	113.5	162.5	157.4	129.8
Durable Goods 1/	643,732	22,273,527	34.60	31.51	151.9	150.1	120.1	188.4	179.4	136.9
Non-Durable Goods	504,057	13,748,308	27.28	25.16	116.5	117.2	114.1	136.0	134.9	123.5
Electric Light and Power	17,064	609,978	35.75	34.14	89.4	90.1	92.0	99.1	102.1	97.6
Logging	69,151	1,562,208	22.59	18.97	146.0	147.7	141.9	174.9	160.9 <sup>+</sup>	131.5
Mining	75,850	2,795,007	36.85	34.84	91.5	91.1	93.5	107.7	104.4	112.0
Communications	27,473	792,737	28.86	27.68	105.8	106.1	103.1	112.6	113.1	105.3
Transportation	135,247	4,919,825	36.38	34.71	108.0	106.4	98.3	123.9	121.4	107.8
Construction and Maintenance	154,709	4,588,694	29.66	25.28	87.9	90.1	74.3	114.5	114.4 <sup>+</sup>	85.0
Services	40,197	756,583	18.32	16.99	105.3	105.1	98.9	120.5	120.2	105.2
Trade	151,462	3,808,415	25.14	23.84	93.8	95.2	96.7	103.8	105.0	101.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,818,942	55,835,282	30.70	27.92	118.7	118.5	108.0	143.2	139.5	119.3
Finance	63,567	1,979,114	31.23	29.88	105.7	105.3	112.6	114.6	114.1	116.8
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,882,309	57,814,396	30.71	27.99	118.1	117.9	107.8	142.0	138.4	118.8

+ Revised.

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS  
MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Jan. 1, 133.2; Feb. 1, 132.4 and Mar. 1, 133.6; at Mar. 1, 1942, the index was 123.8.



than that of 14.2 p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing in the same period. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months has been dealt with briefly in an earlier paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Employment in iron and steel works continued to expand, the staffs recorded at Mar. 1 being larger by almost 6,900 than those indicated in the preceding survey. Shipyards, aircraft and other vehicle and firearm plants again showed heightened activity. Lumber mills and electrical apparatus factories also reported considerable increases, while there were moderate gains in rubber, textile, miscellaneous non-metallic minerals and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. On the other hand, food, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal factories released employees. In some cases, the reductions were seasonal.

Recent monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls have pointed out that, largely as a result of wartime shortages of labour, the employment afforded by an increasingly large number of factories turning out consumers' goods has declined from the extraordinarily high levels reached before the labour stringency became so marked; where none of the industrial groups shown in Table 4 had reported less activity at Mar. 1, 1942, than at the same date in 1941, 18 divisions at the beginning of March 1943, showed a reduction in the 12 months' comparison. Notable among these were the vegetable food, boot and shoe, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and several branches of textiles; in these groups, however, employment was still in greater volume than in the period prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The recent falling-off in many of these classes merits more attention for the reason that, in a great many cases, they are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in an important number of industries has reached new all-time highs in recent months; especially noteworthy among these in this category are the chemical, electrical apparatus and various metal-using industries.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Mar. 1, 1943, was 162.5, as compared with 157.4 at the beginning of February, and 129.8 at Mar. 1, 1942. There was thus an increase of 25.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanying that of 14.2 p.c. in the index number of employment. An explanation has been given elsewhere in this report regarding the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls; the up-grading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular and increasing importance in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing shortage. Another factor exercising unusual influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment. The effect of this is clearly shown by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at the date under review, was 37.6 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1942, while that in the non-durable goods division was 10.1 p.c. higher; in the year, the index of employment in durable goods has risen by 26.5 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 2.1 p.c.

Since the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been especially pronounced increases in the salaries and wages paid in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in these industries have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at Mar. 1, 1943, than at the same date of 1942.

Per capita average earnings in the various industries as at Mar. 1 are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences

+ Except tobacco.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$25.25		100.0	100.0	\$25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49		102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69		105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04		108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37		110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02		111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32		112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13		111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65		113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92		116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41		118.7	133.9	28.94
May 11	109.5	123.8	28.59		120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20		122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49		124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62		126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29		128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51		129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81		130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06		132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92		130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96 <sup>1/</sup>		132.2	157.4	30.65 <sup>1/</sup>
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.70		133.0	162.5	31.45
Apr. 1							
May 1							
June 1							
July 1							
Aug. 1							
Sept. 1							
Oct. 1							
Nov. 1							
Dec. 1							

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- Employment in logging was rather quieter at Mar. 1. The loss was seasonal, but was considerably below-average for the time of year. Information was furnished by 499 firms, with a staff of 69,151 persons at Mar. 1, as compared with 69,970 in their last monthly report. The index of employment, at 231.1, was lower than that of 258.3 at the same date of last year, the falling-off amounting to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. The reported weekly salaries and wages, at \$1,562,208, were higher than at Feb. 1, 1943, or Mar. 1, 1942; the increase in the payroll index in the latter comparison was 5.6 p.c.

The per capita average earnings rose from \$20.54<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at Feb. 1, 1943, to \$22.59 at the date under review. The gain partly resulted from better weather; operations at Feb. 1 had been affected by unsatisfactory conditions in this respect. The Mar. 1, 1942, average had been \$18.97. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining.- Moderate contra-seasonal improvement was indicated in mining; the extraction of coal afforded slightly less employment, but the mining of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores was somewhat brisker. Statistics were received from 441 operators, with a personnel of 75,850, 345 more than at Feb. 1. The index in the mining group rose slightly from 161.4 in the preceding report, to 162.2 at the beginning of March, when it was eight p.c. lower than that of 176.4 at the same date in 1942. The index of payrolls showed a decrease of 3.8 p.c. over the 12 months. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,795,007, as compared with \$2,709,967 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure rose from \$35.89 at Feb. 1, to \$36.85 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$34.84 at Mar. 1, 1942.

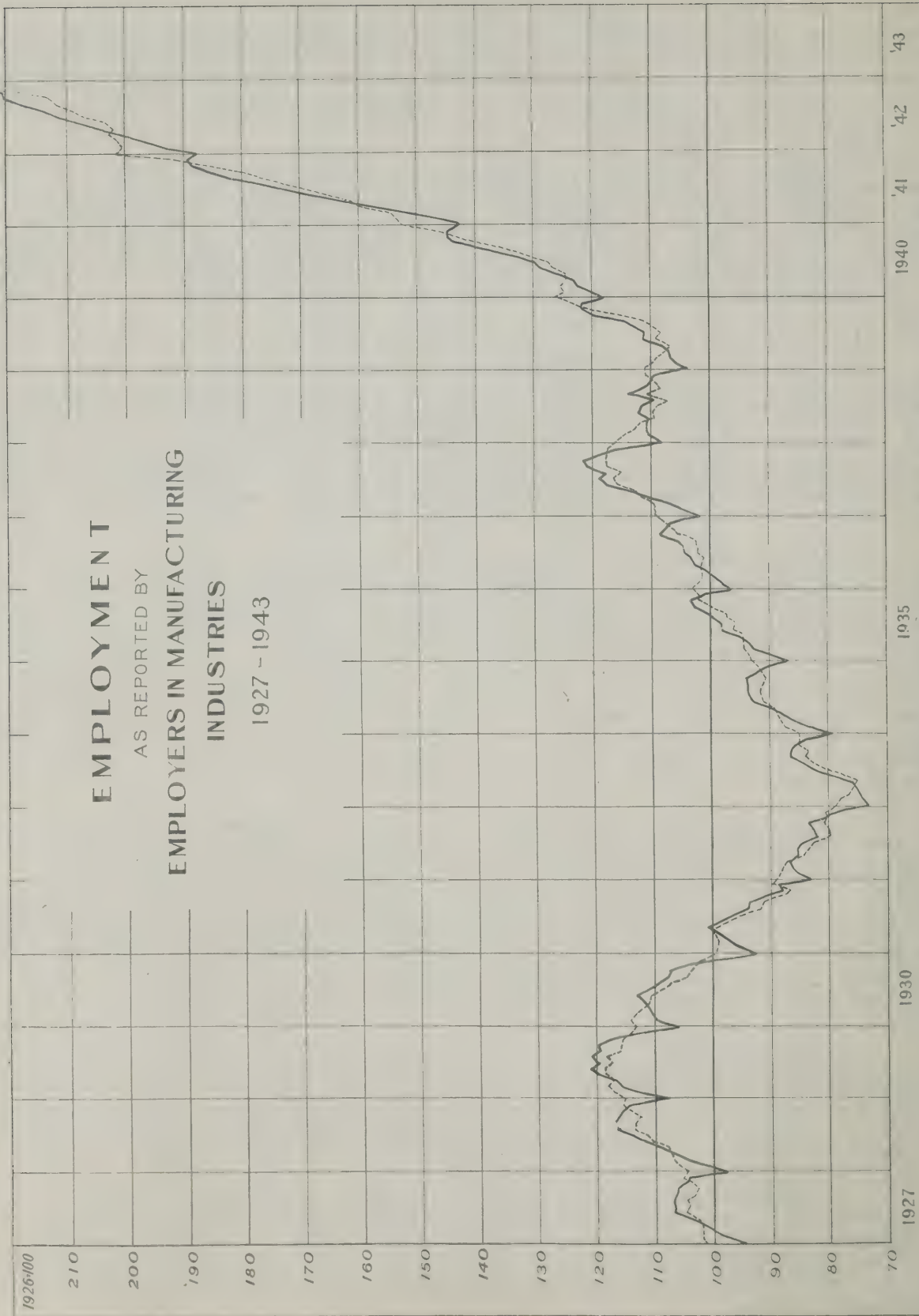
Communications.- Little general change was noted in communications at the date under review, by the 61 employers whose data were compiled, and who had a personnel of 27,473. At Feb. 1, they had reported 27,528 employees. The slight falling-off was below-normal for the season. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$792,737, as compared with \$795,736 in the preceding report. The per capita average declined from \$28.91 at Feb. 1, to \$28.86 at the first of March, as compared with \$27.68 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was 102.8, a few points above that of 100.2 at Mar. 1, 1942, since when the payroll index has risen by 6.9 p.c.

Transportation.- Contra-seasonal expansion was noted in employment in transportation at the beginning of March, when returns were received from 587 employers of 135,247 workers, as compared with 133,223 in their last report. There was a reduction in the local transportation group, but steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring afforded considerably more employment. The index, at 107.1, was 9.8 p.c. higher than that of 97.5 at Mar. 1, 1942.

The persons in recorded employment in transportation at Mar. 1 received the sum of \$4,919,825 in weekly payrolls; those on the staffs of the same employers at Feb. 1 had been paid \$4,820,430. The latest per capita average was \$36.33, 20 cents higher than that at Feb. 1, and \$1.67 more than at Mar. 1, 1942. The index of payrolls then was 14.9 p.c. lower than that at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further curtailment was indicated in building and highway construction and maintenance at the beginning of March,

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



but work on railway maintenance moderately increased, largely as a result of seasonal conditions. A combined staff of 164,709 persons was reported by the 1,527 co-operating contractors, who had employed 188,886 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed were given as \$4,528,694, as compared with \$4,531,521 at Feb. 1. The per capita average at the latest date was \$28.66, as compared with \$28.99 at the beginning of February, and \$25.28 at the first of March in 1942. The index of employment, at 122.6 at Mar. 1, 1943, was 18.2 p.c. higher than that of 103.7 at the same date of last winter, while the latest payroll index was higher by 34.7 p.c.

Services.— There was a minor gain in the services division at the beginning of March, a slight decline in employment in hotels and restaurants being rather more than offset by a small increase in laundering and dry-cleaning plants. The 612 establishments furnishing returns at Mar. 1 reported a personnel of 40,197, as compared with 40,140 at Feb. 1. Improvement on a larger scale is ordinarily indicated at the beginning of March. The salaries and wages paid the persons in recorded employment amounted to \$736,583, a sum higher by 0.3 p.c. than that reported at Feb. 1. As compared with Mar. 1, 1942, there were gains of 6.4 p.c. in employment, and 14.5 p.c. in payrolls. The latest per capita average was \$18.32, as compared with \$18.30 at Feb. 1, and \$16.99 at Mar. 1, 1942. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of these employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.— Further seasonal contractions in employment were indicated in trade at the beginning of March. The percentage loss approximated the average, according to the experience of the years since 1929. Statistics were tabulated from 2,218 retail and wholesale houses employing 151,462 workers, as compared with 153,721 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms amounted to \$5,808,418, as compared with \$5,851,332 at Feb. 1. The per capita average showed a small increase, standing at \$38.14 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$25.05 at the beginning of February, and \$23.84 at Mar. 1, 1942.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 147.1, a figure which was lower by three p.c. than that of 151.7 at the same date of last year. Over the 12 months, however, the index of payrolls has risen by 1.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.— Returns were furnished by 753 financial institutions, with a staff of 43,357, as compared with 43,137 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were reported as \$1,879,114, as compared with \$1,970,365 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The per capita weekly average was \$31.23, as compared with \$31.21 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$29.88 at Mar. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.7, was the same as that at Mar. 1, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 4.5 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1928 average at 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Mar. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1928=100, to June 1, 1941 as 100.



## EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Moderate improvement was reported in all provinces except Ontario, where there was a slight decline in industrial activity at the first of March. The largest gain was in British Columbia, but the index there showed only a small increase, which was less than usual for Mar. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. In all provinces the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater than at Feb. 1, and the per capita average earnings were generally higher.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial activity in the Maritimes showed a slight contra-seasonal advance, the trend being favourable in each of the provinces in the area. The 955 co-operating establishments had a personnel of 126,231 men and women, as compared with 125,460 at Feb. 1. This gain of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 7.4 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by these firms, which amounted to \$3,565,961. A substantial decline had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1942, when the index of employment was 5.7 p.c. lower than the latest figure of 168.4. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 12.5 p.c. The per capita average earnings, at \$28.25 at Mar. 1, 1943, compared favourably with those of \$26.46 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$25.93 at Mar. 1 of last winter.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed moderate improvement. Pulp and paper, animal food, lumber and iron and steel works afforded more employment, while only slight changes were indicated in other manufacturing industries. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation was decidedly brisker, but there were considerable losses in employment in construction, together with smaller reductions in trade and logging.

Quebec.- Statistics received from 3,465 employers in Quebec showed a combined working force of 582,313 persons at the beginning of March; this exceeded their Feb. 1 personnel by 596, or 0.1 p.c. The gain was seasonal, but was of less-than-average proportions. The reported weekly payrolls aggregated \$16,827,042, as compared with \$16,480,398 paid on or about Feb. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.33 in the preceding report, to \$28.90 at Mar. 1, to date the highest in the record; the figure at Mar. 1, 1942, had been \$25.71. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 25.2 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1942, while that of employment was higher by 11.4 p.c.; greater improvement in employment had then been indicated.

Manufacturing, mining and transportation were brisker at the beginning of March, but there were declines in logging, construction and maintenance and trade. To some extent, the losses were seasonal. Within the manufacturing group, reductions were noted in tobacco, beverage and chemical factories, but there were important increases in iron and steel works, together with smaller advances in lumber, leather, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants.

Ontario.- There was a slight falling-off in industrial activity in Ontario at Mar. 1, when 5,828 establishments reported that they employed 757,234 men and women, 838 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease of 0.1 p.c., which was contrary to the usual seasonal movement, was accompanied by a gain of 0.7 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review. The payrolls aggregated \$24,087,238, giving an average of \$31.81 per employee. The per capita figure at Feb. 1, 1943, was \$31.54, while that at Mar. 1, 1942, was \$29.32. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has gained by 6.9 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 15.2 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 186.4, as compared with 186.6 at Feb. 1, 1943, and 174.4 at Mar. 1, 1942.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a small increase. The largest gains took place in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, while there was slight improvement in electrical apparatus, tobacco,



miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, clay, glass and stone, chemical, textile, non-ferrous metal, beverage and leather factories released some employees. In the non-manufacturing category, logging, mining and trade were quieter, while construction and transportation showed improvement, that in the latter being slight.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Mar. 1 was favourable in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, although the additions to the working forces were not on a large scale. Information was furnished by 1,841 employers with a staff of 183,397 persons, as compared with 182,454 in their last report. The payrolls distributed by the firms co-operating at Mar. 1 totalled \$5,527,888, exceeding by 1.8 p.c. the sum they had paid in salaries and wages at Feb. 1. The per capita average earnings rose from \$29.77 in the last report, to \$30.14 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.34 at Mar. 1, 1942. Over the year, employment has gained by 7.4 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 13.9 p.c.

Transportation, construction and maintenance, logging and services reported most of the gain at the beginning of March. In manufacturing, there was a small advance; iron and steel and pulp and paper afforded greater employment, but there were losses in food and chemical factories. Mining and trade were also quieter.

British Columbia.- There was a moderate increase in activity in British Columbia at Mar. 1, according to data received from 1,443 firms, whose staffs, totalling 169,767, were higher by 0.6 p.c. than at Feb. 1. The weekly payrolls distributed by these employers aggregated \$5,827,153, as compared with \$5,270,533 paid on or about Feb. 1 for services rendered in the last week in January. This gain of 10.5 p.c., accompanying the slight rise in employment, largely represented a return to a more usual scale of operations, interrupted at Feb. 1 by unfavourable weather conditions. The average per employee was \$34.32, as compared with \$31.22 at the beginning of February, and \$30.35 at Mar. 1, 1942. Since that date, there has been an increase of 27.5 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 41.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed.

Improvement was noted in manufacturing at the beginning of March, most of which took place in iron and steel works. Lumber and pulp and paper mills, however, were quieter. There were moderate advances in logging and mining, while transportation and construction released employees. Little general change was reported in other industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Four of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported heightened employment at Mar. 1; these were Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa. In Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, on the other hand, curtailment was indicated. The general changes were moderate. In all cases, industrial activity was brisker than at the beginning of March in 1942.

In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the reported aggregate payrolls were higher than at Feb. 1, 1943, while in Quebec and Windsor they were smaller; only in Quebec was the general per capita average lower than in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls in each of the eight leading cities was considerably higher than at Mar. 1, 1942.

Montreal.- Further improvement was recorded in Montreal at Mar. 1, when the 2,001 co-operating firms added 2,390 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 279,635. These persons were paid \$8,507,150 in weekly salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding; the average per employee was \$30.42, as compared with \$29.85 at Feb. 1, and \$27.14 at the beginning of March of last year. In the intervening months, the index of employment has



risen by 17.3 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 33.2 p.c.

Manufacturing was decidedly more active at Mar. 1, when there were large gains in iron and steel; smaller increases were also noted in textile, electrical apparatus and leather factories. On the other hand, food, tobacco and beverage plants were slacker. Trade and transportation also released employees, while construction showed improvement.

Quebec City.- The trend in Quebec continued upward, although the gain was not pronounced. Iron and steel showed a considerable increase, and there were moderate advances in chemical and food manufacturing. Services also showed rather greater activity, but there were losses in construction. The reductions in the latter were accompanied by relatively larger declines in the salaries and wages disbursed, with the result that the total reported payrolls in the city were lower than those indicated in the preceding period of observation.

The 241 co-operating establishments had a working force of 37,186, and paid the sum of \$928,820 in weekly earnings; at Feb. 1, the 37,033 persons in recorded employment had received \$931,616 for services rendered in the week preceding. The per capita average was then \$25.16, as compared with \$24.98 at the date under review. The average at the beginning of March of last year had been \$22.71. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 30.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 44.7 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in manufacturing considerably increased, but there was a falling-off in the non-manufacturing classes, notably in trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were moderate advances in vegetable food, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing plants, together with greater gains in iron and steel. On the whole, there was an increase of 837 employees, or 0.3 p.c. in Toronto, bringing the personnel of the 2,051 reporting establishments to 249,619 at Mar. 1. These employees were paid weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$7,862,102, a sum which was higher by \$26,601, or 0.3 p.c., than that disbursed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The latest per capita average was \$31.50, as compared with \$31.50 in the preceding period of observation, and \$29.18 paid on or about Mar. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the date under review was 194.0; this was 12.6 p.c. higher than at the same date of last winter, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 20.6 p.c.

Ottawa.- Further gains were shown in construction in Ottawa, and transportation and trade reported slight increases, while manufacturing was rather quieter. The 254 employers whose returns were tabulated had a staff of 21,644 men and women at Mar. 1, as compared with 21,482 at the beginning of February. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$576,689, exceeding by one p.c. the salaries and wages distributed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The per capita average rose slightly from \$26.58 at that date, to \$26.64 at Mar. 1, 1943, as compared with \$24.91 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was 4.8 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1942, while there was a gain of 11.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year.

Hamilton.- There was a reduction in employment in Hamilton at the beginning of March, according to information furnished by 357 employers with a combined force of 62,441 persons; this was 699 smaller than at Feb. 1. There was, however, an increase of 1.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$2,077,245. The per capita average reached a new high, standing at \$33.27, as compared with \$32.33 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$30.92 at Mar. 1, 1942. Over the 12 months, employment has risen by 5.9 p.c., and aggregate weekly salaries and wages by 13.7 p.c. Manufacturing was generally quieter at the date under review than at the beginning of February. Construction and trade also showed curtailment. The changes in other divisions were small.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor was downward, mainly as a result of a slackening in iron and steel plants and in other branches of manufacturing. The employees of the 210 co-operating establishments aggregated 42,371, as compared with 42,864 in their last report; the indicated salaries and wages



totalled \$1,783,933, a decline of 1.1 p.c. from the weekly aggregate at Feb. 1. As compared with the first of March in 1943, there was a gain of 18.3 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 29.3 p.c. in that of payrolls. The average earnings per employee at the date under review were \$42.10, as compared with \$42.06 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$38.78 at Mar. 1, 1942.

Winnipeg.- Little general change in employment was shown in Winnipeg at Mar. 1, when statistics furnished by 670 establishments indicated a staff of 55,578 men and women, as compared with 55,613 at Feb. 1. On the other hand, the payrolls, at \$1,557,012, were higher by 0.3 p.c. Accordingly, the average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in Winnipeg showed a gain, rising from \$27.92 in the last report, to \$28.01 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$26.41 at Mar. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing was more active, the improvement taking place largely in iron and steel plants. Chemical works, however, were slacker. There were seasonal losses in trade, while services showed a moderate gain. Although a general increase had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1943, the index of employment then was lower by 4.6 p.c., while the index of payrolls was lower by 10.3 p.c. than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed a further but smaller reduction at the beginning of March. Manufacturing of iron and steel products was decidedly more active, but lumber mills released a considerable number of persons, and transportation and construction also showed curtailment. On the whole, the 630 co-operating employers reduced their working forces from 85,709 at Feb. 1, to 85,542 at the date under review. Partly as a result of better weather conditions, the payrolls disbursed at Mar. 1 showed a substantial gain, which resulted in the highest per capita average yet indicated. This was \$34.79, as compared with \$29.89 at Feb. 1, and \$29.30 at Mar. 1, 1942. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 40.4 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 62.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Mar. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment were re-computed for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	-	-	-	96.2	100.1	95.2	-	-	-	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	-	-	-	100.9	106.3	101.8	-	-	-	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	-	-	-	104.7	118.4	112.3	-	-	-	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	115.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.2
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	103.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	86.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.2	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	129.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.8	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	192.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	166.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	176.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar.1,1943.

100.0    6.9    .1    4.1    2.7    32.0    41.6    10.1    4.8    1.9    3.4    9.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Mar. 1, 1939	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	263.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.9	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	253.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1943.

15.4      2.0      13.7      1.2      3.4      2.3      3.1      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.5	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	69.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	140.5	160.8
Feb. 1	136.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.6
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.6	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	168.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.5
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1943									
100.0	64.1	3.8	4.2	1.5	7.4	8.5	2.2	8.3	

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.1	223.4	222.1	195.7	150.8	122.6	107.0	110.5
Animal products - edible	1.9	171.8	172.9	162.0	148.5	131.3	119.6	119.6
Fur and products	.2	126.3	124.4	113.1	110.6	107.2	87.7	82.0
Leather and products	1.6	142.4	142.5	142.4	126.9	126.8	111.7	108.4
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.6	127.5	133.4	123.2	124.9	114.8	113.5
Lumber and products	3.2	109.2	107.5	109.7	94.9	80.5	72.7	74.5
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	90.1	88.7	97.5	83.7	67.4	61.1	61.7
Furniture	.5	109.4	107.8	115.1	106.6	90.0	84.1	84.1
Other lumber products	.9	180.6	175.0	150.3	124.8	117.0	100.7	107.4
Musical instruments	.1	46.5	45.7	89.0	79.8	54.0	39.8	42.5
Plant products - edible	2.4	136.6	137.6	140.1	122.6	115.8	104.2	103.1
Pulp and paper products	4.3	126.0	125.8	133.6	117.9	111.3	104.9	103.8
Pulp and paper	1.9	113.7	113.6	122.5	106.9	98.5	90.2	92.2
Paper products	.8	185.0	185.0	189.0	152.0	141.9	130.9	129.6
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.8	121.3	129.2	120.3	117.3	114.9	110.1
Rubber products	.9	128.9	127.9	128.6	125.4	108.1	103.8	98.5
Textile products	7.9	165.5	165.3	166.3	153.3	142.7	119.8	124.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	169.8	170.8	175.2	164.3	156.7	127.9	136.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	124.5	125.0	129.7	122.6	121.3	93.9	100.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	197.0	197.5	193.9	179.7	169.8	128.5	137.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	551.9	558.8	585.3	562.9	507.4	494.7	530.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	138.4	138.8	145.2	135.8	138.1	118.7	124.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	172.0	170.7	166.9	151.4	134.6	116.3	120.3
Other textile products	1.0	176.2	174.6	172.1	154.8	131.9	108.0	101.3
Tobacco	.8	174.5	174.8	182.3	155.6	172.2	163.8	150.1
Beverages	.7	218.5	223.8	222.3	183.9	165.9	159.9	153.8
Chemicals and allied products	5.2	755.5	760.6	680.4*	265.1	180.7	153.6	158.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	129.1	133.7	126.7	108.1	83.0	71.7	76.1
Electric light and power	.9	134.0	135.1	137.9	137.5	130.7	123.9	116.0
Electrical apparatus	2.3	289.2	284.0	233.2	188.5	139.4	123.9	142.0
Iron and steel products	25.7	343.3	338.3	258.5*	178.7	116.7	94.6	105.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	259.1	255.0	241.7	193.9	150.4	114.2	126.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	255.5	256.5	251.4	188.9	126.9	114.2	127.5
Agricultural implements	.6	135.6	132.8	115.9	97.5	71.4	62.6	81.1
Land vehicles	9.7	279.7	277.5	224.7	162.9	110.2	90.3	100.3
Automobiles and parts	2.5	316.3	317.7	278.9	239.2	156.5	151.3	161.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.9	1579.2	1497.2	695.7	339.3	103.5	62.2	77.9
Heating appliances	.3	161.7	162.4	160.8	140.8	130.9	118.7	110.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	334.5	329.2	272.7	212.2	132.5	97.1	118.5
Foundry and machine shop products	1.0	332.7	332.0	269.3	200.7	121.5	98.5	116.1
Other iron and steel products	5.7	483.8	480.0	344.1*	198.6	122.5	98.0	102.9
Non-ferrous metal products	3.4	403.0	404.7	326.3	244.1	171.0	152.6	153.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	205.0	202.5	191.2	173.8	158.7	146.3	149.6
Miscellaneous	.9	394.3	392.6	291.7	178.4	152.2	134.2	133.0
LOGGING	3.8	231.1	233.8	258.3	210.0	179.1	108.8	212.7
MINING	4.2	162.2	161.4	176.4	168.7	167.1	160.9	153.9
Coal	1.4	93.4	93.5	100.2	95.1	94.1	93.4	94.3
Metallic ores	2.2	320.5	317.7	357.4	349.2	350.2	354.6	307.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	149.4	149.0	152.1	125.8	125.4	117.7	116.6
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	102.8	103.1	100.2	89.7	82.2	80.8	82.2
Telegraphs	.4	130.2	129.6	116.6	99.9	91.7	88.6	90.8
Telephones	1.1	95.4	95.8	95.7	86.9	79.6	78.7	79.9
TRANSPORTATION	7.4	107.1	105.5	97.5	90.5	83.0	80.3	79.0
Street railways and cartage	2.2	151.6	164.9	145.3	135.0	125.4	119.8	110.4
Steam railways	4.3	99.5	97.4	90.7	82.4	75.6	72.6	73.8
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	74.7	69.4	70.0	68.6	62.1	64.6	62.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.5	122.6	125.7	103.7	83.0	55.4	94.3	71.4
Building	4.2	174.1	180.3	133.6	104.7	44.4	43.3	44.9
Highway	2.0	92.9	98.1	92.5	79.4	67.3	177.3	108.8
Railway	2.3	97.9	95.8	83.8	62.9	55.9	68.9	63.2
SERVICES	2.2	179.9	179.7	169.1	150.2	132.6	128.5	127.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	173.7	174.2	162.9	143.2	128.8	124.8	122.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	190.5	189.3	179.9	162.6	139.7	134.3	134.3
TRADE	8.3	147.1	149.3	151.7	145.7	134.9	128.9	126.0
Retail	6.3	154.0	156.9	157.7	151.6	139.5	133.5	130.7
Wholesale	2.0	129.0	129.3	136.0	130.2	123.0	117.5	115.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	181.6	181.2	165.1	135.3	113.5	106.5	107.8

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	41.6	192.7	189.3	187.9	135.1	118.9	90.4	100.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.7	104.6	93.1	88.3	88.8	85.2	67.7	65.9
	Pulp and paper	4.0	182.6	176.7	186.3	158.9	150.1	145.8	158.1
	Textile products	3.4	116.2	117.3	117.7	113.1	110.4	75.4	85.3
	Iron and steel	21.9	328.6	322.0	256.0	168.6	134.1	92.0	116.3
	Other manufactures	8.6	137.6	137.5	135.8	127.6	115.8	88.9	92.4
	Logging	7.9	423.7	423.1	351.8	273.3	246.0	153.5	247.7
	Mining	11.7	97.9	97.8	112.4	113.4	111.1	110.1	112.6
	Communications	2.0	118.5	118.7	110.3	91.1	83.2	85.6	86.0
	Transportation	13.1	142.3	126.1	139.4	125.3	108.0	95.5	102.6
	Construction	14.0	186.2	205.1	181.6	140.6	84.8	95.5	89.0
	Services	1.9	276.0	273.3	264.1	210.5	176.5	165.5	164.3
	Trade	7.8	160.1	163.7	164.9	150.2	133.0	124.5	122.3
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	168.4	167.4	159.3	135.1	116.0	101.2	108.3
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	68.6	239.7	237.1	205.9	154.4	126.4	108.5	112.5
	Lumber products	2.2	116.0	114.4	116.2	100.7	79.9	76.4	81.0
	Pulp and paper	4.9	119.3	119.0	128.0	114.0	105.7	99.0	96.8
	Textile products	13.1	190.5	189.2	188.1	173.7	159.4	133.6	139.6
	Iron and steel	21.0	358.8	348.9	253.8*	169.0	108.4	80.8	93.7
	Other manufactures	27.4	277.3	277.1	212.0	159.4	131.4	117.2	117.0
	Logging	5.1	339.9	349.7	420.0	273.9	244.3	126.9	308.4
	Mining	2.5	318.8	307.6	308.1	273.6	286.6	260.7	233.9
	Communications	1.2	98.5	98.4	98.0	83.1	75.7	73.8	74.5
	Transportation	5.8	93.9	93.2	84.4	79.2	72.1	74.7	69.3
	Construction	8.8	124.0	130.8	109.8	74.7	41.7	137.1	72.1
	Services	2.0	168.1	168.7	152.6	130.7	115.3	112.6	112.9
	Trade	6.0	161.3	164.9	161.9	155.1	145.4	138.4	133.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.9	198.7	178.6	137.7	114.3	112.8	110.1
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	72.1	216.8	216.6	197.6	155.7	124.4	109.6	112.9
	Lumber products	2.8	96.3	95.7	88.1	77.1	67.4	60.4	63.8
	Pulp and paper	4.5	125.1	125.3	133.3	117.1	112.6	106.9	104.5
	Textile products	7.5	140.9	141.7	145.9	134.7	128.3	109.6	112.9
	Iron and steel	31.5	334.5	332.9	275.5	200.8	127.7	106.0	115.3
	Other manufactures	25.8	214.3	215.1	204.9	160.5	137.6	125.4	125.8
	Logging	2.3	185.0	190.9	193.5	197.5	160.4	101.1	231.8
	Mining	3.3	250.6	253.0	288.1	291.6	284.1	262.6	245.4
	Communications	1.3	88.9	89.5	91.8	86.8	77.9	76.1	79.4
	Transportation	4.9	100.0	99.7	92.1	84.8	76.3	71.6	73.1
	Construction	6.0	119.3	117.8	105.1	90.3	65.7	81.9	79.0
	Services	2.1	200.6	201.5	198.8	178.0	156.4	151.9	152.3
	Trade	8.0	148.7	151.2	156.8	153.6	140.9	134.8	132.8
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	186.4	186.6	174.4	145.7	120.0	109.1	113.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	39.3	182.2	182.0	161.4	126.5	108.8	100.3	102.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	128.2	127.2	144.0	133.4	96.1	105.1	100.8
	Pulp and paper	2.2	104.3	101.3	110.9	100.6	99.3	98.8	94.1
	Textile products	2.9	229.8	230.6	216.3	186.3	155.7	128.2	130.4
	Iron and steel	15.9	167.7	164.8	135.9	100.5	84.2	76.6	84.3
	Other manufactures	16.3	228.6	232.8	207.4	154.1	136.4	124.3	122.4
	Logging	2.3	247.8	231.4	267.3	339.7	220.2	172.4	190.0
	Mining	7.1	146.4	147.8	154.4	128.9	129.9	131.2	120.9
	Communications	2.4	114.2	114.8	108.9	94.0	87.5	86.2	85.4
	Transportation	18.1	118.4	117.2	105.5	98.6	92.4	87.7	85.8
	Construction	10.9	78.9	77.2	72.0	55.7	48.0	53.4	49.6
	Services	3.3	160.8	156.6	142.0	127.0	116.5	111.5	104.4
	Trade	16.6	125.3	126.3	128.5	124.1	117.9	112.9	109.3
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	135.4	134.7	126.1	111.3	98.6	94.3	92.2
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	55.8	263.3	260.0	193.4	137.0	109.9	101.1	100.5
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	9.7	121.5	122.8	138.5	112.5	97.5	84.5	83.9
	Pulp and paper	4.0	151.6	155.0	153.3	133.1	120.2	104.1	113.2
	Textile products	1.0	198.9	192.0	190.5	165.4	137.2	131.2	128.9
	Iron and steel	29.0	1025.0	999.0	500.0	196.3	85.3	85.0	89.0
	Other manufactures	12.1	167.3	166.1	152.0	142.4	126.4	121.4	115.8
	Logging	4.4	97.8	92.3	110.7	97.8	93.3	69.0	69.2
	Mining	5.0	103.4	101.2	110.3	110.6	107.9	109.7	108.4
	Communications	2.3	141.1	139.7	118.9	111.0	107.1	106.1	105.7
	Transportation	8.5	108.5	112.9	94.7	87.6	88.7	91.3	86.1
	Construction	12.1	170.3	172.6	84.1	76.5	61.4	69.4	74.8
	Services	2.6	150.0	150.9	136.7	134.7	118.3	115.0	108.3
	Trade	5.3	155.2	155.0	158.0	145.4	133.1	128.1	129.6
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	182.4	181.4	143.1	116.8	101.8	96.7	96.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

\*Revised.



TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>225.2</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>106.5</b>
Plant products - edible	2.9	139.9	143.1	147.7	136.4	123.7	114.0	112.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	135.3	134.7	132.6	118.5	115.6	113.2	107.0
Textiles	12.7	172.2	170.5	170.5	154.4	141.3	118.2	120.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.2	179.6	183.9	164.8	136.9	121.4	111.8	114.1
Iron and steel	31.3	350.6	339.5	247.4*	165.6	106.1	79.6	91.5
Other manufactures	23.7	214.0	213.0	167.2	139.8	115.8	104.5	106.8
Communications	1.2	68.5	68.3	68.8	64.4	65.9	63.2	64.1
Transportation	3.3	74.5	76.4	69.3	75.6	76.8	81.2	72.5
Construction	4.6	79.4	77.9	70.3	57.2	46.8	89.6	56.9
Trade	9.9	155.6	159.3	154.5	152.1	141.3	135.4	126.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	183.9	182.4	156.8	130.0	108.1	101.4	98.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>355.7</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>254.3</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>106.4</b>
Leather products	7.6	110.5	111.2	108.5	100.0	100.4	101.0	102.9
Other manufactures	72.8	463.0	454.2	318.5	195.5	127.5	104.4	107.9
Transportation	2.8	77.9	77.8	71.2	72.2	81.9	102.5	84.8
Construction	5.1	128.9	164.3	136.6	144.6	50.9	269.0	77.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	259.7	258.7	199.3	145.8	108.7	117.9	99.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>227.5</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>106.0</b>
Plant products - edible	4.3	147.0	145.6	161.4	132.8	121.8	113.2	109.6
Printing and publishing	5.9	146.2	145.9	159.5	138.9	132.0	126.5	125.5
Textiles	8.3	127.1	126.9	127.5	114.1	104.6	91.5	92.7
Iron and steel	28.1	475.0	463.9	334.3	211.2	116.1	96.8	100.7
Other manufactures	29.9	215.9	215.2	189.1	144.0	117.5	107.9	108.3
Communications	1.2	70.8	71.1	73.0	73.6	66.9	66.7	67.0
Transportation	3.2	113.6	115.8	103.7	92.3	94.7	91.5	92.8
Construction	2.6	104.8	106.8	81.3	68.7	47.3	46.7	54.4
Trade	13.3	137.0	140.5	144.5	143.2	132.6	125.2	123.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	194.0	193.3	172.3	139.3	114.6	105.3	105.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>93.1</b>
Lumber products	2.2	43.8	44.5	47.5	56.2	50.0	38.1	43.8
Pulp and paper	14.3	128.4	127.1	127.5	113.9	103.1	96.6	95.1
Other manufactures	35.2	238.5	240.4	209.3	181.0	125.1	105.8	109.3
Construction	11.3	160.6	152.2	186.9	115.6	108.9	136.4	91.3
Trade	20.2	176.0	175.1	168.2	155.6	138.8	137.3	130.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	163.9	162.6	156.4	131.4	108.9	105.3	99.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>107.4</b>
Textiles	10.6	102.5	104.5	114.2	104.6	101.7	85.4	87.0
Electrical apparatus	10.1	196.3	197.3	183.4	153.7	121.9	97.9	121.3
Iron and steel	50.1	305.8	307.6	268.5	178.9	129.5	94.6	110.6
Other manufactures	16.4	153.5	154.7	153.2	136.5	124.4	114.5	115.7
Construction	2.9	112.4	123.1	100.6	84.9	51.5	53.8	43.6
Trade	6.3	140.1	144.0	147.1	143.4	130.5	122.1	132.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	191.2	193.3	180.6	141.7	117.1	97.4	106.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>359.2</b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>242.7</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>168.9</b>
Iron and steel	79.4	403.9	408.5	331.8	263.5	167.2	152.6	174.8
Other manufactures	12.3	209.0	211.5	186.3	173.7	162.4	159.3	146.8
Construction	2.0	91.0	96.2	88.5	46.0	35.1	30.0	46.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	311.8	315.4	261.3	211.8	149.2	139.1	153.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>97.0</b>
Animal products - edible	6.6	200.2	203.1	172.5	155.9	131.3	114.9	124.8
Printing and publishing	4.4	106.8	103.0	115.2	103.8	102.9	101.0	95.0
Textiles	7.8	236.7	237.0	220.3	190.8	161.6	136.1	133.6
Iron and steel	22.7	146.2	141.9	124.1	102.1	80.6	70.1	80.8
Other manufactures	19.5	210.7	213.1	212.8	125.1	114.4	109.2	104.9
Transportation	5.4	76.6	78.0	72.8	69.2	77.0	76.7	77.1
Construction	3.3	65.5	66.2	63.1	106.4	23.9	32.9	30.5
Trade	24.2	107.3	109.9	109.8	106.7	100.8	95.9	94.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	133.3	133.4	127.4	109.9	94.4	88.5	89.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>424.9</b>	<b>418.4</b>	<b>266.9</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>113.0</b>
Lumber products	5.2	101.1	110.3	136.1	118.4	94.9	80.5	83.3
Other manufactures	60.2	588.6	574.4	330.0	181.9	131.3	128.2	126.5
Communications	3.0	120.4	121.1	109.9	109.9	106.2	105.9	105.5
Transportation	7.3	95.6	105.2	83.2	85.1	95.6	103.9	91.6
Construction	6.3	139.7	150.5	77.5	58.3	41.5	44.0	47.4
Services	3.8	149.0	150.4	133.6	134.3	121.9	119.5	111.7
Trade	14.2	155.4	154.8	157.7	146.3	137.1	130.6	133.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	239.4	240.1	170.5	129.5	109.0	106.4	104.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.

Table 7.- Number of Persons at March 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1943, February 1, 1943, and March 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Mar.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Mar.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Mar.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,164,853</b>	<b>\$36,681,813</b>	<b>\$31.45</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>129.8</b>
Animal products - edible	34,027	1,008,106	29.63	99.4	100.0	93.7	118.3	115.5	102.4
Fur and products	3,048	84,350	27.67	102.2	100.6	91.5	110.3	110.9	91.9
Leather products	29,461	665,692	22.60	103.9	104.0	103.9	123.9	122.5	114.5
Boots and shoes	17,548	389,303	22.19	97.4	97.3	101.8	121.4	119.1	111.8
Lumber and its products	58,648	1,516,252	25.85	90.3	88.9	90.7	113.0	104.9	103.9
Pough and dressed lumber	51,954	858,028	26.85	77.9	72.7	84.3	101.2	91.1	98.6
Furniture	9,646	242,290	25.12	97.8	96.3	102.9	115.3	112.6	115.6
Other lumber products	17,048	415,934	24.40	121.6	119.9	101.2	146.5	141.0	110.9
Musical instruments	1,108	26,906	24.28	49.3	49.5	94.4	141.1	133.8	117.1
Plant products - edible	43,813	1,118,533	25.53	102.1	102.8	104.7	115.4	115.5	110.3
Pulp and paper products	78,576	2,539,933	32.32	93.2	98.1	104.1	108.5	107.5	110.5
Pulp and paper	34,344	1,215,398	35.39	94.4	101.8	101.7	107.5	106.2	110.3
Paper products	14,876	400,096	26.90	110.6	110.6	113.0	122.5	120.0	121.5
Printing and publishing	29,556	924,439	31.49	97.3	96.9	103.2	104.7	104.5	106.8
Rubber products	16,599	493,999	29.76	95.8	95.0	95.5	116.2	114.0	109.2
Textile products	144,562	3,209,829	22.25	103.8	103.7	104.3	122.7	120.0	114.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,516	1,175,874	22.91	99.9	100.5	103.1	120.1	118.4	115.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,174	559,303	22.22	95.0	99.4	103.1	117.5	115.4	116.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,556	286,227	23.17	105.7	106.0	104.1	121.6	120.7	115.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,415	246,563	23.67	94.2	95.4	99.9	121.0	120.6	111.3
Hosiery and knit goods	22,338	451,552	20.21	96.8	97.1	102.5	112.9	110.2	112.4
Garments and personal furnishings	52,595	1,149,788	21.86	110.5	109.7	107.3	131.2	127.5	116.7
Other textile products	18,113	432,615	23.88	106.1	105.2	103.7	120.3	117.1	112.9
Tobacco	14,400	300,644	20.88	163.1	163.4	170.4	193.4	183.2	168.6
Beverages	12,066	591,021	32.41	106.3	103.9	108.1	116.9	120.0	112.6
Chemicals	94,885	2,855,355	30.10	208.1	232.9	208.3	243.8	251.8	196.5
Clay, glass and stone products	14,572	422,078	28.97	96.8	100.3	95.0	117.1	121.4	103.8
Electric light and power	17,064	609,978	35.75	99.4	90.1	92.0	99.1	102.1	97.6
Electrical apparatus	41,556	1,542,541	32.46	140.5	137.9	113.3	163.9	152.6	128.4
Iron and steel products	466,882	16,906,327	36.21	171.1	166.4	137.1	208.1	197.5	145.1
Crude, refined and forged products	33,176	1,149,904	34.66	122.7	120.7	114.4	137.5	115.0	117.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,171	965,963	35.55	113.5	113.9	111.6	132.8	120.3	122.7
Agricultural implements	11,380	376,571	33.09	125.7	123.1	107.4	153.5	153.8	122.8
Land vehicles	176,693	6,540,847	37.02	155.6	154.3	125.0	185.5	182.6	137.2
Automobiles and parts	46,274	1,892,317	40.89	123.3	123.9	108.7	137.0	140.5	110.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	70,495	2,665,835	37.82	375.5	356.0	165.4	465.6	384.9	194.0
Heating appliances	5,324	157,701	29.62	102.1	102.5	101.5	119.6	116.7	111.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,060	850,251	38.54	147.9	145.5	120.6	183.9	182.1	135.8
Foundry and machine shop products	18,097	634,576	35.07	143.2	142.9	115.9	181.5	180.8	142.5
Other iron and steel products	102,486	3,564,681	34.78	220.8	198.1	142.0	280.7	274.6	187.5
Non-ferrous metal products	61,166	2,059,423	33.67	147.1	147.8	119.1	177.5	176.4	134.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,640	579,240	37.04	114.1	112.7	106.4	127.7	126.4	113.5
Miscellaneous	17,180	501,606	29.20	131.9	131.0	141.9	251.6	248.5	181.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	<b>69,151</b>	<b>1,562,208</b>	<b>22.59</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>165.7</b>
<b>MINING</b>	<b>75,850</b>	<b>2,795,007</b>	<b>36.85</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>112.0</b>
Coal	25,655	881,702	34.37	102.1	102.2	109.5	140.8	132.4	142.5
Metallic ores	40,013	1,604,299	40.09	96.1	85.4	96.0	94.9	93.5	100.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,184	309,006	30.34	92.9	92.5	94.5	111.2	107.7	110.7
Communications	27,473	792,737	28.86	105.8	106.1	103.1	112.6	113.1	105.3
Telegraphs	7,469	208,677	27.94	112.7	112.2	101.0	124.9	125.4	109.2
Telephones	20,004	584,060	29.20	103.5	103.9	103.8	108.8	109.2	104.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>135,247</b>	<b>4,919,825</b>	<b>36.38</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>107.8</b>
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,406	1,291,042	32.76	110.3	112.6	99.2	126.3	125.9	104.5
Steam railways	79,239	3,096,211	39.07	115.4	113.0	105.0	128.3	126.9	113.7
Shipping and stevedoring	16,602	532,572	32.08	78.7	73.1	73.2	99.7	88.0	87.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>154,709</b>	<b>4,588,694</b>	<b>29.66</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>85.0</b>
Building	75,832	2,603,373	34.33	123.4	127.8	34.7	147.5	147.2	100.6
Highway	36,805	976,499	26.53	51.5	54.4	51.3	69.7	71.7	64.4
Railway	42,072	1,008,822	23.98	97.0	94.9	83.1	120.2	116.6	88.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>40,197</b>	<b>736,583</b>	<b>18.32</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>105.2</b>
Hotels and restaurants	24,564	425,751	17.53	108.2	106.5	99.6	127.0	127.0	111.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,633	310,832	19.88	103.8	103.1	99.2	112.6	111.8	97.8
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>151,462</b>	<b>3,808,415</b>	<b>25.14</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>101.9</b>
Retail	115,019	2,646,614	23.01	93.6	93.3	95.8	102.9	104.6	100.7
Wholesale	36,443	1,161,801	31.88	94.7	94.3	99.8	106.3	106.0	104.6
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,818,942</b>	<b>55,835,282</b>	<b>30.70</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>113.8</b>
<b>FINANCE</b>	<b>65,567</b>	<b>1,979,114</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>109.7</b>
Banks and Trust Companies	36,773	1,013,839	27.57	113.3	113.8	112.6	120.2	120.1	116.8
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,313	44,712	34.05	86.1	83.5	93.4	96.0	100.2	101.5
Insurance	25,281	920,563	36.41	96.6	96.0	97.8	110.0	108.8	103.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,882,509</b>	<b>57,814,396</b>	<b>30.71</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>113.8</b>

+ Revised.



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Mar. 1, 1943, Feb. 1, 1943, and Mar. 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Mar.1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Mar.1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Mar.1, 1943	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942
Maritime	Manufacturing	52,556	\$ 1,547,571	\$29.46	126.6	124.4	110.5	164.1	147.2	129.0
Provinces	Lumber Products	4,691	95,151	20.28	93.4	87.6	73.8	110.7	104.5	90.7
	Pulp and Paper	5,047	148,802	29.48	97.6	94.4	99.6	109.2	107.2	112.6
	Iron and Steel	27,615	950,108	34.41	179.5	175.9	139.8	226.3	190.4	157.2
	Logging	9,935	201,291	20.26	163.1	164.8	139.3	221.6	209.5	147.5
	Mining	14,776	466,743	31.59	82.3	82.3	94.3	114.3	108.1	128.3
	Transportation	16,464	548,979	33.34	167.0	148.0	165.6	192.7	170.0	188.1
	Construction	17,697	485,699	27.45	73.6	81.1	71.8	106.1	102.1	96.8
	Trade	9,895	219,446	22.18	94.9	97.0	97.7	105.9	106.5	106.7
	- All Industries	126,731	3,565,961	28.25	110.5	109.8	104.5	144.5	134.5	128.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	599,566	11,714,561	29.33	137.8	136.3	118.4	173.1	168.3	135.2
	Lumber Products	12,872	282,008	21.91	80.6	79.5	80.6	112.2	106.6	100.2
	Pulp and Paper	28,496	839,821	31.23	95.9	95.7	102.9	104.5	103.6	110.1
	Textile Products	76,286	1,628,402	21.35	106.1	105.3	104.7	126.0	121.5	115.2
	Chemicals	54,967	1,615,254	29.39	226.1	239.2	249.9	292.9	295.7	209.9
	Iron and Steel	122,170	4,412,151	36.11	186.8	168.8	122.8	229.6	216.5	150.4
	Logging	30,111	318,855	20.55	149.1	153.4	184.2	219.5	185.6	215.6
	Mining	14,626	490,479	33.53	108.2	104.4	104.5	118.9	114.1	112.9
	Communications	6,924	214,557	30.99	107.7	107.5	107.1	106.8	109.4	105.7
	Transportation	33,734	1,254,149	37.18	97.8	97.1	87.9	116.3	113.2	98.6
	Construction	51,122	1,463,858	28.63	102.4	103.0	90.7	133.7	141.9	98.8
	Services	11,645	210,490	18.08	113.2	115.6	102.8	132.1	132.9	106.3
	Trade	34,785	860,095	24.73	97.7	99.9	93.1	105.8	105.6	107.3
	- All Industries	582,313	16,327,042	28.90	126.4	126.3	113.5	155.7	151.3	124.1
Ontario	Manufacturing	546,202	17,834,892	32.65	128.3	126.2	118.2	151.0	149.7	124.2
	Lumber Products	20,850	521,426	25.01	84.3	35.7	38.1	115.9	112.7	101.2
	Plant Products - edible	22,768	592,604	26.03	107.0	100.7	100.7	113.5	113.7	113.7
	Pulp and Paper	34,108	1,133,935	33.25	99.5	99.7	106.0	111.3	110.3	113.1
	Textile Products	56,849	1,353,314	23.81	100.0	100.3	103.1	113.6	113.1	112.2
	Chemicals	34,054	1,057,107	31.04	175.7	177.6	162.3	194.8	196.4	156.7
	Electrical apparatus	26,774	864,218	32.28	124.6	123.6	111.8	149.0	138.8	129.8
	Iron and Steel	238,694	8,718,309	36.53	149.4	148.7	116.0	177.4	174.6	135.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,861	1,045,904	33.83	129.6	131.5	118.7	160.4	163.5	128.1
	Logging	17,384	324,902	22.72	167.0	172.5	174.3	210.4	208.4	199.7
	Mining	24,999	996,735	40.03	71.3	80.6	91.8	91.4	90.8	98.8
	Communications	9,692	288,183	29.73	98.3	99.6	103.1	107.6	108.4	106.8
	Transportation	37,523	1,378,061	36.73	104.9	106.6	96.8	117.9	119.5	104.1
	Construction	45,397	1,361,531	29.99	80.8	73.5	70.9	96.6	94.0	78.8
	Services	15,551	289,951	18.65	102.5	107.0	101.3	116.5	116.7	107.6
	Trade	60,586	1,543,183	25.47	90.1	91.6	94.0	100.3	103.2	107.3
	- All Industries	757,234	24,097,239	31.81	115.1	115.3	107.7	139.9	134.3	116.0
Prairie	Manufacturing	71,998	2,130,908	29.60	130.9	130.7	115.2	149.2	141.6	124.3
Provinces	Animal Products - edible	10,244	300,786	29.36	122.0	123.5	101.4	135.9	125.9	106.8
	Lumber Products	3,686	93,418	25.34	90.9	90.2	102.1	111.2	105.6	104.3
	Plant Products - edible	4,689	122,092	26.04	114.3	146.0	101.0	119.1	123.7	101.8
	Textile Products	5,284	106,037	20.07	116.7	117.1	109.9	129.2	121.1	112.3
	Iron and Steel	29,110	919,746	31.60	151.5	149.3	121.0	178.9	174.2	137.2
	Mining	12,986	512,236	33.45	120.4	121.5	107.0	146.2	147.7	137.4
	Communications	4,382	119,179	27.20	103.3	103.9	99.3	103.9	106.9	100.3
	Transportation	33,168	1,218,021	36.72	107.1	106.1	95.5	117.1	115.3	109.7
	Construction	19,991	566,132	28.32	60.3	59.0	55.0	78.2	74.2	64.1
	Services	6,115	105,886	17.32	93.3	93.3	97.3	109.5	108.8	98.8
	Trade	30,457	785,806	25.80	95.1	93.9	94.6	107.7	104.4	102.3
	- All Industries	183,397	5,527,838	30.14	108.5	108.0	99.7	127.2	120.7	107.2
British	Manufacturing	94,751	3,403,881	35.92	166.1	167.9	141.6	213.0	185.4	154.3
Columbia	Animal Products - edible	4,720	143,428	31.66	100.3	100.7	84.7	121.5	120.7	114.4
	Lumber Products	16,549	524,249	31.68	90.4	91.4	103.1	111.6	95.6	110.6
	Plant Products - edible	3,833	103,891	27.10	102.1	99.9	93.3	125.7	120.9	107.7
	Pulp and Paper	6,817	240,824	35.33	102.0	104.3	103.2	113.1	113.3	101.6
	Iron and Steel	49,293	1,906,013	38.67	417.2	406.6	203.5	546.6	449.7	251.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,303	211,434	39.87	109.3	110.7	105.0	139.1	130.1	115.0
	Logging	7,421	257,442	34.69	80.6	76.0	81.1	81.9	72.8	93.1
	Mining	8,563	328,614	33.40	37.3	36.0	33.4	38.7	33.3	106.1
	Transportation	14,558	520,615	36.26	106.9	111.1	93.3	121.0	123.1	134.1
	Construction	20,502	711,874	34.71	161.3	164.6	90.2	221.1	207.1	104.1
	Services	4,512	94,183	20.87	104.9	105.7	95.6	123.5	123.5	98.8
	Trade	15,739	399,885	25.41	99.7	97.3	99.3	114.0	111.8	107.3
	- All Industries	169,767	5,327,153	34.32	103.2	103.2	106.1	167.1	167.1	134.3
B.C.										

+Revised.

TABLE 9.-- Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1943, February 1, 1943 and March, 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Em- ploy- ees re- ported at Mar. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Mar. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Mar. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	218,155	6,805,950	31.20	143.2	141.2	113.0	178.7	173.2	132.1
Plant Products - edible	8,120	204,572	25.19	97.2	99.4	102.6	111.2	111.7	107.5
Pulp and Paper	8,981	259,829	28.93	109.5	109.0	107.3	114.1	113.4	109.0
Textiles	55,618	791,151	22.21	108.4	107.3	107.3	127.7	123.5	116.3
Tobacco	7,354	157,552	21.40	126.7	129.6	111.8	155.9	154.5	123.6
Iron and Steel	87,623	3,285,248	37.47	190.5	181.0	138.2	235.3	223.5	153.1
Communications	3,354	127,994	38.16	105.4	105.1	105.8	108.3	109.0	106.3
Transportation	9,073	317,701	35.02	73.7	75.6	63.5	92.0	88.8	76.1
Construction	12,804	535,561	30.74	118.2	115.9	104.6	141.2	136.5	112.0
Services	8,421	159,028	18.88	109.2	109.4	100.9	129.9	129.9	104.6
Trade	27,795	701,564	25.24	99.6	101.9	98.8	107.9	107.9	101.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	279,635	8,507,150	30.42	130.3	129.3	111.1	159.7	155.3	119.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	29,906	756,898	25.31	189.1	185.9	155.2	226.4	223.8 <sup>+</sup>	148.8
Chemicals	12,258	305,892	24.95	282.4	280.3	190.3	396.7	401.9	228.4
Iron and Steel	7,678	251,131	30.10	302.1	286.8	145.9	309.0	289.9	164.5
Transportation	1,058	51,691	50.55	112.9	112.8	103.2	132.1	132.5	110.7
Construction	1,884	52,435	27.83	81.6	97.7	86.5	126.9	155.1	100.6
Services	1,179	18,252	15.48	107.6	104.1	92.2	120.5	118.9	99.0
Trade	2,913	26,138	21.33	95.8	96.9	90.9	105.3	105.2	92.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	37,186	928,820	24.98	159.5	157.8	121.6	192.7	195.5 <sup>+</sup>	135.2
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	190,496	6,198,938	32.46	141.4	139.3	120.3	169.2	167.4	135.6
Plant Products - edible	10,646	269,586	25.32	98.7	97.7	108.3	106.1	105.7	111.9
Pulp and Paper	14,718	480,955	32.68	97.8	97.6	106.7	108.9	108.5	112.7
Textiles	20,837	533,546	25.61	105.9	105.8	106.3	128.1	127.1	119.8
Chemicals	14,894	454,229	30.50	197.4	199.2	169.3	226.5	223.8	176.7
Electrical apparatus	12,948	412,062	31.82	159.5	156.0	116.3	161.1	155.7	128.0
Iron and Steel	70,209	2,517,165	35.85	199.0	194.3	140.1	243.9	232.9	162.6
Communications	2,965	110,583	37.29	93.9	100.3	100.0	108.1	106.8	107.0
Transportation	7,959	271,169	34.16	109.3	111.5	99.8	126.1	127.7	108.1
Construction	6,379	218,300	34.22	77.3	78.8	80.0	86.0	85.1	64.8
Services	8,015	157,410	19.64	101.8	102.2	101.7	114.8	114.5	106.7
Trade	35,251	901,032	27.10	93.0	95.7	98.1	102.7	107.0	102.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	249,619	7,862,102	31.50	126.5	126.1	112.4	149.7	149.2	124.1
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,185	354,925	29.94	111.8	112.1	102.5	154.5	152.9	114.4
Pulp and Paper	5,099	95,707	30.88	110.3	109.2	109.5	118.9	115.6	114.2
Iron and Steel	3,495	120,452	34.46	101.3	103.2	86.3	155.4	154.1	112.6
Construction	2,451	69,619	28.40	99.5	94.3	115.8	121.0	115.0	133.0
Services	2,076	33,274	16.03	119.9	120.5	107.9	138.5	140.4	124.9
Trade	4,369	98,644	22.12	102.1	101.6	97.6	110.7	110.5	100.1
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,844	576,689	26.64	108.8	108.0	103.9	126.5	125.2	113.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	54,433	1,351,024	34.01	123.7	124.7	115.8	149.6	146.2	131.4
Textiles	6,601	155,543	23.55	95.3	97.2	103.2	112.1	113.5	117.0
Electrical apparatus	6,514	220,037	34.85	121.2	121.9	113.3	159.6	125.2	146.1
Iron and Steel	51,270	1,155,068	36.94	143.4	144.3	125.9	166.8	167.4	133.5
Construction	1,822	64,288	35.27	73.5	80.5	65.8	98.0	104.8	70.6
Trade	3,923	99,959	25.48	92.3	94.9	98.9	102.6	103.2	102.7
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	62,441	2,077,245	33.27	118.1	119.4	111.6	143.0	140.5	125.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	53,834	1,670,496	43.02	138.9	140.5	115.4	151.9	153.4	117.4
Iron and Steel	33,652	1,492,195	44.54	143.1	144.7	117.5	156.3	158.2	119.2
Construction	849	30,000	35.38	153.2	140.8	129.6	162.1	164.6	123.7
Trade	1,173	33,634	28.67	94.1	92.8	90.0	99.8	99.8	87.7
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	42,371	1,733,933	42.10	135.6	137.2	113.7	150.4	152.0	116.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,901	973,138	28.71	127.9	126.3	118.9	145.0	143.8 <sup>+</sup>	127.6
Animal Products - edible	3,666	114,210	31.15	103.5	105.0	89.1	123.2	116.8	100.0
Textiles	4,334	87,552	20.16	117.8	117.9	109.6	130.4	122.0	113.7
Chemicals	3,552	107,671	30.31	629.7	655.3	738.7	710.2	812.3	813.4
Iron and Steel	12,600	402,294	31.95	151.5	127.6	111.6	155.1	150.4	124.7
Communications	1,173	32,932	28.08	93.2	95.7	95.6	95.3	89.8	89.7
Transportation	2,993	101,485	33.91	105.7	107.6	87.0	121.6	122.1	104.9
Construction	1,845	60,935	33.03	42.3	42.8	40.8	46.3	43.3	35.2
Services	2,202	55,835	16.27	112.6	108.4	100.9	115.5	114.5	105.5
Trade	13,457	352,466	26.19	96.1	98.5	98.4	105.5	108.1	106.3
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	55,578	1,557,014	28.01	109.1	109.2	104.3	120.9	120.6	102.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	55,903	2,048,300	36.64	229.2	225.7	144.0	306.1	257.1	168.4
Lumber Products	4,466	144,249	32.50	77.1	84.1	103.7	96.8	85.4	112.9
Iron and Steel	39,827	1,545,566	38.81	487.6	476.8	222.7	638.4	511.7 <sup>+</sup>	269.2
Communications	2,576	68,200	26.48	110.8	111.4	101.1	119.5	118.7	106.5
Transportation	6,223	221,149	35.61	114.2	125.7	99.4	155.1	130.7	103.2
Construction	5,398	139,588	35.06	176.4	190.0	97.9	219.0	209.8	105.3
Services	3,259	69,684	21.38	108.8	109.8	97.5	128.5	125.4 <sup>+</sup>	104.0
Trade	12,173	318,982	26.04	96.9	96.5	98.3	115.1	112.2	107.7
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	86,542	2,915,878	34.06	188.7	189.2	120.2	223.0	196.0 <sup>+</sup>	137.6

+ Revised.









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**APRIL, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in March

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
June 8, 1943

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MARCH, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician; S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics; M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE;- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

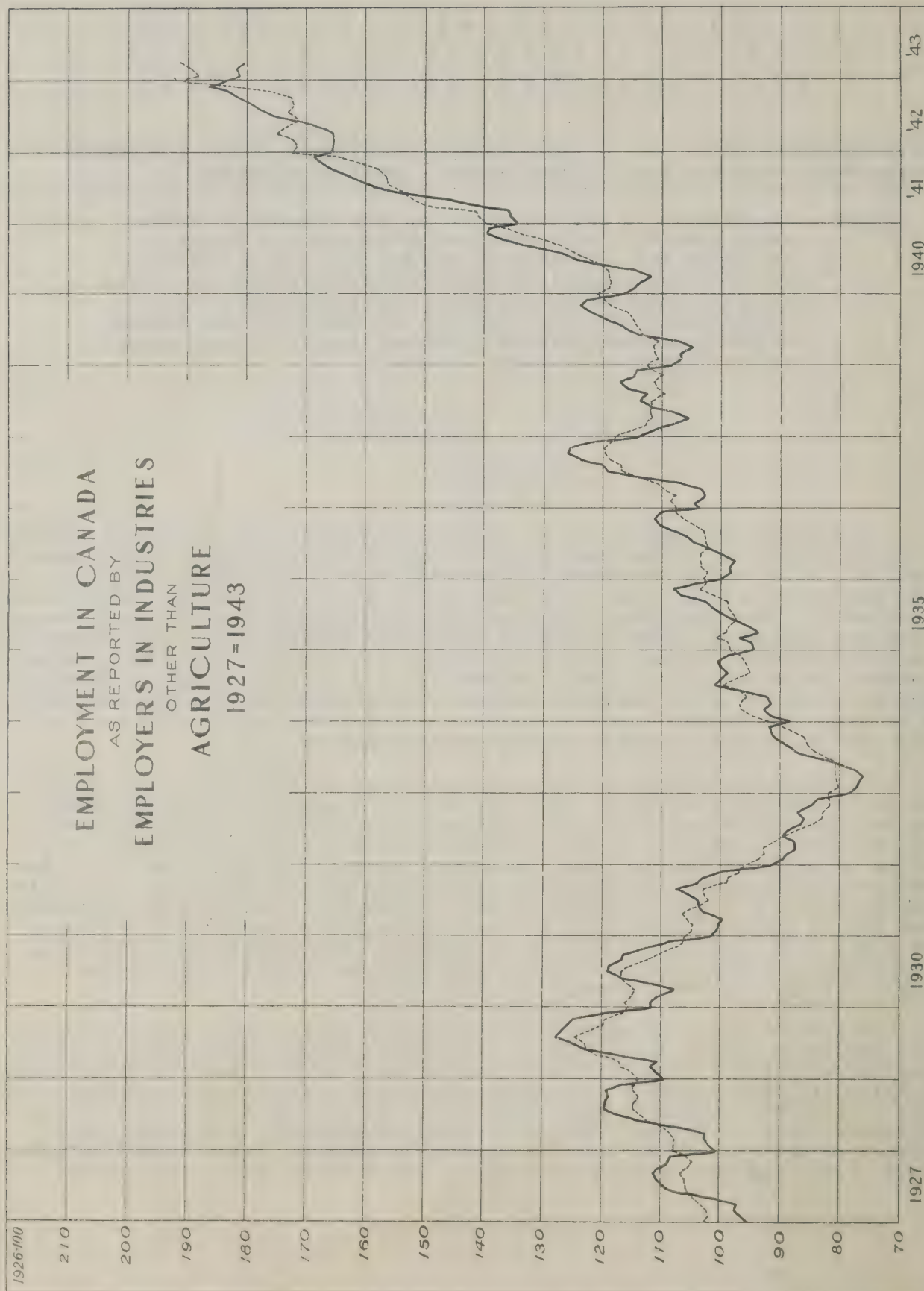
GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of April showed general curtailment, in conformity with the trend in 18 of the previous 22 years of the record. The decline, which was below-average in extent, took place very largely in logging and construction, from which some 12,700 and 4,900 persons, respectively, were released by the co-operating firms. Mining also was quieter. Heightened activity was indicated in the remaining industrial groups; the greatest expansion was in manufacturing, transportation and trade, with smaller gains in services. The general increases, however, were moderate in all cases, that of 3,874 workers in manufacturing being the smallest seasonal advance indicated since the outbreak of war. The durable goods industries reported the addition of some 4,000 workers, but there was a slight falling-off in other classes.

Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,555 firms, whose employees numbered 1,803,081 at Apr. 1, compared with 1,818,652 at the beginning of March; this was a reduction of 9,570, or 0.5 p.c. The weekly payrolls distributed by these establishments amounted to \$56,240,800, exceeding by \$367,115, or 0.7 p.c., the disbursements reported at Mar. 1. The general per capita weekly average rose from \$30.72 at that date, to a new high of \$31.09 at Apr. 1. This increase is partly seasonal in character, resulting to some extent from the release of persons in the lower brackets of earnings; on the other hand, the latest figures of aggregate and average weekly earnings were adversely affected to some extent by strikes in various parts of the country. The Apr. 1, 1942, average had been \$28.41.

The contraction in employment at the date under review slightly lowered the crude index; based on the 1926 average as 100, this stood at 180.5, as compared with 181.5 in the preceding month, and 185.2 at Apr. 1, 1942. Since then, there has been a gain of 8.3 p.c. in employment with an accompanying rise of 18.7 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls. As already stated, the decrease in employment at Apr. 1, 1943, was rather less-than-average according to the experience of past years, so that the seasonally-adjusted index showed an upward movement, advancing from 189.1 at Mar. 1, to 191.2 at the date under review.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



### PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the weekly payrolls reported at Apr. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics aggregated \$56,240,800, as compared with \$55,873,685 distributed on or about Mar. 1. The gain amounted to 0.7 p.c. The weekly average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment rose from their previous maximum of \$30.72 at Mar. 1, to \$31.09 at the date under review. The Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.41.

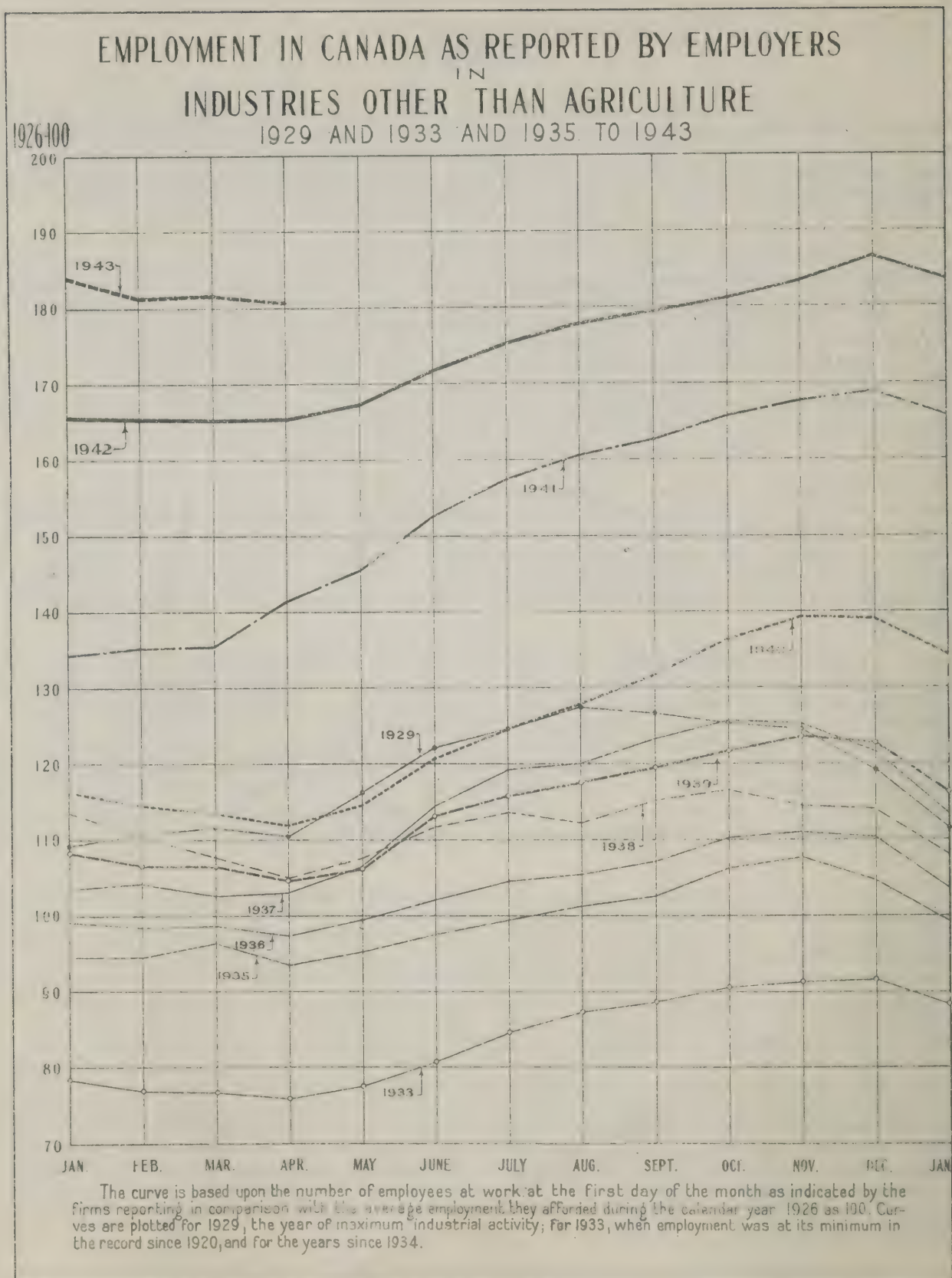
Including the figures for financial institutions, the most recent survey shows that the total number of persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial groups was 1,872,310, as compared with 1,882,018 at the beginning of March. The weekly payrolls of these workers totalled \$58,201,627 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$57,852,799 in the preceding report. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$31.09, as compared with \$30.74 at the beginning of March, and \$28.47 at Apr. 1, 1942. The latter two averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, so that they are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1928=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 12.1 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 44.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1943, amounted to 17.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 42.8 p.c.

From Apr. 1, 1942, to Apr. 1, 1943, there was an increase of 9.3 p.c. in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 18.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical wage-earner, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour and other factors, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus, the latter has risen by 18.7 p.c. from Apr. 1, 1942, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by 9.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

The effect of wartime demand for manufactured commodities is seen in the growth in employment and payrolls in factories, which in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by almost 33.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 64.5 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by





practically 24.2 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 22.3 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater influence in the case of manufacturing.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been particularly noteworthy in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 52.7 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 91.6 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed in the interval from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1943. Although there has recently been some contraction in certain non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at Apr. 1 was higher by 16.4 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 36.6 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6 while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

The upward trend in manufacturing continued in evidence at the beginning of April, but the number of persons added to the working forces was smaller than usual for the season. Statistics were tabulated from 7,610 plants employing 1,168,377 workers, as compared with 1,164,502 at Mar. 1. With rare exceptions, this gain is the smallest between any two months in the period since the outbreak of war; it was also decidedly less than at Apr. 1 in any other year since 1939. The increase raised the index, (1926=100), from 223.4 at Mar. 1, to 224.1 at the date under review, when it was 12.4 p.c. higher than that of 199.4 at the first of April in 1942. Since the gain was below-average in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 228.2 at Mar. 1, to 226.0 at the date under review; this is the third month in succession in which the seasonally-corrected curve has been lowered.

The weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Apr. 1 by the co-operating firms totalled \$37,119,355, a sum which was larger by 1.2 p.c. than that of \$36,667,809 reported by the same employers at Mar. 1. The per capita weekly average, at \$31.77, was higher by 28 cents than that of \$31.49 at the preceding period of observation. The Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.94. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 22.9 p.c., a proportion which considerably exceeds

Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1943, March 1, 1943 and April 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Apr. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of			
			Apr. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1943	Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	
					Apr. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1943
<b>(a) Provinces</b>								
Maritime Provinces	126,767	3,650,068	28.79	28.25	111.0	110.5	147.8	144.5
Prince Edward Island	2,087	50,515	24.09	22.90	100.8	103.5	114.3	111.6
Nova Scotia	75,561	2,275,437	30.11	29.77	111.3	110.1	150.2	146.9
New Brunswick	49,109	1,824,116	26.96	26.19	111.8	112.5	145.5	141.9
Quebec	572,810	16,742,219	29.31	28.96	124.4	126.4	155.1	152.6
Ontario	754,162	24,286,772	32.20	31.82	114.6	115.1	137.0	135.9
Prairie Provinces	187,175	5,860,071	30.35	30.14	105.5	105.5	122.9	122.2
Manitoba	87,296	2,622,745	30.04	29.64	106.7	106.7	121.4	119.9
Saskatchewan	33,742	972,207	28.81	28.88	95.5	96.4	110.5	111.7
Alberta	62,135	1,965,121	31.63	31.52	109.7	109.7	132.2	131.7
British Columbia	172,169	6,001,670	34.86	34.53	137.1	135.2	173.0	167.9
CANADA	1,809,081	56,240,800	31.09	30.72	118.1	118.7	144.1	143.2
<b>(b) Cities</b>								
Montreal	281,628	8,608,005	30.57	30.56	131.3	130.3	161.2	159.7
Quebec City	37,943	972,030	25.62	24.98	161.7	158.5	201.7	192.7
Toronto	250,038	8,008,463	32.03	31.52	126.7	126.5	152.4	149.7
Ottawa	21,761	585,169	26.80	26.64	109.4	108.8	127.9	126.5
Hamilton	62,563	209,372	33.46	33.26	118.3	118.1	144.1	143.0
Windsor	42,073	1,819,292	43.24	42.11	134.7	135.6	153.3	150.4
Winnipeg	56,290	1,604,326	28.50	27.99	110.3	109.1	124.5	120.9
Vancouver	85,819	2,906,606	33.87	34.07	169.3	168.7	222.4	223.0
<b>(c) Industries</b>								
Manufacturing	1,168,577	37,119,355	31.77	31.49	133.4	133.0	164.5	162.5
Durable Goods/	647,427	22,679,502	35.03	34.65	152.7	151.9	191.6	188.4
Non-Durable Goods	503,725	17,857,341	27.44	27.31	116.4	116.5	136.6	136.0
Electric Light and Power	17,225	617,712	35.86	35.75	90.3	89.4	100.4	99.1
Logging	56,458	1,538,043	23.70	22.59	119.1	116.0	149.8	143.0
Mining	75,112	2,741,124	36.49	36.84	90.6	91.5	105.6	107.7
Communications	27,471	782,555	28.49	28.86	105.8	105.8	111.2	112.6
Transportation	138,100	5,033,630	36.45	36.38	110.3	108.0	126.8	125.9
Construction and Maintenance	149,823	4,606,564	30.75	29.87	85.2	87.9	115.0	114.5
Services	40,447	747,655	18.48	18.32	106.0	105.3	122.4	120.5
Trade	153,293	3,872,074	25.26	25.14	94.9	93.8	105.5	103.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,809,081	56,240,800	31.09	30.72	118.1	118.7	144.1	143.2
Finance	63,229	1,960,827	31.01	31.23	105.5	105.7	113.6	114.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,872,310	58,201,627	31.09	30.74	117.5	118.1	142.8	142.0

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Feb. 1, 152.4; Mar. 1, 155.6 and Apr. 1, 154.5; at Apr. 1, 1942, the index was 126.0



that of 12.4 p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing in the same period. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months has been dealt with briefly in an earlier paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Iron and steel works continued to add to their personnel, but the gain was, with only one exception, much smaller than in any other month since the war commenced. Shipyards, aircraft and other vehicle plants again showed heightened activity. Lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing factories also reported moderate increases. On the other hand, animal food, tobacco, beverage and textile works were slacker. The falling-off in the last-named and in the animal foods division was contra-seasonal; that in tobacco factories was seasonal in character.

Recent monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls have pointed out that, largely as a result of wartime shortages of labour, the employment afforded by an increasingly large number of factories turning out consumers' goods has declined from the extraordinarily high levels reached before the labour stringency became so marked; where only two of the industrial groups shown in Table 4 had reported less activity at Apr. 1, 1942, than at the same date in 1941, 17 divisions at the beginning of April, 1943, showed a reduction in the 12 months' comparison. Notable among these were the furniture, boot and shoe, pulp and paper and tobacco and beverage divisions, as well as several branches of textiles; in these groups, however, employment was still in greater volume than in the period prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The recent falling-off in many of these classes is more noteworthy for the reason that, in a great many cases, they are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in an important number of industries has reached new all-time highs in recent months; especially important among those in this category are the chemical, beverage and the various metal-using industries.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Apr. 1, 1943, was 164.5, as compared with 162.5 at the beginning of March, and 133.9 at Apr. 1, 1942. There was accordingly an increase of 22.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanied by that of 12.4 p.c. in the index number of employment. An explanation has been given elsewhere in this report regarding the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls; the up-grading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular and increasing importance in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing shortage. Another factor exercising unusual influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment. The effect of this is clearly shown by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at the date under review was 34.1 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1, 1942, while that in the non-durable goods division was 8.8 p.c. higher; in the 12 months, the index of employment in durable goods has risen by 23.5 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 1.2 p.c.

Since the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been especially pronounced increases in the salaries and wages paid in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in these industries have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at Apr. 1, 1942.

The per capita average weekly earnings in the various industries as at Apr. 1 are published in Tables 7, 6 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$25.26		100.0	100.0	\$25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49		102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69		105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04		108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37		110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02		111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32		112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13		111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65		113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92		116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41		118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.6	123.8	28.59		120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20		122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49		124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62		126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29		128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51		129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81		130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06		132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92		130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96		132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72 <sup>1/</sup>		133.0	162.5	31.49 <sup>1/</sup>
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.09		133.4	164.5	31.77
May 1							
June 1							
July 1							
Aug. 1							
Sept. 1							
Oct. 1							
Nov. 1							
Dec. 1							

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence of absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- Seasonal curtailment on a scale rather below the average at Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920 was indicated in logging at the date under review, according to returns furnished by 501 employers whose working forces aggregated 56,458, as compared with 69,151 persons at Mar. 1. Although this decline was smaller than the loss noted at Apr. 1, 1942, the latest index of employment, at 188.6, was below that of 208.7 at the same date of last year, there being a falling-off of 9.6 p.c. in this comparison. The payrolls reported aggregated \$1,338,043, a decrease of 14.3 p.c. from the total indicated at Mar. 1, 1943; however, the latest figure exceeded the weekly aggregate indicated at the beginning of April last year, the latest payroll index being higher by 4.8 p.c.

The per capita average earnings rose from \$22.59 at Mar. 1, 1943, to \$23.70 at the date under review, as compared with \$20.26 at Apr. 1, 1942. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

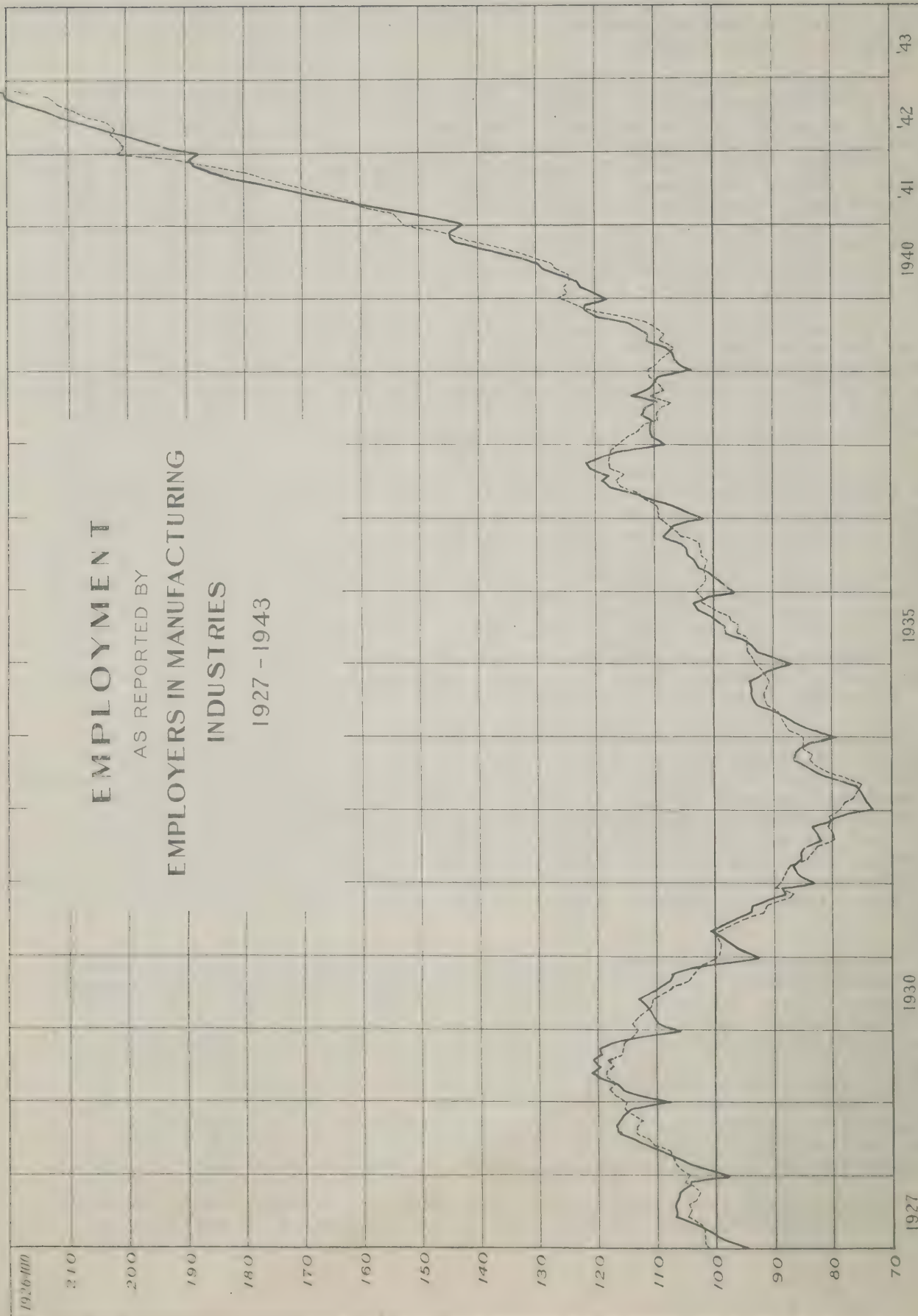
Mining.- Seasonal curtailment was indicated in mining; the extraction of coal and of metallic ores afforded rather less employment, while quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed moderate improvement. Data were received from 442 operators, employing 75,112 workers, as compared with 75,850 at the beginning of March. The index in the mining group, at 160.6, was slightly lower than that of 162.2 in the preceding report, being also below that of 176.0 at the beginning of April, 1942; the falling-off in the latter comparison amounted to 8.2 p.c. In the year, the index of payrolls has shown a loss of 5.6 p.c. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$2,741,124, as compared with \$2,795,007 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure declined from \$36.84 at Mar. 1, to \$36.49 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$35.11 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Communications.- Employment in communications at the beginning of April showed no change on the whole, according to returns from 59 employers with a combined staff of 27,471 persons, two less than at Mar. 1. A moderately upward movement is usual at Apr. 1. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$782,555, as compared with \$792,737 in the preceding report. The per capita average declined from \$28.86 at Mar. 1, to \$28.49 at the first of April, as compared with \$28.02 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 102.8, was slightly above that of 101.8 at Apr. 1, 1942; in the 12 months' interval, the payroll index has risen by 2.7 p.c.

Transportation.- Further considerable gains were indicated in employment in transportation at Apr. 1; statistics were tabulated from 588 employers whose working forces included 138,100 men and women, 2,853 more than at the beginning of March. All three branches - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - showed heightened activity, the gain in the last-named being greatest. The index, at 109.4, was 10.5 p.c. higher than that of 99.0 at Apr. 1, 1942. The accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was 16.1 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at Apr. 1, 1943, amounted to \$5,033,630, as compared with \$4,280,308 in the preceding report. The latest per capita average was \$36.45, as against \$36.38 at Mar. 1, and \$34.64 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in building and railway construction and maintenance was curtailed at the beginning of April, when highway work showed heightened activity. The 1,522 contractors and branches

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927 - 1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929 - 1937.



furnishing returns reported 149,823 workers, as compared with 154,709 at Mar. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed, however, rose from \$4,589,578 at that date to \$4,606,364 at Apr. 1. The gain, which was partly due to overtime work, raised the per capita average from \$29.67 in the preceding report, to \$30.75 at the beginning of April. The Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$26.54. The index of employment, at 118.8 at the date under review, exceeded that of 98.0 at Apr. 1, 1942, by 21.2 p.c., while the latest payroll index was higher by 36.4 p.c.

Services.- Seasonal advances were indicated in the services division at Apr. 1; the gain, which was below-average for the time of year, took place in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, there being a further falling-off in employment in hotels and restaurants. Information was received from 611 employers with a staff of 40,447 men and women, whose weekly payrolls at Apr. 1 amounted to \$747,655; the 40,173 workers reported at Mar. 1 had received \$736,014 for services rendered in the preceding week. The index of employment, at 181.2, was higher by 4.9 p.c. than that of 172.8 at the beginning of April in 1942; the accompanying gain in the index of payrolls in the 12 months was 13.9 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$18.48, showing a small increase over the figure of \$18.32 at Mar. 1, and also exceeding that of \$16.98 at Apr. 1, 1942. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of these employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 51 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of April.

Trade.- Employment in merchandising establishments showed seasonal improvement of about normal proportions at Apr. 1, when the 2,222 employers furnishing statistics reported a personnel of 153,293 men and women. This was greater by 1,747, or 1.2 p.c., than the number they had employed at Mar. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at the latest date amounted to \$3,872,074, as compared with \$3,810,024 in their last report. The per capita average rose from \$25.14 at Mar. 1, to \$25.26 at the first of April, as compared with \$24.06 at Apr. 1, 1942. Over the year, the index of employment has decreased by 2.7 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 1.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The 753 financial institutions co-operating in the latest survey of employment and payrolls reduced their working forces by 138, to 63,229 at Apr. 1; the earnings of these persons aggregated \$1,960,827, as compared with \$1,979,114 paid on or about Mar. 1. The latest per capita weekly average was \$31.01, as compared with \$31.23 at Mar. 1, 1943, and \$29.89 at Apr. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.5, was fractionally lower than that of 122.9 at Apr. 1, 1942, but the index number of payrolls was higher by 3.5 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia showed improvement; in Manitoba, there was no general change, while activity was curtailed in the remaining provinces. In most cases, the contractions were seasonal. In Quebec and Saskatchewan, the amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Apr. 1 were lower than at Mar. 1; the loss in the former partly resulted from a strike in Montreal. In the other provinces, the payrolls were higher than in the preceding period of observation, and in all cases, the reported earnings were greater than at Apr. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a slight contra-seasonal increase in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of April, due to heightened activity in Nova Scotia; the trend in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick was downward. Statements were received from the 954 employers in the Maritime Area, with an aggregate working force of 126,767, compared with 126,237 at Mar. 1. This gain of 0.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.5 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms; the reported disbursements totalled \$3,650,068. The latest index of employment, at 169.1, was 8.7 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago, while the index of



payrolls has risen by 15.7 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita average earnings, at \$28.79 at the date under review, were higher than those of \$28.25 at Mar. 1, 1943, and \$26.40 at Apr. 1 of last year.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed a further advance, mainly in lumber, chemical and iron and steel works. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation afforded considerably more employment; there were minor gains in trade, services and communications, while logging and construction released employees. The losses in logging, which were substantial, were seasonal in character.

Quebec.- Mainly as a result of seasonal declines in logging and construction, there was a reduction in general employment in Quebec at the date under review, when 3,474 firms reported a staff of 572,810 men and women, 9,159 fewer than at Mar. 1. The percentage loss was below-normal, although the number laid off exceeded the average, according to the experience of earlier years. The weekly payrolls reported amounted to \$16,742,219, a figure rather lower than that of \$16,856,206 paid on or about Mar. 1. Part of the falling-off was due to the loss in earnings during the strike on the Montreal street railway at the end of March. In spite of this factor, the general per capita average showed a gain, rising from \$28.96 at Mar. 1, to \$29.31 at the beginning of April. The increase is partly due to the fact that the majority of the workers released belonged in the industries where earnings are usually below-average, so that they tend to lower the general average. The per capita average at Apr. 1, 1942, had been \$26.38. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 22.7 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1 of last year, while that of employment was higher by 10.7 p.c.

Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, mining, transportation and services at the beginning of April; the improvement in manufacturing was considerable, while the gains in the other classes were small. On the other hand, seasonal contractions were recorded in logging and construction, from which some 7,700 and 6,500 workers, respectively, were laid off at the date under review. Trade also was somewhat quieter. Within the manufacturing group, curtailment was indicated in the tobacco, beverage, vegetable food, and some other classes, while large increases in employment were reported in iron and steel and chemical works, and there were moderate gains in pulp and paper, leather, rubber and non-ferrous metal plants.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a further small reduction at the beginning of April, according to data from 5,839 establishments with a combined working force of 754,162 persons, as compared with 757,253 in the preceding month. This contraction of 0.4 p.c. was less than usual for the time of year. The trend in weekly payrolls continued upward; the salaries and wages disbursed at Apr. 1 amounted to \$24,286,772, a sum which was higher by 0.8 p.c. than that indicated by the same firms at Mar. 1. The per capita average rose from \$31.82 in the last return, to \$32.20 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.79 at Apr. 1, 1942. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has gained by 8.2 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 13.8 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 185.6, as compared with 186.4 at Mar. 1, 1943, and 174.8 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a slight decline, which, with the exception of those at Nov. 1, 1942, and Jan. 1, 1943, is the first indicated in many months. The movement was favourable in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions, but tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants afforded less employment than at Mar. 1. The largest loss was in the last-named. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining and construction also released employees; the declines were generally moderate. On the other hand, activity increased in the transportation, services and trade divisions, but here too, the changes were not marked.



Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal contractions were indicated in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of April. The general shrinkage was below-average in extent. There was no change on the whole, in Manitoba; firms in Alberta were slightly busier, while activity in Saskatchewan showed a falling-off. Statistics received from 1,841 employers in the Prairie Area showed a combined working force of 183,173 men and women, 239 fewer than in their last report. The payrolls distributed by these firms aggregated \$5,560,071 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$5,527,638 at Mar. 1. There was thus a gain of 0.6 p.c. in this comparison. The per capita average earnings rose from \$30.14 at the beginning of March, to \$30.35 at the date under review; the Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.53. Over the year, employment has gained by 6.4 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 12.8 p.c.

Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment at the beginning of April, but there were reductions in logging, mining and manufacturing. In the last-named, chemical and pulp and paper mills reported curtailment, but food and iron and steel plants were moderately busier.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity continued to expand in British Columbia; data were tabulated from 1,447 establishments employing 172,169 men and women at Apr. 1. This was an increase of 2,388, or 1.4 p.c., as compared with Mar. 1, since when the reported payrolls have risen by three p.c. The latest aggregate of weekly salaries and wages was \$6,001,670, as compared with \$5,827,749 paid on or about Mar. 1, for services rendered in the last week in February. The average earnings per employee were \$34.86, as compared with \$34.33 at the beginning of March, and \$30.47 at Apr. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, there has been an increase of 23.7 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 38.8 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms.

There was a slowing-down in manufacturing operations at the beginning of April, most of which took place in animal food and iron and steel factories. Lumber mills, however, were slightly more active. Logging and construction showed considerable gains, while there were relatively small advances in transportation, services and trade. Mining and communications, on the other hand, were slacker.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

There was a reduction in industrial activity in Windsor at the beginning of April, but the trend was favourable in the remaining cities for which data are segregated. The gains in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver were slight; those in Montreal, Quebec and Winnipeg were on a rather larger scale, although they too were moderate. In all cases, employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of April, 1942.

The weekly payrolls reported in Vancouver at the beginning of April were lower than at Mar. 1; the decline was partly due to a strike. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, on the other hand, the indicated salaries and wages were higher than in the last report. The per capita average earnings in these centres also showed an advance. The index of payrolls in each of the eight leading cities was considerably higher than at Apr. 1, 1942, since when the weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment have also appreciably risen.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed continued expansion at Apr. 1, the 2,010 co-operating firms reporting the addition of 2,368 persons to their forces, which included 281,628 men and women. The sum of \$8,608,005 was disbursed in weekly payrolls by the establishments furnishing data at Apr. 1; the per capita average was \$30.57, one cent higher than the average at Mar. 1, 1943, and \$2.95 more than at the beginning of April of last year. In the intervening months, the index of employment has risen by 15.5 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 26.4 p.c.



Improvement was indicated in manufacturing at Apr. 1. The largest gains took place in iron and steel, chemical and textile factories, while there were contractions in lumber, vegetable food, beverage and electrical apparatus works. Construction also showed considerable curtailment, and there was a falling-off in trade. The changes in the other non-manufacturing industries were slight.

Quebec City.- Further improvement was noted in Quebec, the 241 co-operating establishments reporting the addition of 757 persons to their working forces, which included 37,943 men and women at Apr. 1. Their payrolls, standing at \$972,030, showed a gain of 4.7 p.c. from Mar. 1. Manufacturing reported most of the increase, which took place largely in chemical and iron and steel works. Construction and services also afforded rather more employment. The latest per capita average was \$26.62, as compared with \$24.98 at Mar. 1, 1943, and \$22.43 at Apr. 1, 1942. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 27.5p.c., and that of aggregate payrolls, by 47.3 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend in Toronto continued moderately upward, in a movement which was of less-than-average proportions for the early spring. Manufacturing, services and trade were busier, but losses were indicated in transportation and construction. Within the manufacturing division, there were rather small advances in lumber, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing plants; on the other hand, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants released some employees. The 2,118 employers furnishing returns at Apr. 1 reported a combined working force of 250,038, as compared with 249,619 in their last report. This gain of 0.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$8,008,463, paid on or about the date under review for services rendered in the last week in March. The per capita average was \$32.03, as compared with \$31.52 in the preceding period of observation, and \$29.58 paid at the beginning of April of last year. The latest index of employment was 194.3; this exceeded by 11.2 p.c. the figure of 174.8 at Apr. 1, 1942, while the payroll index gained by 19.4 p.c. over the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing in Ottawa showed some improvement, and construction and services were also rather more active than in the preceding period of observation. Transportation and trade, however, were quieter. Statistics were received from 253 firms employing 21,761 workers at Apr. 1, compared with 21,644 at the beginning of March. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$583,169; this was higher by 1.1 p.c. than their payrolls at Mar. 1. The per capita average rose slightly from \$26.64 at that date, to \$26.80 at Apr. 1, 1943, as compared with \$25.17 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment was 5.2 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1, 1942, while there was an advance of 11.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Hamilton.- There was no general change in employment in manufacturing in Hamilton at the beginning of April, but transportation, services and trade showed some improvement. On the whole, there was a gain of 104 persons, or 0.2 p.c., in the staffs of the 358 co-operating establishments, which included 62,563 men and women. The increase was seasonal, but was below-average in extent. The reported weekly payrolls, totalling \$2,093,372, exceeded by 0.8 p.c. those disbursed by the same firms at Mar. 1. The per capita average stood at \$33.46, twenty cents higher than in the last report, and \$2.06 above the average of \$31.40 at Apr. 1, 1942. Over the 12 months, employment has risen by 5.5 p.c., and aggregate weekly salaries and wages, by 12.2 p.c.

Windsor.- Further curtailment was shown in Windsor; this again took place largely in iron and steel plants. Construction was rather more active, while other industries showed little general change. The 212 firms furnishing data employed 42,073 persons, as compared with 42,371 at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid at Apr. 1 by these employers aggregate \$1,819,292; as compared with \$1,784,141 at Mar. 1, there was a gain of two p.c. The reported payrolls, were also considerably higher than at Apr. 1, 1942, the index having risen by 28 p.c. in the year, while that of employment has advanced by



16 p.c.. The average earnings per employee increased from \$42.11 at Mar. 1, to \$43.24 at the date under review. The Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$39.07.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity in Winnipeg was greater at Apr. 1, according to information furnished by 572 employers, whose working forces aggregated 56,290 persons, 632, or 1.1 p.c., more than at Mar. 1. The payrolls, at \$1,604,326, were larger by three p.c.. The per capita average earnings rose from \$27.99 in the last report, to \$28.50 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.89 at the beginning of April in 1942.

Manufacturing was rather brisker than in the preceding month; iron and steel plants were considerably more active, but chemical and printing and publishing factories released employees. The non-manufacturing classes showed moderate improvement on the whole, the largest gain taking place in trade. Little general change had been recorded at Apr. 1 of last year, when the index of employment was lower by 5.8 p.c., and that of payrolls by 11.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a small increase in employment in Vancouver at the beginning of April. The greatest gain was in lumber mills. Transportation and trade also showed improvement. The 630 co-operating establishments had a combined staff of 85,819, as compared with 85,556 at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed amounted to \$2,908,806, a sum which was less by 0.3 p.c. than that reported in the preceding period of observation. The decline was largely due to a strike, affecting a considerable number of workers for a relatively short period. The per capita average was rather lower, at \$33.87, as compared with \$34.07 at Mar. 1. It was, however, considerably higher than the average of \$29.43 reported at Apr. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, the general index of employment in Vancouver has risen by 35 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 54.1 p.c..

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Apr. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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May 29, 1943.

Table 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
( AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100 ).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	-	-	-	94.6	100.4	94.1	-	-	-	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	-	-	-	99.2	106.0	101.9	-	-	-	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	-	-	-	101.1	117.4	113.9	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	-	-	-	103.7	112.7	103.2	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	-	-	-	98.5	102.4	97.7	-	-	-	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1,	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1,	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1,	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May. 1,	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June.1,	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July.1,	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1,	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept.1,	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1,	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1,	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1,	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1,	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1,	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1,	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May. 1,	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June.1,	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July.1,	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1,	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.8	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept.1,	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1,	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1,	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1,	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1,	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1,	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1,	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May. 1,	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June.1,	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July.1,	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1,	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept.1,	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1,	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1,	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1,	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1,	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1,	181.5	163.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1,	180.5	169.1	108.0	186.8	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at April 1, 1943.

100.0    7.0    .1    4.2    2.7    31.7    41.7    10.1    4.8    1.9    3.4    9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Québec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	109.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Apr. 1, 1938	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
Apr. 1, 1939	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1,	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1,	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1,	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1,	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1,	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	94.4	118.6
July 1,	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1,	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept 1,	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1,	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1,	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1,	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1,	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1,	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1,	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1,	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1,	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1,	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1,	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept 1,	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1,	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1,	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1,	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1,	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1,	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1,	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1,	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1,	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1,	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1,	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept 1,	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1,	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1,	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1,	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1,	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1,	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1,	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1943.

15.6      2.1      13.8      1.2      3.5      2.3      3.1      4.7

Note : The "Relative Weight" as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
( AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Constr- uction	Service	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1,	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1,	113.5	122.6	173.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1,	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1,	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1,	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1,	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1,	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept 1,	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1,	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1,	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1,	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1,	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1,	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1,	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1,	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1,	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1,	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1,	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept 1,	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1,	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1,	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1,	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1,	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1,	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1,	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1,	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1,	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1,	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1,	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1,	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1,	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1,	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1,	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1,	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1,	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1,	180.5	224.1	188.6	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1943.

100.0      64.6      3.1      4.2      1.5      7.6      8.3      2.2      8.5

Note :- The "Relative Weight" as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.6	224.1	223.4	199.4	158.2	123.4	107.1	110.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	170.5	171.8	162.3	153.2	132.0	122.4	121.1
Fur and products	.2	128.4	126.3	117.2	113.0	110.1	95.1	91.2
Leather and products	1.6	143.0	142.4	142.7	132.9	124.9	112.7	109.2
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.5	127.6	133.2	127.7	122.8	115.1	113.3
Lumber and products	3.3	110.6	109.2	113.9	102.4	79.5	72.4	74.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	90.3	90.1	101.2	91.9	66.6	60.9	61.2
Furniture	.5	109.2	109.4	114.6	109.2	90.3	83.4	82.5
Other lumber products	1.0	188.0	180.6	160.8	134.9	114.2	100.4	108.9
Musical instruments	.1	46.9	46.5	40.2	37.1	59.6	47.2	47.3
Plant products - edible	2.4	136.5	136.6	136.2	126.0	115.1	104.8	105.2
Pulp and paper products	4.4	126.7	126.0	132.8	122.5	110.8	104.5	105.4
Pulp and paper	1.9	115.1	113.7	123.2	112.2	97.5	90.1	95.4
Paper products	.9	188.8	185.0	188.9	159.2	139.8	130.2	131.0
Printing and publishing	1.6	120.6	121.8	126.2	123.2	117.8	114.0	109.8
Rubber products	.9	129.4	128.9	127.2	128.6	109.3	105.4	100.4
Textile products	8.0	165.4	165.5	169.0	158.4	144.4	120.5	124.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	169.5	169.8	177.8	167.3	158.0	126.3	130.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	123.6	124.5	129.6	123.8	122.0	94.2	98.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	197.4	197.0	206.3	185.0	170.9	124.9	124.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	557.8	551.9	580.4	571.6	512.9	474.6	498.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	138.0	138.4	145.4	140.9	141.2	120.6	125.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	171.0	172.0	171.6	157.2	136.3	118.0	123.6
Other textile products	1.0	179.6	176.2	173.2	163.5	132.8	110.2	106.1
Tobacco	.7	160.6	174.5	166.0	139.9	165.6	110.8	120.8
Beverages	.6	214.0	218.5	222.3	196.5	164.3	164.0	159.0
Chemicals and allied products	5.3	760.5	755.5	707.1	307.0	182.0	156.5	160.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	130.1	129.1	128.5	119.7	85.3	76.8	77.4
Electric light and power	.9	135.3	134.0	138.4	140.1	130.6	123.5	119.0
Electrical apparatus	2.3	292.2	289.2	242.7	201.6	142.3	124.5	135.8
Iron and steel products	25.9	344.6	343.3	266.6	180.0	118.9	95.8	105.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	256.7	259.1	244.2	206.2	148.7	119.1	132.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	253.5	255.5	251.7	206.8	131.0	114.0	124.6
Agricultural implements	.6	135.3	135.6	118.5	104.5	75.4	61.1	76.7
Land vehicles	9.8	281.7	279.7	230.4	172.7	112.0	90.5	99.7
Automobiles and parts	2.5	313.8	316.3	280.7	252.0	163.4	147.6	155.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.1	1637.4	1579.2	760.6	364.6	128.3	67.1	85.4
Heating appliances	.3	161.9	161.7	160.4	155.6	128.4	121.6	116.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	335.5	334.5	279.2	218.1	132.6	101.3	124.0
Foundry and machine shop products	1.0	317.1	332.7	285.6	217.5	120.1	101.3	115.9
Other iron and steel products	5.6	479.9	483.8	355.9	205.3	124.3	99.6	103.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.4	407.7	403.0	331.8	255.3	173.0	154.7	155.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	204.6	205.0	190.8	167.1	161.7	146.1	149.8
Miscellaneous	1.0	399.2	394.3	326.1	191.2	153.8	134.3	134.5
LOGGING	3.1	188.6	231.1	208.7	166.2	90.0	64.0	115.0
MINING	4.2	160.6	162.2	175.0	174.1	164.4	157.4	151.3
Coal	1.4	92.4	93.4	97.4	96.0	89.7	87.6	89.0
Metallic ores	2.2	315.6	320.5	357.3	363.6	350.2	333.6	307.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	151.6	149.4	153.6	132.4	124.8	119.1	118.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	102.8	102.8	101.8	93.4	83.2	81.2	82.5
Telegraphs	.4	132.3	130.2	117.3	102.7	89.8	89.2	90.8
Telephones	1.1	94.8	95.4	97.5	90.8	81.4	79.0	80.2
TRANSPORTATION	7.6	109.4	107.1	99.0	94.3	82.8	79.3	76.5
Street railways and cartage	2.2	162.9	161.6	146.2	138.9	125.1	119.4	110.8
Steam railways	4.4	100.3	99.5	91.6	82.9	75.5	71.0	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	83.2	74.7	74.2	85.6	61.6	65.2	65.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.3	118.8	122.6	98.0	100.2	59.6	91.6	71.6
Building	4.1	171.3	174.1	131.1	122.2	45.9	43.4	43.8
Highway	2.1	96.3	92.9	89.0	105.6	78.3	162.7	116.6
Railway	2.1	86.2	97.9	72.6	73.1	56.3	55.5	57.5
SERVICES	2.2	181.2	179.9	172.8	158.3	133.4	131.4	129.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	173.5	173.7	164.5	151.9	127.1	125.7	123.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	194.6	190.5	187.1	169.5	144.6	141.2	141.4
TRADE	8.5	148.8	147.1	153.0	149.1	137.6	131.1	127.1
Retail	6.4	155.7	154.0	159.8	156.1	142.9	136.5	132.3
Wholesale	2.1	130.6	129.0	134.7	130.9	123.7	117.6	115.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	180.5	181.5	165.2	141.3	111.9	104.9	105.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938
Maritime - Provinces	Manufacturing	42.2	196.4	192.7	171.8	139.5	119.7	94.2	102.9
	Lumber products	3.9	111.4	104.6	101.2	91.9	92.1	59.7	62.1
	Pulp and paper	4.0	183.8	182.6	190.7	167.5	151.7	136.0	158.6
	Textile products	3.3	115.3	116.2	118.7	117.2	109.5	79.7	84.8
	Iron and steel	22.1	333.5	328.6	259.3	175.1	131.6	103.5	121.4
	Other manufactures	8.9	142.1	137.6	136.4	129.1	116.7	96.0	96.5
	Logging	5.7	308.3	423.7	233.0	199.1	118.5	67.0	80.0
	Mining	11.7	98.0	97.9	112.6	116.4	111.2	110.2	113.3
	Communications	2.1	122.4	118.5	111.6	96.9	87.9	86.2	85.4
	Transportation	14.6	160.1	142.3	136.7	134.1	103.4	98.0	101.6
	Construction	13.8	183.6	186.2	173.0	125.3	60.1	89.5	86.3
	Services	1.9	284.7	276.0	271.7	223.3	183.2	165.3	166.0
	Trade	8.0	164.1	160.1	167.6	161.5	138.5	125.8	123.1
	- All Industries	100.0	169.1	168.4	155.6	135.6	111.8	99.7	103.6
Quebec	Manufacturing	70.5	242.4	239.7	211.6	162.0	127.0	109.6	113.6
	Lumber products	2.3	115.2	116.0	121.4	107.2	78.5	76.0	81.5
	Pulp and paper	5.0	120.7	119.3	128.1	118.1	104.6	99.6	99.4
	Textile products	13.3	190.6	190.5	192.9	178.1	161.7	135.6	140.5
	Iron and steel	21.8	367.1	358.8	313.9	186.1	110.6	82.9	95.1
	Other manufactures	28.1	279.7	277.3	216.3	165.5	131.0	117.6	117.4
	Logging	3.9	253.2	339.9	308.3	206.0	119.6	57.9	185.6
	Mining	2.6	320.5	318.8	303.8	283.3	280.4	256.2	239.7
	Communications	1.2	98.0	98.5	100.1	98.4	77.7	74.0	74.4
	Transportation	5.9	94.2	93.9	87.6	82.5	73.4	70.2	68.8
	Construction	7.8	108.3	124.0	93.6	89.5	50.2	126.4	74.0
	Services	2.0	169.5	168.1	159.9	138.8	116.3	115.3	117.3
	Trade	6.1	160.8	161.3	163.3	157.6	146.4	139.3	135.9
	- All Industries	100.0	195.7	198.9	176.8	143.1	112.2	109.4	107.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.3	216.5	216.8	199.6	163.6	125.6	108.4	112.4
	Lumber products	2.8	98.5	96.3	90.8	82.8	68.7	60.4	63.4
	Pulp and paper	4.5	125.8	125.1	131.3	120.8	111.3	106.1	106.3
	Textile products	7.5	140.6	140.9	146.6	140.2	129.7	108.7	111.5
	Iron and steel	31.5	332.7	334.5	281.1	213.3	130.3	106.0	115.0
	Other manufactures	26.0	214.2	214.3	205.5	167.3	138.5	122.6	124.6
	Logging	2.0	158.1	185.0	164.7	137.6	48.0	35.8	73.6
	Mining	3.2	245.4	250.6	289.0	303.7	286.0	265.0	246.9
	Communications	1.3	89.0	88.9	93.2	86.9	78.1	76.5	80.2
	Transportation	5.0	100.6	100.0	94.1	83.6	76.4	72.7	73.0
	Construction	6.0	118.5	119.3	99.6	114.5	69.3	87.2	78.4
	Services	2.1	202.3	200.6	199.7	185.4	156.4	155.5	154.0
	Trade	8.1	150.4	148.7	157.9	156.8	143.9	138.2	133.4
	- All Industries	100.0	185.6	186.4	174.8	152.0	118.8	108.0	109.6
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	39.1	181.3	182.2	163.6	130.8	109.1	100.2	102.5
	Lumber products	2.0	127.0	128.2	144.7	133.5	92.3	97.8	96.3
	Pulp and paper	2.1	99.9	104.3	105.6	104.5	101.6	100.8	94.1
	Textile products	2.9	227.4	229.8	220.7	198.3	157.8	127.1	134.1
	Iron and steel	15.9	168.3	167.7	137.3	107.2	85.0	76.2	84.2
	Other manufactures	16.2	227.0	228.6	210.0	157.6	136.2	125.5	123.8
	Logging	1.8	192.1	247.8	257.2	285.5	117.4	93.3	109.2
	Mining	7.0	144.4	146.4	147.5	130.9	117.6	114.4	104.3
	Communications	2.4	115.2	114.2	109.9	99.9	86.8	86.3	86.0
	Transportation	18.2	118.9	118.4	106.4	101.5	91.6	87.1	84.1
	Construction	11.1	80.4	78.9	76.0	85.9	47.9	50.0	46.2
	Services	3.3	159.9	160.8	145.3	138.5	116.9	114.7	106.3
	Trade	17.1	128.4	125.3	128.6	124.9	120.3	114.0	110.0
	- All Industries	100.0	135.3	135.4	127.2	116.7	96.7	91.7	89.4
British Columbia	Manufacturing	54.6	261.0	263.3	201.9	147.7	109.2	102.6	101.6
	Lumber products	9.7	122.2	121.5	141.9	126.9	91.0	87.8	85.1
	Pulp and paper	4.0	152.9	151.6	154.9	144.1	123.0	104.3	110.3
	Textile products	1.0	200.6	198.9	196.6	172.9	140.1	129.7	127.9
	Iron and steel	28.4	1016.0	1025.0	551.5	221.4	96.9	85.8	88.5
	Other manufactures	11.5	162.1	167.3	151.0	142.8	126.6	122.7	118.8
	Logging	5.0	113.4	97.8	125.6	115.9	93.8	99.2	95.2
	Mining	4.9	101.7	103.4	110.2	113.8	106.5	107.4	108.0
	Communications	2.2	137.4	141.1	120.9	117.1	108.2	106.9	105.0
	Transportation	8.5	110.8	108.5	95.1	105.5	88.7	89.5	87.4
	Construction	12.9	184.9	170.3	95.0	101.0	68.3	71.5	82.5
	Services	2.6	151.4	160.0	138.5	139.6	119.4	117.2	111.5
	Trade	9.3	156.9	155.2	160.8	151.1	136.8	132.6	131.4
	- All Industries	100.0	185.0	182.4	149.6	129.4	102.8	100.5	100.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>108.1</b>
Plant products - edible	2.8	137.2	139.9	146.5	138.3	125.7	115.7	111.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	135.7	135.3	133.1	121.2	115.9	112.9	108.0
Textiles	12.7	173.2	172.2	176.0	159.2	143.9	121.2	126.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.0	175.0	179.6	165.5	140.9	121.0	112.7	115.1
Iron and steel	32.0	360.6	350.6	270.4	173.5	107.9	81.5	92.6
Other manufactures	24.0	217.8	214.0	171.3	144.2	116.5	106.3	106.6
Communications	1.2	69.1	68.5	70.3	65.5	67.2	63.7	64.5
Transportation	3.2	74.3	74.5	74.3	76.7	78.3	75.4	72.0
Construction	4.1	70.7	79.4	64.3	58.6	41.8	89.9	64.7
Trade	9.8	154.8	155.6	155.4	153.0	142.1	134.6	128.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	185.2	183.9	160.3	134.0	108.8	102.2	100.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>362.9</b>	<b>355.7</b>	<b>265.8</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>107.7</b>
Leather products	7.4	109.8	110.5	106.6	104.8	95.9	103.8	103.9
Other manufactures	73.0	473.6	463.0	335.9	199.7	130.4	105.3	109.3
Transportation	2.7	76.7	77.9	68.2	66.4	78.0	80.7	77.7
Construction	5.3	136.9	128.9	135.6	157.4	44.5	281.4	78.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	265.0	259.7	207.8	151.2	108.1	118.1	100.4
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>106.4</b>
Plant products - edible	4.2	146.5	147.0	159.7	142.8	121.4	113.4	113.3
Printing and publishing	5.9	145.5	146.2	154.0	143.2	130.9	124.6	123.8
Textiles	8.4	127.7	127.1	128.3	121.3	105.9	92.3	94.1
Iron and steel	27.9	473.5	475.0	345.7	223.0	120.8	95.9	99.5
Other manufactures	30.1	217.8	215.9	193.8	150.1	118.3	108.2	108.8
Communications	1.2	70.7	70.8	73.4	67.6	67.8	66.7	66.6
Transportation	3.2	112.3	113.6	105.5	100.2	95.4	92.5	93.0
Construction	2.4	100.2	104.8	80.6	91.9	47.2	47.3	52.2
Trade	13.5	138.7	137.0	145.4	142.3	134.8	128.2	123.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	194.3	194.0	174.8	145.4	115.9	106.1	105.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>93.5</b>
Lumber products	2.2	45.1	43.8	47.8	56.2	51.5	41.9	42.5
Pulp and paper	14.6	131.7	128.4	127.7	117.3	103.5	94.8	94.7
Other manufactures	35.2	239.4	238.5	213.6	198.1	127.3	109.5	111.0
Construction	11.4	162.3	160.6	175.8	143.5	105.3	145.0	104.8
Trade	19.9	174.0	176.0	170.7	162.7	144.5	138.1	130.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.3	163.9	156.6	142.3	110.6	107.3	101.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>107.5</b>
Textiles	10.5	101.6	102.5	113.1	106.4	100.5	86.1	90.2
Electrical apparatus	10.0	195.6	196.3	184.4	156.6	122.7	99.4	118.5
Iron and steel	50.0	306.1	305.8	272.5	199.0	125.3	98.8	110.0
Other manufactures	16.5	154.2	153.5	153.6	142.6	125.3	114.8	114.8
Construction	2.8	108.9	112.4	89.6	103.1	62.1	42.0	48.9
Trade	6.5	144.3	140.1	149.4	146.2	134.0	128.2	130.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	191.5	191.2	181.5	151.4	116.4	99.1	106.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>359.2</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>162.7</b>
Iron and steel	78.9	398.5	403.9	339.4	276.0	176.1	152.4	167.2
Other manufactures	12.5	211.3	209.0	188.0	177.2	161.9	159.4	147.8
Construction	2.2	99.3	91.0	90.7	61.2	34.0	31.7	47.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	309.6	311.8	266.8	221.9	155.1	139.1	148.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>
Animal products - edible	6.5	201.2	200.2	173.2	157.3	129.4	117.0	124.3
Printing and publishing	4.0	98.5	106.8	106.0	106.1	105.1	104.2	97.6
Textiles	7.7	235.4	236.7	225.1	201.4	162.1	135.7	137.7
Iron and steel	23.6	154.1	146.2	126.2	107.3	81.2	69.5	80.7
Other manufactures	18.9	203.9	210.7	215.1	131.6	115.7	109.7	106.1
Transportation	5.4	77.4	76.6	71.4	69.8	76.0	75.7	76.7
Construction	3.4	68.4	65.5	58.3	136.2	32.2	24.4	25.8
Trade	24.5	109.9	107.3	109.6	105.6	102.0	96.4	94.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	134.3	133.3	127.4	114.8	95.4	88.3	89.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>428.5</b>	<b>424.9</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>110.8</b>
Lumber products	5.6	108.4	101.1	139.1	127.2	94.6	86.1	78.2
Other manufactures	60.1	590.2	589.6	351.4	198.3	136.0	129.1	125.6
Communications	2.8	114.3	120.4	114.0	115.1	108.0	106.7	104.9
Transportation	7.4	97.5	95.6	82.9	104.1	93.5	97.9	94.8
Construction	5.9	130.0	139.7	81.1	63.4	46.1	44.8	49.4
Services	3.8	148.7	149.0	133.9	133.7	124.3	121.6	113.7
Trade	14.4	157.7	155.4	161.8	153.1	141.1	134.2	134.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	240.2	239.4	177.9	139.9	111.5	107.4	104.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April, 1, 1943, March 1, 1943, and April 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Apr.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Apr.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Apr.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,168,377	\$57,119,355	\$51.77	133.4	133.0	113.7	164.5	162.5	153.9
Animal Products - edible	33,762	995,711	29.49	98.6	99.4	93.9	116.8	118.3	106.0
Fur and products	3,099	87,822	28.34	103.9	102.2	94.8	114.0	110.3	102.2
Leather products	29,579	672,034	22.72	104.4	103.9	104.2	125.1	123.9	115.0
Boots and shoes	17,668	391,470	22.16	98.1	97.4	101.7	122.1	121.4	111.7
Lumber and its products	52,413	1,541,078	25.94	91.5	90.3	94.2	114.7	113.0	108.1
Rough and dressed lumber	32,035	861,540	26.89	78.0	77.9	87.5	101.6	101.2	102.3
Furniture	9,626	244,290	25.38	97.6	97.8	102.4	116.3	115.3	115.0
Other lumber products	17,752	435,248	24.52	126.6	121.6	133.3	152.7	146.5	129.4
Musical instruments	1,116	27,096	24.28	121.2	115.7	107.0	142.1	141.1	125.1
Plant products - edible	43,777	1,126,285	25.73	102.0	102.1	101.8	116.2	115.4	107.8
Pulp and paper products	79,024	2,546,453	32.22	99.8	98.2	107.5	103.8	108.5	110.3
Pulp and paper	34,761	1,215,747	34.97	95.5	94.4	102.2	107.5	107.5	112.1
Paper products	15,186	405,231	26.68	112.9	110.8	118.0	123.9	122.5	121.5
Printing and publishing	23,077	925,480	31.33	96.3	97.3	100.8	104.7	104.7	105.4
Rubber products	18,693	500,880	30.05	96.1	95.3	94.5	113.1	116.2	107.2
Textile products	144,252	3,264,672	22.67	107.3	103.8	106.0	124.3	122.7	119.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,227	1,104,956	23.13	97.3	99.9	101.3	111.3	110.1	117.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	24,367	560,284	22.42	98.3	99.0	107.0	117.7	117.5	116.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	18,361	291,728	25.56	103.0	105.7	110.7	125.3	121.6	120.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,529	252,530	25.99	38.3	94.2	39.1	123.3	121.0	112.6
Hosiery and knit goods	22,274	457,029	20.52	96.5	96.3	101.7	114.3	112.3	112.9
Garments and personal furnishings	52,238	1,173,301	22.55	103.8	110.5	110.3	134.4	131.2	124.6
Other textile products	18,463	443,380	24.01	122.2	122.1	121.7	125.9	120.3	116.6
Tobacco	13,248	279,549	21.10	150.1	143.1	145.1	176.1	180.4	158.3
Beverages	11,814	336,815	32.74	104.1	106.2	103.1	115.7	117.3	114.0
Chemicals	95,509	2,857,586	29.92	209.8	208.4	195.1	247.5	243.4	202.4
Clay, glass and stone products	14,695	426,739	29.04	97.6	96.8	96.4	118.3	117.1	106.3
Electric light and power	17,225	617,712	35.86	90.3	89.4	92.3	100.4	99.1	99.1
Electrical apparatus	41,785	1,362,709	32.61	114.9	113.7	95.4	165.7	163.9	130.3
Iron and steel products	493,522	17,217,224	36.75	172.6	171.9	133.5	211.3	208.1	151.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,863	1,149,565	34.33	121.5	122.7	115.6	177.5	177.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,956	971,917	36.06	112.6	115.5	111.8	133.6	132.8	125.6
Agricultural implements	11,353	380,332	33.50	125.4	123.7	100.8	155.0	153.5	125.4
Land vehicles	178,007	6,392,024	37.54	156.7	155.6	129.1	183.2	185.5	143.1
Automobiles and parts	45,914	1,940,104	42.26	122.3	123.3	109.4	140.4	137.0	111.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	73,093	2,800,129	38.31	139.3	137.5	130.3	169.0	165.6	129.3
Heating appliances	5,550	157,728	28.59	102.2	102.1	101.3	118.6	118.6	109.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,124	802,053	36.96	143.3	147.9	123.4	136.5	133.9	145.9
Foundry and machine shop products	17,283	608,603	35.20	150.3	144.2	122.9	173.3	131.5	152.1
Other iron and steel products	101,515	3,605,265	35.51	119.0	120.3	162.4	238.3	230.7	195.6
Non-ferrous metal products	61,889	2,104,356	34.00	143.8	147.1	121.1	191.3	177.5	141.2
Non-metallic mineral products	15,005	577,275	36.99	113.9	114.1	106.2	127.2	127.7	112.6
Miscellaneous	17,393	527,454	30.33	124.3	121.9	158.7	264.6	251.6	192.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	56,453	1,338,043	23.70	110.1	140.0	121.8	149.8	174.9	145.0
<b>Mining</b>	75,112	2,741,124	36.49	90.6	91.5	98.8	105.6	107.7	111.9
Coal	25,392	866,497	34.12	101.0	102.1	106.4	138.4	140.8	133.2
Metallic ores	39,398	1,564,056	39.70	84.3	86.1	96.0	92.5	94.9	103.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,322	310,571	30.09	94.1	92.8	95.4	111.8	111.2	112.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,471	782,555	28.49	105.8	105.8	104.7	111.2	112.6	108.3
Telegraphs	7,593	212,849	28.03	114.5	112.7	101.6	127.4	124.9	111.0
Telephones	19,878	569,706	28.66	102.8	103.5	105.7	106.2	106.8	107.4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	138,100	5,033,630	36.45	110.3	108.0	99.8	126.8	123.9	109.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	39,732	1,276,623	32.13	111.2	110.3	99.8	124.9	126.3	107.7
Steam railways	79,869	3,142,281	39.34	116.4	115.4	106.3	130.2	128.5	113.6
Shipping and stevedoring	18,499	614,726	33.23	87.7	78.7	127.9	115.0	99.7	92.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	149,823	4,606,364	30.75	85.2	87.9	70.3	115.0	114.5	84.3
Building	74,610	2,642,929	35.42	121.4	123.4	93.1	149.7	147.5	102.6
Highway	38,148	992,469	26.02	53.4	51.5	49.4	70.8	69.7	62.1
Railway	37,065	970,966	26.20	85.4	97.0	72.0	115.6	120.2	84.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	40,447	747,655	18.48	103.0	105.3	101.1	122.4	120.5	107.5
Hotels and restaurants	24,529	426,786	17.40	106.1	106.2	100.6	127.3	127.0	110.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,918	320,869	20.16	106.0	107.8	101.9	116.5	112.6	103.3
<b>TRADE</b>	153,293	3,872,074	25.26	94.9	93.8	97.6	105.5	103.8	103.6
Retail	116,558	2,692,176	23.14	94.6	93.6	97.1	104.5	102.8	102.8
Wholesale	36,935	1,179,898	31.95	95.9	94.7	98.9	107.7	106.1	105.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,809,081	56,240,800	31.09	118.1	118.7	108.0	144.1	143.2	121.4
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,229	1,960,827	31.01	105.5	105.7	105.9	113.6	114.6	109.8
Banks and Trust Companies	36,736	1,010,000	27.49	113.7	113.9	112.8	119.8	120.2	117.1
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,350	46,714	34.60	88.4	86.1	92.8	100.3	96.0	102.5
Insurance	25,143	904,113	35.96	96.2	96.6	98.0	108.1	110.0	103.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,872,310	58,201,627	31.09	117.5	118.1	107.9	142.8	142.0	120.9

\*Revised



Table 8.-- Number of Persons Employed at Apr. 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Apr. 1, 1943, Mar. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Apr.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Apr.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942
<b>Maritime</b> Manufacturing	53,551	1,602,218	29.92	129.0	126.6	112.9	169.8	164.1	134.3
<b>Provinces</b> Lumber Products	5,005	105,514	21.04	99.5	93.4	90.4	121.7	110.7	105.8
Pulp and Paper	5,081	152,680	30.05	98.2	97.6	101.9	112.1	109.2	116.3
Iron and Steel	28,024	977,864	34.89	182.1	179.5	141.6	232.9	226.3	161.8
Logging	7,229	156,270	21.62	118.7	163.1	89.7	172.1	221.6	94.6
Mining	14,791	462,502	31.27	82.4	82.3	94.7	113.2	114.3	122.6
Transportation	18,520	650,538	34.05	187.9	167.0	160.4	221.4	192.7	135.0
Construction	17,450	471,216	27.00	72.6	75.6	68.4	102.9	106.1	97.7
Trade	10,140	225,237	22.22	97.3	94.9	99.3	103.7	105.9	109.1
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	126,767	3,650,068	28.79	111.0	110.5	102.1	147.8	144.5	127.7
<b>Quebec</b> Manufacturing	403,861	11,918,835	29.51	139.4	137.8	121.7	175.7	173.1	138.6
Lumber Products	12,786	282,763	22.12	80.1	80.6	84.4	112.0	112.2	105.1
Pulp and Paper	28,824	890,309	31.20	97.0	95.9	105.0	105.5	104.5	110.9
Textile Products	76,545	1,639,255	21.47	106.1	106.1	107.4	126.7	126.0	120.7
Chemicals	56,013	1,597,713	28.52	232.4	228.1	208.6	283.3	291.8	217.6
Iron and Steel	125,017	4,589,590	36.71	190.9	186.6	137.3	238.1	229.6	157.0
Logging	22,429	442,785	19.74	111.1	149.1	135.2	157.1	219.5	150.1
Mining	14,706	489,026	33.25	108.8	108.2	103.1	118.5	118.9	115.8
Communications	6,890	207,455	30.11	107.1	107.7	109.4	103.3	106.8	106.3
Transportation	33,847	1,245,636	36.80	93.1	97.8	91.3	115.5	116.3	101.0
Construction	44,651	1,351,131	30.26	89.6	102.4	77.3	123.4	133.7	94.8
Services	11,742	214,486	18.27	114.1	115.2	107.7	134.6	132.1	111.8
Trade	34,684	872,865	25.17	97.4	97.7	98.9	107.2	105.6	102.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	572,810	16,742,219	29.31	124.4	126.4	112.4	155.1	155.7	126.4
<b>Ontario</b> Manufacturing	545,396	18,088,582	33.17	126.2	126.3	118.3	153.1	151.0	130.1
Lumber Products	21,314	534,069	25.06	98.5	96.3	90.8	118.6	115.8	104.8
Plant Products - edible	22,917	597,623	26.08	101.7	101.0	103.8	114.5	113.5	109.0
Pulp and Paper	34,307	1,135,870	33.11	100.1	99.5	104.5	111.4	111.3	111.9
Textile Products	56,756	1,393,488	24.55	99.8	100.0	104.0	122.1	118.6	113.0
Chemicals	33,842	1,075,169	31.77	174.6	175.7	165.2	198.2	194.9	171.8
Electrical apparatus	27,290	887,600	32.52	127.0	124.6	113.9	152.3	149.0	151.0
Iron and Steel	237,350	8,815,776	37.14	148.6	149.4	125.5	179.4	177.4	140.1
Non-ferrous metal products	30,719	1,066,039	34.70	129.0	129.6	116.9	163.8	160.4	153.3
Logging	14,860	338,123	22.75	142.7	167.0	148.6	180.2	210.4	177.6
Mining	24,383	965,827	39.61	78.2	79.8	92.1	88.6	91.4	101.4
Communications	9,706	284,663	29.33	99.0	98.9	103.7	106.3	107.6	109.3
Transportation	37,776	1,389,340	36.79	105.6	104.9	98.7	118.9	117.9	106.0
Construction	45,083	1,356,648	30.09	80.0	80.5	67.1	96.2	96.6	77.5
Services	15,622	291,732	18.67	103.4	102.5	102.0	117.4	116.5	109.0
Trade	61,336	1,570,757	25.61	91.1	90.1	95.6	102.0	100.3	102.3
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	754,162	24,286,772	32.20	114.6	115.1	108.0	137.0	135.9	120.1
<b>Prairie</b> Manufacturing	71,638	2,162,547	30.18	130.2	130.9	117.5	151.4	149.2	129.8
<b>Provinces</b> Animal Products - edible	10,331	294,977	28.55	122.0	121.0	102.8	133.3	135.9	113.4
Lumber Products	3,653	92,158	25.23	90.1	90.9	102.6	109.7	111.2	106.4
Plant Products - edible	4,752	127,300	26.79	113.2	114.3	101.3	124.2	119.1	104.7
Textile Products	5,228	108,276	20.71	115.5	116.7	112.1	131.9	129.2	115.3
Iron and Steel	29,216	955,836	32.72	152.0	151.5	124.0	183.9	176.9	143.7
Mining	12,805	500,439	39.08	118.8	120.4	121.3	142.8	146.2	132.0
Communications	4,421	117,424	26.56	104.3	103.3	99.5	107.3	108.9	104.2
Transportation	33,295	1,226,573	36.84	107.6	107.1	96.3	117.9	117.1	102.0
Construction	20,380	579,820	28.45	61.5	60.3	58.1	80.1	78.2	67.5
Services	6,081	106,606	17.53	98.5	98.8	89.3	109.3	108.5	98.2
Trade	31,220	801,286	25.67	97.4	95.1	97.5	105.7	103.7	103.4
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	183,173	5,560,071	30.35	105.5	105.5	99.1	122.9	122.2	109.0
<b>British</b> Manufacturing	93,931	3,346,773	35.63	134.7	136.1	127.4	209.4	213.0	145.9
<b>Columbia</b> Animal Products - edible	4,103	130,197	31.73	87.2	100.3	82.5	105.9	121.5	91.5
Lumber Products	16,655	526,774	31.63	90.9	90.4	105.6	112.1	111.6	113.5
Plant Products - edible	3,731	99,360	26.28	100.7	102.1	92.5	120.2	125.7	102.2
Pulp and Paper	6,878	233,053	33.88	102.9	102.0	104.2	109.4	113.1	106.7
Iron and Steel	48,922	1,878,558	38.40	413.5	417.2	224.5	540.2	548.3	274.5
Non-ferrous metal products	5,277	206,581	39.15	109.4	109.9	103.8	125.2	128.1	117.7
Logging	8,607	335,289	38.96	93.4	80.6	103.5	103.6	81.9	108.3
Mining	8,427	323,330	38.37	83.4	87.9	93.6	97.0	98.7	106.7
Transportation	14,662	541,045	36.90	109.2	106.9	93.7	136.1	131.0	105.1
Construction	22,259	847,549	38.08	176.3	182.3	90.6	264.4	221.1	93.4
Services	4,554	97,616	21.41	105.9	104.9	98.9	127.8	123.5	105.6
Trade	15,913	401,879	25.25	98.8	97.7	101.3	114.6	114.0	109.9
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	172,169	6,001,870	34.86	137.1	136.2	110.9	173.0	167.9	124.6

+Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1943, March 1, 1943, April 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Apr.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Apr.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Apr.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	221,586	6,963,923	31.43	145.5	143.2	101.4	132.1	173.7	153.7
Plant Products - edible	7,962	205,832	25.85	95.3	97.2	101.7	111.9	111.2	108.5
Pulp and Paper	9,002	258,754	28.74	109.8	109.5	107.7	113.4	114.1	109.5
Textiles	35,844	789,655	22.03	109.0	108.4	110.8	127.2	127.7	123.0
Tobacco	7,260	155,956	21.48	125.1	126.7	112.3	154.5	155.9	116.0
Iron and Steel	90,117	3,417,102	37.32	108.0	100.5	139.3	243.0	235.1 <sup>+</sup>	164.2
Communications	3,393	121,238	36.01	106.3	108.4	103.2	107.1	103.3	107.7
Transportation	9,045	301,028	33.28	73.5	73.7	75.5	97.2	92.0	83.6
Construction	11,401	342,369	30.08	105.2	110.2	95.7	123.4	141.2	101.7
Services	8,501	163,012	19.18	110.2	102.2	104.4	135.2	129.9	110.0
Trade	27,662	713,921	25.81	99.0	99.6	99.4	109.8	107.9	103.0
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	281,628	8,602,025	30.57	131.3	130.3	113.6	161.2	159.7	127.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	30,508	798,354	26.17	132.9	133.1	141.3	239.8	226.4	153.6
Chemicals	12,625	327,272	25.92	290.9	282.4	205.1	424.4	396.7	240.8
Iron and Steel	7,831	250,213	31.95	308.0	302.1	156.6	734.5	509.0	174.0
Transportation	1,022	30,700	30.04	111.2	112.9	98.8	127.9	132.1	110.1
Construction	2,002	54,733	27.34	86.6	81.6	85.8	132.5	126.9	92.5
Services	1,220	18,235	15.00	111.3	107.6	106.6	120.8	120.5	110.4
Trade	2,911	62,556	21.41	95.8	95.8	94.0	105.7	105.3	97.7
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	37,943	972,030	25.62	161.7	153.5	126.8	201.7	192.7	136.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	191,243	6,339,983	33.15	141.7	141.4	122.9	173.0	169.2	139.6
Plant Products - edible	10,609	269,777	25.43	98.3	98.7	107.2	106.2	106.1	111.5
Pulp and Paper	14,651	481,067	32.84	97.3	97.8	103.0	108.7	108.9	110.4
Textiles	20,943	561,117	26.79	106.4	105.9	106.9	134.7	128.1	126.3
Chemicals	15,131	464,528	30.70	200.6	197.4	168.8	231.6	226.5	176.2
Electrical apparatus	13,335	425,530	31.91	143.7	139.5	119.5	164.5	161.1	132.0
Iron and Steel	69,841	2,564,969	36.73	198.4	199.0	144.8	248.6	243.9	170.8
Communications	2,961	108,190	36.54	99.7	99.9	103.5	105.2	103.1	112.5
Transportation	7,845	266,987	34.03	103.1	109.3	101.5	124.1	126.1	109.2
Construction	6,099	209,622	34.37	73.9	77.3	59.5	82.6	86.0	64.5
Services	8,062	157,149	19.49	103.2	101.8	102.9	115.0	114.8	109.5
Trade	33,731	922,181	27.34	94.2	93.0	98.7	104.8	102.7	105.5
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	250,038	8,008,462	32.03	126.7	126.5	114.0	152.4	149.7	127.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,308	338,376	29.98	113.0	111.8	129.0	136.1	134.5	112.6
Pulp and Paper	3,179	98,348	30.94	113.1	110.3	109.7	122.2	118.9	111.2
Iron and Steel	3,512	120,047	34.18	101.8	101.3	98.8	154.8	155.4	120.5
Construction	2,477	70,631	28.51	100.6	99.5	108.9	122.7	121.0	129.1
Services	2,117	34,061	16.09	122.2	119.9	108.2	141.8	138.5	123.6
Trade	4,520	96,820	22.41	100.9	102.1	99.0	110.9	110.7	100.0
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,761	592,169	28.30	102.4	100.8	104.0	127.9	126.5	114.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	54,449	1,863,531	34.22	123.7	123.7	116.7	150.6	149.6	120.6
Textiles	6,445	155,040	23.89	94.6	95.3	105.2	111.9	112.1	118.5
Electrical apparatus	6,292	219,863	34.34	120.8	121.2	113.9	159.5	159.6	148.5
Iron and Steel	31,299	1,164,443	37.20	143.6	143.4	127.8	168.2	166.8	143.0
Construction	1,766	64,939	36.77	71.2	73.5	58.6	99.0	98.0	69.9
Trade	4,043	101,093	25.00	95.1	92.3	96.4	103.7	102.6	102.5
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	62,563	2,093,372	33.46	118.3	118.1	112.1	144.1	142.0	128.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	38,436	1,702,057	44.28	137.5	138.9	117.3	154.8	151.9	120.6
Iron and Steel	33,199	1,521,825	45.84	141.2	143.1	120.2	159.4	156.3	122.8
Construction	925	32,873	35.54	145.4	133.2	132.8	177.6	162.1	132.6
Trade	1,181	34,117	28.89	94.7	94.1	93.5	101.2	99.8	90.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	42,073	1,619,292	43.24	134.7	135.6	116.1	153.3	150.4	119.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	34,170	1,010,011	29.56	129.5	127.9	119.6	150.2	144.8 <sup>+</sup>	131.9
Animal Products - edible	3,684	115,971	31.48	104.0	103.5	89.5	125.1	123.2	105.4
Textiles	4,311	89,675	20.80	117.1	117.8	112.0	133.9	130.4	114.5
Chemicals	3,173	105,071	33.11	562.5	629.7	808.6	693.1	702.7 <sup>+</sup>	841.1
Iron and Steel	13,280	434,465	32.72	138.6	131.5	113.5	167.5	155.1	151.2
Communications	1,172	31,605	26.88	93.1	93.2	89.7	91.2	95.3	94.0
Transportation	3,023	99,724	32.99	106.8	105.7	98.5	119.5	121.6	106.0
Construction	1,928	63,823	33.10	44.2	42.3	37.7	43.5	46.3	31.6
Services	2,212	36,364	16.44	113.0	112.6	105.2	117.2	115.5	108.7
Trade	13,777	362,683	26.35	98.5	96.1	98.2	108.5	105.5	105.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	56,290	1,604,326	28.50	110.3	109.1	104.3	124.5	120.9	111.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	56,401	2,042,073	36.21	231.1	229.2	152.2	305.0	306.1	178.9
Lumber Products	4,789	147,452	30.79	82.6	77.1	106.0	99.0	98.8	115.3
Iron and Steel	39,929	1,533,992	38.42	487.7	487.6	243.8	632.9	638.0	295.6
Communications	2,444	65,960	26.99	105.2	110.8	104.9	115.6	119.5	113.1
Transportation	6,347	232,775	36.67	116.5	114.2	99.0	142.2	135.1	103.9
Construction	5,025	173,703	34.57	164.1	176.4	102.4	200.8	219.0	111.1
Services	3,251	71,963	22.14	108.5	108.8	97.7	131.4	128.3	106.4
Trade	12,346	319,957	25.92	98.3	96.9	100.9	116.1	115.1	109.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	85,819	2,906,606	33.87	169.3	168.7	125.4	222.4	223.0	144.3

+Revised.









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**MAY, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
July 7, 1943

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician; S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics; M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

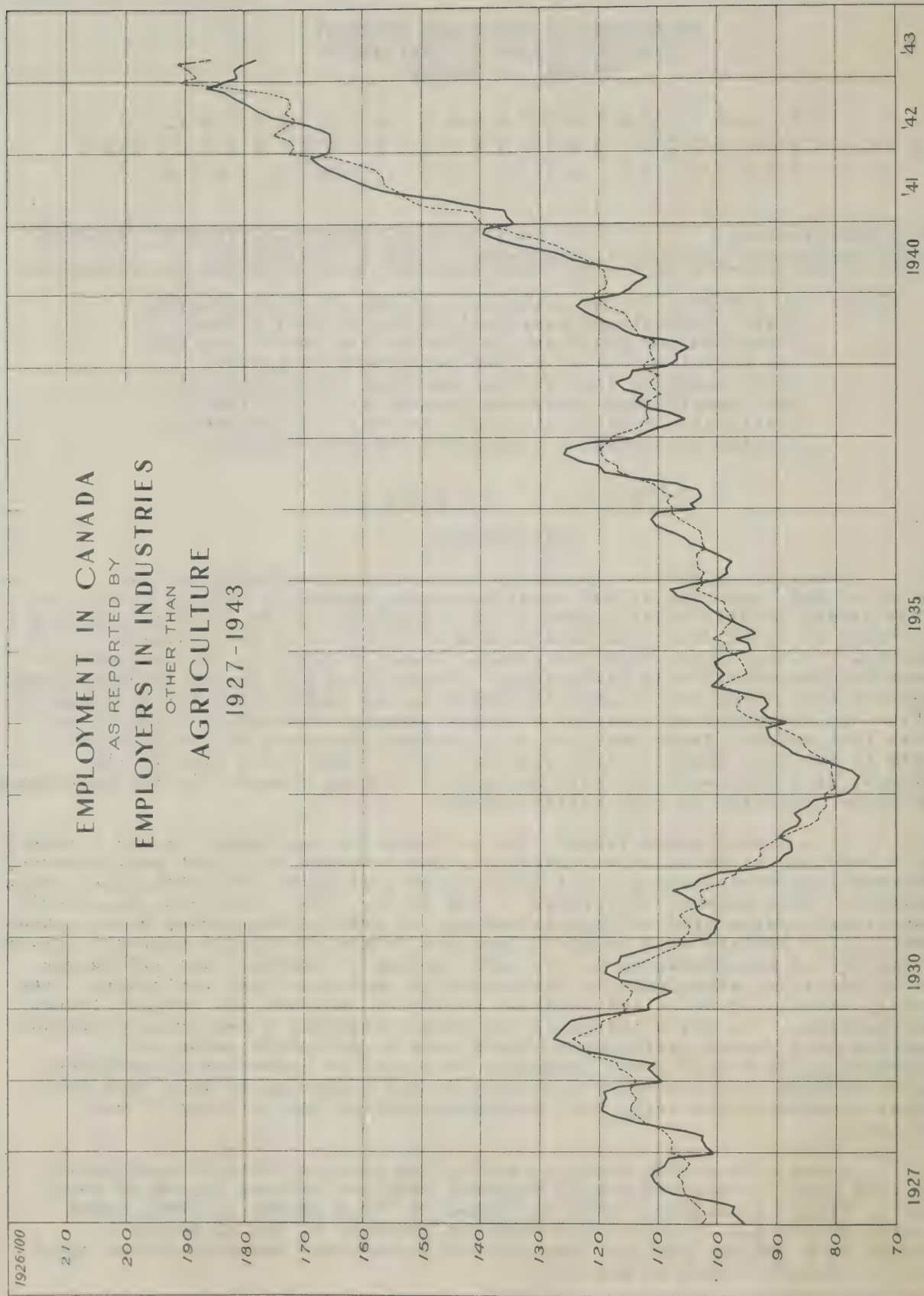
EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further recession in industrial activity at the beginning of May, when the 13,590 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the release of 23,769 persons, reducing their staffs to 1,788,320. The contraction of 1.3 p.c. is particularly noteworthy, for the reason that the general trend at May 1 in the preceding 22 years has invariably been favourable. The decline, (the second in succession), was substantial, being the largest indicated in any month since the outbreak of war, with the exception of those of a wholly seasonal character at Jan. 1 in the last four years. There was also an important reduction in the payrolls reported at the date under review, when they were lowered not only by the curtailment in employment, but also by loss of working time due to the observance of the Easter holidays by many establishments.

To a considerable extent, the shrinkage in employment at May 1 took place in logging, in which it was seasonal; the decrease of 17,100 men, however, was decidedly above-average for the time of year, no doubt reflecting the return of unusually large numbers of workers to the farms. There were also important reductions in construction and manufacturing, in both of which they were contra-seasonal; 3,936 workers were released from the former, and 7,600 from the latter. A falling-off in manufacturing in the early spring is unusual, but not unique in the 23 years for which monthly statistics of employment are available. Iron and steel, textile, tobacco and chemical factories reported the largest losses in manufacturing. On the other hand, the animal food and a few other divisions of manufacturing showed improvement; there were considerable gains in transportation and retail trade, together with smaller increases in services. Expansion in these industries is customary at the beginning of May; that in trade was greater-than-average, but in transportation and services it was below normal.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment at the date under review was 178.2, compared with the revised figure of 180.6 at Apr. 1, 1943. As compared with the index of 167.4 at May 1, 1942, there was a gain of 6.5 p.c. This is the smallest increase in the 12 months' comparison in a lengthy period. The seasonally-adjusted index fell from 191.3 at Apr. 1, 1943, to 185.0 at May 1.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



As at May 1, employment at June 1 in earlier years of the record has without exception shown important advances, the greatest gain in the 12 months ordinarily being indicated at that date. Much of the increase at the beginning of June in the period, 1921-1942, has been reported in construction and manufacturing, but the tendency in each of the main industrial groups has generally been favourable. Although the movements consequent upon the development of the industrial war effort have frequently cut across seasonal trends, it is highly probable that the next report will show a resumption of the upward course of employment.

**Payrolls.**- As already stated, the decline in industrial activity at the date under review was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the payrolls disbursed on or about May 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. The latest reported aggregate of salaries and wages was \$54,663,148, as compared with \$56,421,311 paid at the beginning of April; this decrease of 3.1 p.c. was partly due to the curtailment in employment, but also reflected a very general loss in working time over the Easter holidays. The per capita average fell from \$31.14 at Apr. 1, to \$30.57 at the beginning of May. The May 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.59. In the intervening period, the index number of payrolls has advanced by 12.7 p.c., accompanying the rise of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. in the number in recorded employment. These gains in the 12 months' comparison are lower than any recently recorded; the increase at Apr. 1, 1943, over Apr. 1, 1942, was 18.9 p.c. in the case of the payrolls, and 9.3 p.c. in the case of employment.

The survey shows that, including the figures for financial institutions, the total number of persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial groups at May 1 was 1,851,502, as compared with 1,875,318 at the beginning of April. The weekly salaries and wages paid at the latest date amounted to \$56,623,07 as compared with \$58,382,138 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$30.58, as compared with \$31.13 at the beginning of April, and \$28.65 at May 1, 1942.

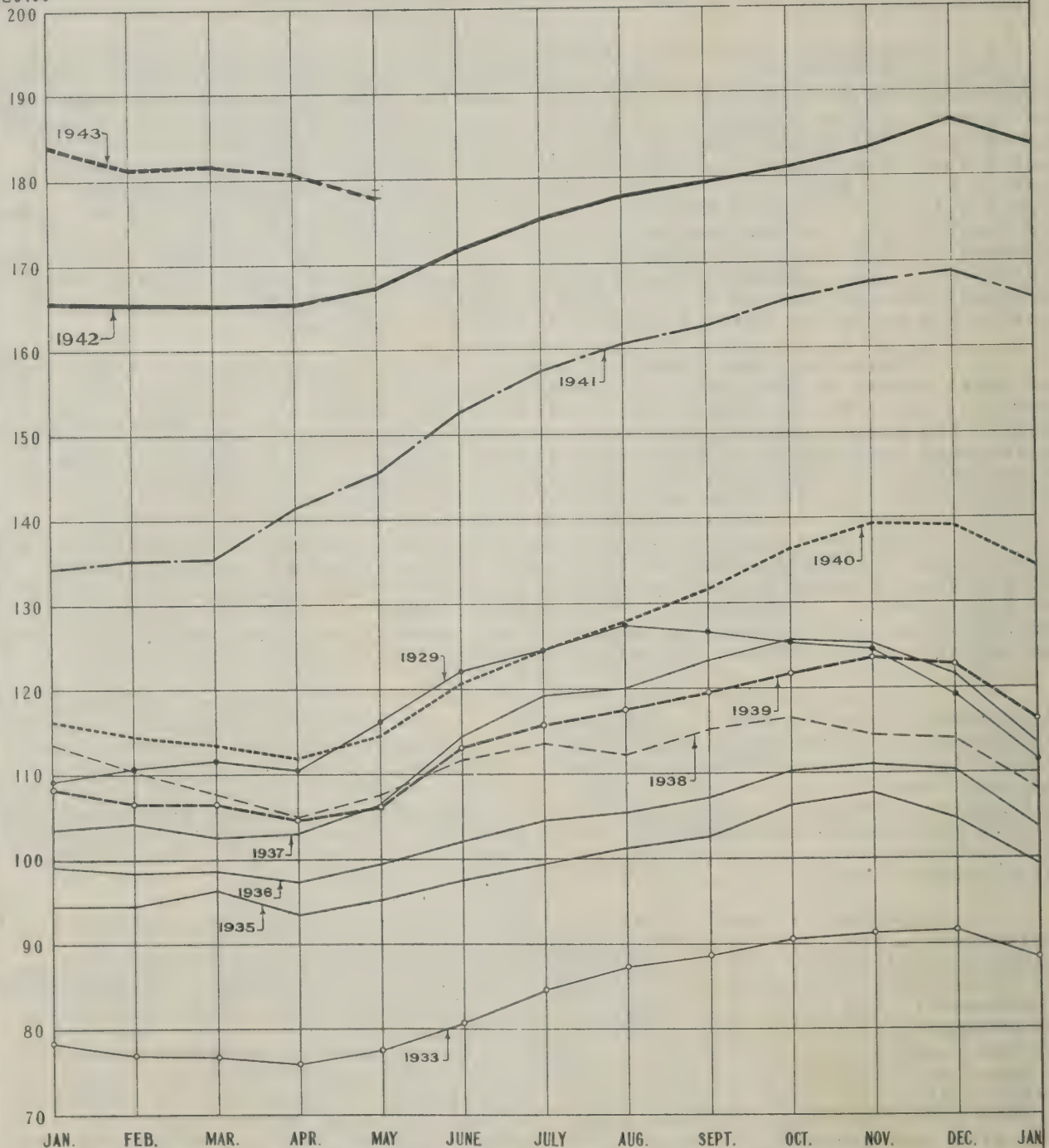
The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1943, and May 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 16.5 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 39.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1943, amounted to 16.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 38.7 p.c.

From May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1943, there was an increase of 6.5 p.c. in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 12.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated;- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical wage-earner, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour and other factors, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus, the latter has risen by 12.7 p.c. from May 1, 1942, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by 6.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 32.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls has advanced by 59.9 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater influence in the case of manufacturing.

The growth in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been outstandingly large in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 52.4 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 87 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and May 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in some of the non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at May 1 was higher by 15.2 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 31.8 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregate and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Apr. 1 and May 1, 1943, and May 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- There was a decided recession in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, according to data furnished by 7,634 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,163,589, as compared with 1,171,189 at Apr. 1. The loss is contra-seasonal; in only three years in the period, 1921-42, had the trend at May 1 been retrogressive, declines having been reported at that date in 1921, 1932 and 1938. The expansion at the beginning of May in previous years in the war period, like that in most other months, has been exceptionally great. It is also worthy of note that the seasonal advances recorded in preceding months of 1943 have generally been less-than-normal in extent.

The latest index, at 222.9 p.c. of the 1926 average, was 0.6 p.c. lower than the revised figure of 224.3 at Apr. 1, but was 10.2 p.c. higher than the May 1, 1942, index of 202.3. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the latest index was 221.2, as compared with the revised figure of 226.2 in the preceding month; the falling-off in the seasonally-corrected index was the fourth indicated since the opening of the year.

Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945, April 1, 1945 and May 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of					
			May 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1945	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1942	Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	
							May 1, 1945	May 1, 1942	May 1, 1945	May 1, 1942
<b>(a) Provinces</b>										
Maritime Provinces	129,000	3,695,479	28.65	28.98*	111.9	102.8	148.0	150.5*	130.1	130.1
Prince Edward Island	1,986	47,397	23.87	24.09	95.5	88.1	107.3	114.3	91.3	91.3
Nova Scotia	79,776	2,365,752	29.65	30.38*	115.4	106.8	155.3	154.5*	185.3	185.3
New Brunswick	47,238	1,282,550	27.15	28.96	107.5	98.1	140.9	145.5	125.5	125.5
Quebec	582,572	16,050,122	28.53	29.26*	122.1	113.1	147.9	154.6*	128.6	128.6
Ontario	738,817	23,362,391	31.62	32.21*	112.5	108.6	151.8	157.0	121.7	121.7
Prairie Provinces	184,107	5,482,551	29.78	30.37*	105.9	102.0	122.9	122.9	111.7	111.7
Manitoba	88,583	2,617,404	29.55	30.07*	108.5	103.5	121.0	121.4	112.1	112.1
Saskatchewan	54,819	994,187	28.55	28.81	98.6	95.5	113.0	110.5	105.2	105.2
Alberta	60,705	1,870,940	30.82	31.64	107.2	109.7	125.9	125.2	116.2	116.2
British Columbia	173,824	6,072,625	34.94	35.06*	138.5	137.1	174.2	175.2*	135.4	135.4
CANADA	1,788,320	54,663,148	30.57	31.14*	116.5	109.5	139.8	144.5*	124.0	124.0
<b>(b) Cities</b>										
Montreal	285,080	8,599,267	29.67	30.66*	121.9	115.5	156.6	161.2	130.3	130.3
Quebec City	58,616	979,745	25.37	25.62	164.6	150.8	203.3	201.7	145.3	145.3
Toronto	247,640	7,768,484	31.57	32.04*	125.6	115.4	147.8	152.4	129.6	129.6
Ottawa	21,725	574,569	26.45	26.83*	109.2	104.0	125.5	127.9	114.6	114.6
Hamilton	61,346	1,987,968	32.41	33.46	116.0	114.1	156.8	144.1	131.0	131.0
Windsor	41,579	1,682,494	40.71	43.24	133.1	116.8	142.6	153.3	122.3	122.3
Winnipeg	57,396	1,594,533	27.78	28.54*	112.4	110.3	123.5	124.5	115.0	115.0
Vancouver	85,867	2,686,229	33.73	33.82*	169.2	135.3	220.7	222.2*	160.8	160.8
<b>(c) Industries</b>										
Manufacturing	1,163,589	36,171,111	31.09	31.81*	132.7	120.4	159.9	164.7*	137.3	137.3
Durable Goods/	647,747	22,182,588	34.25	35.05	152.4	128.6	187.0	192.1*	147.8	147.8
Non-Durable Goods	498,394	13,368,519	26.82	27.50*	115.2	115.5	131.8	136.6	126.6	126.6
Electric Light and Power	17,448	620,004	35.53	35.86	91.5	95.5	100.8	100.4	102.4	102.4
Logging	39,474	989,258	25.06	25.91*	85.3	100.1	109.2	149.3*	114.2	114.2
Mining	73,777	2,615,870	35.46	36.51*	89.1	97.9	101.2	105.6	110.1	110.1
Communications	27,387	796,575	29.09	28.49	105.5	106.7	113.2	111.2	109.1	109.1
Transportation	141,023	5,054,019	35.70	36.48*	112.6	104.9	126.7	126.8	114.3	114.3
Construction and Maintenance	145,900	4,592,167	30.10	30.88*	82.9	78.4	109.6	115.4*	91.2	91.2
Services	40,770	752,601	18.46	18.48	106.9	103.2	123.2	122.4	111.7	111.7
Trade	156,400	3,911,547	25.01	25.28*	96.8	97.9	106.4	105.5	104.4	104.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,788,320	54,663,148	30.57	31.14*	116.5	109.5	139.8	144.3*	124.0	124.0
Finance	63,182	1,959,930	31.02	31.01	105.4	112.8	113.5	113.6	110.5	110.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,851,502	56,623,078	30.58	31.13*	116.1	109.3	138.7	145.0*	123.4	123.4

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

\*Revised.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Mar. 1, 195.6; Apr. 1, 154.5 and May 1, 155.5; at May 1, 1945, the index was 126.9.



Employment in iron and steel plants was curtailed at May 1, the first interruption in an upward movement dating from the opening of 1940, and the second recession since the outbreak of hostilities. There were declines in a great many of the various divisions of the industry, the largest being in the production of firearms. Textile, tobacco and chemical factories also afforded considerably less employment, and there were losses on a smaller scale in leather, lumber, vegetable food, rubber, beverage and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants. The reductions in textiles were quite widely distributed among the different branches, those in the primary textile and the garment groups being largest; the general contraction in the industry as a whole was seasonal, but exceeded the average at May 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in the animal food, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product industries, and in electric light and power. The gains in some cases, particularly in edible food factories, were seasonal in character.

A comparison of the latest statistics with those for May 1, 1942, shows a gain of 20.4 p.c. in recorded employment in the durable goods industries, accompanied by an advance of 26.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The expansion has largely taken place in the metal-using industries. On the other hand, employment in a number of industries in the non-durable goods class has in recent months been at a lower level than at the same date a year earlier, but in the group as a whole the comparison has until now been favourable. At May 1, however, the index of employment in the production of light manufactured goods was fractionally below its position at May 1, 1942, despite the maintenance of an exceptionally high level of employment in the chemical industries and in plants turning out miscellaneous products required in the conduct of the war. The losses mainly responsible for the slight falling-off in the non-durable goods division as a whole took place in the textile, tobacco, beverage, footwear and pulp and paper industries. In spite of its decline from May 1, 1942, employment in these industries was generally in greater volume than in earlier years of the record. As compared with a year earlier, the May 1, 1943, payrolls in the light manufacturing classes were higher by just over four p.c.

Payrolls.- The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at May 1 by the co-operating manufacturers were given as \$36,171,111; this was less by \$1,086,222, or 2.9 p.c. than the total reported by the same firms at Apr. 1. The relatively greater reduction in payrolls than in employment was mainly due to the loss in working time over the Easter holidays. This factor had not entered into the situation in 1942. However, the trend of aggregate payrolls presumably would in any case have been downward at the date under review, in consequence of the diminution in the number in recorded employment.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 159.9. This was 16½ p.c. higher than at May 1, 1942; over the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 10.2 p.c. The disparity in the rates of gain is less than any recently recorded; the reasons for the disparity have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the upgrading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular and growing importance, tending to counteract the effect of the large scale dilution of labour occasioned by the stringency which has developed as the industrial war effort progresses. Another factor of especially great influence in manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment, with the increase in the proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. Thus at May 1, 1943, this group provided employment for 56.5 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing; exclusive of electric light and power, while at the same date in 1942, the proportion was 51.7 p.c. Since the latest per capita average in the durable goods was \$34.25 (lowered from \$35.05 at Apr. 1 mainly by the observance of the Easter holidays) and that in the non-durable class was \$26.82 (\$27.50 at Apr. 1), the effect of the change in distribution upon the current payrolls is very evident.

From the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been especially pronounced increases in the payrolls distributed to persons employed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in those industries have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$25.25		100.0	100.0	\$25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49		102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69		105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04		108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37		110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02		111.6	120.4	27.69
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32		112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13		111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65		113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92		116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41		118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59		120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20		122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49		124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62		126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29		128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51		129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81		130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06		132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92		130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96		132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72		133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3 <sup>1/</sup>	31.14 <sup>1/</sup>		133.4	164.7 <sup>1/</sup>	31.81 <sup>1/</sup>
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.57		132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1							
July 1							
Aug. 1							
Sept. 1							
Oct. 1							
Nov. 1							
Dec. 1							

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at May 1, 1942.

The latest per capita average weekly earnings in the various industries are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- There was an important contraction in logging operations at May 1; the 496 co-operating companies reported 39,474 workers, a reduction of 17,100 from their staffs at Apr. 1. This loss of 30.2 p.c., has rarely been exceeded at May 1 in the years since 1920; it was considerably larger than that indicated at the same date in 1942, when the index of employment was 16.8 p.c. higher than the latest figure of 131.9. The sums disbursed in salaries and wages at May 1 amounted to \$989,258, as compared with \$1,352,869 at Apr. 1. This decrease of 26.9 p.c., was proportionately less than that noted in the number of employees. Accordingly, the per capita average showed a further rise, from \$23.91 at Apr. 1, to \$25.06 at the date under review; the May 1, 1942, figure had been \$21.30. The latest increase in the average is seasonal in character, reflecting the release of workers in the lower-paid categories. It must again be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

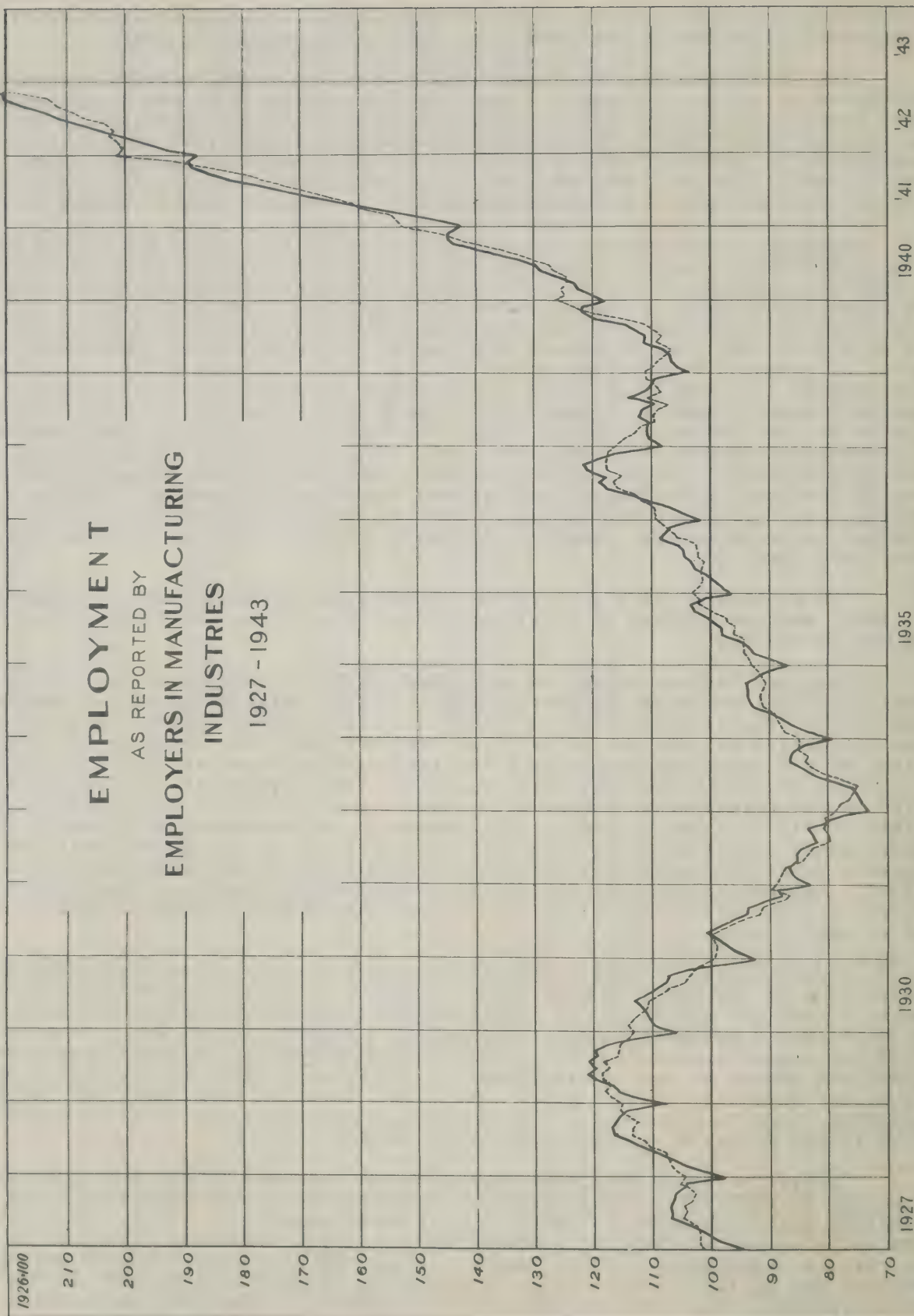
The decline of 16.8 p.c. in the latest index of employment as compared with May 1, 1942, was accompanied by a falling-off of 4.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls during the 12 months.

Mining.- Further losses in employment were recorded in mining; these were seasonal, but they exceeded the average May 1 in the period since 1920. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals again showed heightened activity, but the extraction of coal and of metallic ores afforded less employment. Information furnished by 445 operators indicated a combined working force of 73,777 persons, as compared with 75,130 at the beginning of April. The index in the mining group stood at 157.8, a few points below the Apr. 1, 1943, figure of 160.6, and nine p.c. lower than that of 173.5 at May 1, 1942. This reduction was accompanied by that of 8.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which this year were affected by the Easter holidays. The aggregate salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of May were given as \$2,615,870, as compared with \$2,742,822 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita average was \$35.46, as compared with \$36.51 at Apr. 1, 1943, and \$34.83 at May 1, 1942.

Communications.- Little general changes was reported in employment in communications at the first of May; statistics were received from 59 establishments employing 27,387 men and women, as compared with 27,471 in the month before. This slight decline was contra-seasonal. The payrolls distributed at May 1 totalled \$796,575, as compared with \$782,555 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$28.49 at Apr. 1, to \$29.09 at the first of May, as compared with \$27.71 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 102.5, was slightly lower than that of 103.7 at May 1, 1942, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 3.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Transportation.- Continued expansion was reported in the transportation group at May 1, the co-operating companies and branches having increased their personnel by 2,923 employees to 141,023. All three branches - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - shared in the upward movement. The gain in water transportation was largest. The index, at 111.7, was higher by 7.3 p.c. than that of 104.1 at May 1, 1942; this rise was accompanied by that of 10.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The amounts earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at May 1, 1943, were given as \$5,034,019, as compared with \$5,037,571 at the beginning of April. The latest per capita average was \$35.70, as against \$36.48 at Apr. 1, and \$34.49 at May 1, 1942.

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



Construction and Maintenance.- Further shrinkage in employment was indicated in building and railway construction and maintenance, but work on highways was brisker. Data were furnished by 1,524 contractors and branches, with an aggregate working force of 145,900 persons, as compared with 149,836 at Apr. 1. This decline of 2.6 p.c. was relatively smaller than that of five p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$4,392,162 at May 1. The per capita average was lowered from \$30.86 in the preceding period of observation, to \$30.10 at the date under review, as compared with \$25.73 at May 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 115.6, was 5.8 p.c. above that of 109.3 at May 1, 1942, while the payroll index was higher by 20.2 p.c.

Services.- Moderate improvement of a seasonal character took place in services at May 1, when the 611 firms supplying statistics reported a staff of 40,770 persons, 323 more than in their last return. There were gains in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and in hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at May 1 aggregated \$752,601, as compared with \$747,655 at Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 182.7, was higher by 3.6 p.c. than that of 176.3 at the beginning of May in 1942, while the index of payrolls showed a rise of 10.3 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita average was \$18.46; this differed little from that of \$18.48 at Apr. 1, but was higher than the May 1, 1942, figure of \$17.30. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 61 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review.

Trade.- There was a considerable seasonal gain in the number of persons engaged in retail trade at May 1, when the improvement was slightly above-normal. The 2,228 wholesale and retail establishments furnishing information reported 156,400 employees at the date under review, as compared with 153,342 at Apr. 1. This increase of two p.c. exceeded that of 0.9 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid to those in recorded employment; these aggregated \$3,911,547, as compared with \$3,876,984 in the last report. The per capita average declined from \$25.28 at Apr. 1, to \$25.01 at the first of May, as compared with \$24.15 at the same date in 1942; the most recent figure was affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. Over the year, the index of employment has fallen by 1.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 1.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information received from 753 financial institutions showed a reduction of 47 in the number employed therein; their staffs included 63,182 men and women. The amounts earned by these persons were given as \$1,959,930, as compared with \$1,960,827 paid on or about Apr. 1. The per capita average was \$31.02 at May 1, compared with \$31.01 at Apr. 1, 1943, and \$30.11 at May 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.4, was slightly below that of 122.7 at May 1, 1942, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 2.7 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and the economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at May 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There were losses in employment in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta at the beginning of May, when the trend was favourable



in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The largest percentage reduction was in New Brunswick, while the greatest numbers of persons were released by firms in Quebec and Ontario; in the former, the reported working forces were smaller by 10,329 persons, and in the latter, by 15,360. In all provinces, employment continued at a higher level than at the same date in the preceding year.

Partly due to the effect of the Easter holidays, the reductions in employment in the five provinces, first-mentioned, were accompanied by losses in the payrolls which in most cases were relatively larger than those in the number of employees. Despite the gain in employment the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms in Nova Scotia and Manitoba were also lower than at Apr. 1. In Saskatchewan and British Columbia the general increases in personnel were accompanied by proportionately smaller gains in the payrolls. Except in New Brunswick, the average weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment were lower at May 1 than in the preceding period of observation; in all provinces, however, they were considerably higher than at May 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Largely as a result of the completion of seasonal operations in logging camps, there was a shrinkage in employment in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of May; the loss took place mainly in New Brunswick, although the tendency was also unfavourable in Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. Data were tabulated from 954 employers in the Maritime Area, whose staffs included 129,000 persons, compared with 129,638 at Apr. 1. The decline of 0.5 p.c. was accompanied by a falling-off of \$62,059, or 1.7 p.c., in the reported payrolls, which were affected by the observance of the Easter holidays, as well as by the diminution in employment. The latest aggregate of salaries and wages was \$3,695,479. The index of employment, at 170.5 at May 1, was rather lower than the revised figure of 171.3 at Apr. 1, but was 8.8 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago. The index of payrolls, despite its decline at the date under review, has risen by 13.8 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita average earnings stood at \$28.65 at the date under review, as compared with the revised average of \$28.98 at Apr. 1, 1943, and \$26.72 at May 1 of last year.

As already stated, most of the curtailment at the beginning of May took place in logging, while there were also smaller reductions in transportation. These losses are seasonal in character. Construction and trade, on the other hand, afforded more employment, the advance in the former being considerable. Manufacturing showed an insignificant gain; animal food and pulp and paper plants reported heightened activity, but workers were released from the vegetable food and lumber industries. Other divisions of manufacturing showed little general change.

Quebec.- The contraction of 1.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in Quebec at May 1 was mainly due to the completion of seasonal operations in many logging camps, together with reductions in construction; losses in these industries had largely accounted for the general decline in the province at Apr. 1. Mining and communications were also rather slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing afforded slightly more employment; this took place chiefly in the non-ferrous metal division, but there was a moderate gain in iron and steel and animal food plants. Leather, lumber, beverage and textile factories, however, were slacker, the fairly substantial decreases in the last-named being seasonal. Employment in transportation, services and trade showed improvement over Apr. 1. The greatest of these gains was in transportation. The general curtailment in Quebec at the date under review was contra-seasonal, employment having invariably increased at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1942.

The 3,489 firms furnishing information at May 1 reported a working force of 562,572 men and women, as compared with 572,901 at Apr. 1. There was also a falling-off in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review; these amounted to \$16,050,122, as compared with \$16,773,368 in the preceding period of observation. This decline of 4.1 p.c. exceeded that of 1.8 p.c. in the personnel.



The greater curtailment in the payrolls than in the number of employees was due to the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita average fell from \$29.28 at Apr. 1, to \$28.53 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$26.54 at the same date in 1943.

Ontario.- For the fifth successive month, industrial employment in Ontario showed a recession; this was contrary to the usual movement at May 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 5,842 employers whose staffs included 738,817 persons, 15,360 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index declined from 185.6 at that date, to 181.8 at the beginning of May, as compared with 175.9 at May 1, 1942. The reported payrolls were also lower, aggregating \$23,362,391, as compared with \$24,290,643 in the preceding period of observation; this reduction of 3.3 p.c. was partly due to the loss of time over the Easter holidays, augmenting that resulting from generally lowered employment. The latest per capita average was \$31.62, 59 cents below the revised figure for Apr. 1; that at May 1, 1942, had been \$30.00. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has advanced by 3.4 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 8.3 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed further curtailment, many industrial groups sharing in the loss of 8,950 men and women; the animal food, lumber and miscellaneous manufacturing groups were the exceptions, while large losses were noted in chemical, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining and construction released considerable numbers of employees, the firms co-operating in these groups releasing 6,909,466 and 2,089 workers, respectively. Transportation and trade, however, were more active.

Prairie Provinces.- Moderate seasonal improvement was reported in the Prairie Area at the first of May, but the general gain was below-normal. The trend was upward in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while activity in Alberta declined. Statistics were compiled from 1,845 establishments in the Prairie Provinces with 184,107 employees; this was an increase of 903, or 0.5 p.c. from Apr. 1. Mainly as a result of the holidays, however, the amounts distributed in salaries and wages were lower by 1.5 p.c. than at the beginning of April; the total then indicated had been \$5,564,243, while the latest aggregate was \$5,482,531. The per capita average earnings declined from \$30.37 at Apr. 1, to \$28.78 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.42 at May 1, 1942. Over the year, employment has gained by 3.8 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 8.4 p.c. Substantial increases in employment and earnings had been indicated at the same date of last year, when Easter had been celebrated early in April.

Manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment at the beginning of May, but the trend continued downward in logging and mining. Within the manufacturing division, the largest gains were in animal foods, while the greatest reductions were noted in lumber and chemical works. The general changes in other industries were small.

British Columbia.- There was continued expansion in the number in recorded employment in British Columbia, where the increase was on a scale considerably less than has been usual at May 1 in the experience of earlier years. The 1,459 co-operating firms had a combined working force of 173,824, as compared with 172,169 in their last report. This increase of 0.9 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 0.6 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages; these, like the disbursements in the other provinces, were lowered by the Easter holidays. As a result, the per capita average declined, falling from \$35.06 at Apr. 1, to \$34.94 at the beginning of May. The figure at May 1, 1942, had been \$30.74. In the 12 months since then, employment has risen by 17.6 p.c., while the reported payrolls have advanced by 30.6 p.c.

Manufacturing showed improvement at May 1, 1943; most of this took place in animal food and iron and steel plants. Logging also afforded considerably more employment, and there were small gains in transportation,

trade and services. Communications, mining and construction, on the other hand, were not so active, but the declines in employment were not pronounced.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment increased at May 1 in Montreal, Quebec and Winnipeg, but declined in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver; the falling-off in the latter group of cities is contra-seasonal. The gains in Montreal and Winnipeg were considerable, as were the reductions in Toronto and Hamilton. In the other centres for which data are segregated, the changes were on a smaller scale. In all cases, employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1942.

In Quebec, the reported salaries and wages were higher than at Apr. 1, but in the other seven cities they were lower, the losses which accompanied the reductions in employment in several cases being augmented by the more general losses resulting from the suspension of operations over the holidays, a factor which affected the situation in all eight centres. The per capita average earnings in each of the cities were lower than at Apr. 1, but higher than at May 1, 1942. The index numbers of payrolls also showed an increase in the 12 months' comparison.

Montreal.- The trend in Montreal continued upward, according to information from 2,025 establishments with 283,080 employees, as compared with 281,623 at Apr. 1. The gain, which was not equal to that usually indicated at May 1 in the period since 1920, was accompanied by a decline in the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of May for services rendered in the week preceding. As already explained, the loss in working time over the Easter holiday was largely responsible for the falling-off. The latest aggregate was \$8,399,267, as compared with \$8,635,814 at Apr. 1. The per capita average, at \$29.67 at May 1, was lower than that of \$30.66 at Apr. 1, but was higher than the May 1, 1942, figure of \$27.79. In the intervening 12 months, employment in Montreal has risen by 14.2 p.c. and payrolls by 20.2 p.c.

There was a moderate increase in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in non-ferrous metal plants. Chemical works also showed improvement, but textile, beverage, printing and publishing and leather factories released employees. Construction was also slacker. Services, trade and transportation, however, reported greater activity.

Quebec City.- Further additions to their working forces were indicated by firms in Quebec; these reported a staff of 38,616 men and women, as compared with 37,943 at the beginning of April. This increase of 1.8 p.c. was accompanied by a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed, which amounted to \$979,745; the observance of the Easter holidays was mainly responsible for relatively smaller advance in the salaries and wages. The per capita average weekly earnings fell from \$25.62 at Apr. 1, to \$25.37 at the date under review, as compared with \$23.09 at May 1, 1942. The latest index of employment was 25.9 p.c. higher than at that date, while the rise in the reported payrolls was 39.9 p.c.

Iron and steel and chemical factories afforded more employment, and trade was also busier at May 1 than in the preceding month. Transportation and construction, however, were quieter.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed curtailment of a contra-seasonal character at the date under review, when the 2,060 co-operating establishments reported the release of 2,398 employees, bringing their personnel to 247,640. The trend in the various branches of manufacturing was generally downward; the greatest losses were in iron and steel plants, but those in food, textile, chemical and non-ferrous metals were also on a fairly large scale. There were moderate gains in transportation and trade, while only small changes were noted, on the whole, in the other non-manufacturing industries.

The payrolls reported at May 1 aggregated \$7,768,484, as compared with \$8,010,660 in the preceding period of observation. The decline was three p.c.,



exceeding that of one p.c. in the indicated employees; the greater falling-off in the former was due to the loss in working time over the Easter holidays. The average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment contained \$31.37 at May 1, as compared with \$32.04 at the beginning of April, 1943, and \$29.67 at May 1, 1942. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 8.8 p.c. while that of payrolls has advanced by 14 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was a moderate contraction in manufacturing in Ottawa at May 1, and construction also released employees; transportation and trade, however, showed greater activity. Returns were furnished by 254 employers with a staff of 21,725 men and women, as compared with 21,821 at the beginning of April. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were given as \$574,569, a sum which was 1.9 p.c. below the total reported at the first of April. The loss in employment was 0.4 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$26.45, 38 cents lower than in the preceding period of observation; the average at May 1, 1942, had been \$25.15. The index of employment, at 164.5 at the date under review, was five p.c. above that at May 1, 1942, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 9½ p.c.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed its largest decline since the outbreak of war. The loss took place mainly in iron and steel plants, many of which reported fairly moderate recessions. Textiles were also slacker. The changes in the remaining industrial groups were slight. A combined working force of 61,346 persons was reported by the 358 firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey, as compared with 62,563 at Apr. 1. The decline was contra-seasonal. The payrolls disbursed totalled \$1,987,968, being less by five p.c. than the amounts reported by the same establishments at the beginning of April. The per capita average fell from \$33.46 at that date, to \$32.41 at May 1, as compared with \$31.47. at May 1 of last year. In the period since then, there has been a gain of 1.7 p.c. in employment, and of 4.4 p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages.

Windsor.- For the third successive month, there was a downward trend in employment in Windsor. Curtailment was again indicated in iron and steel plants; construction was also quieter. The remaining industrial divisions showed little general change. Information was received from 213 establishments employing 41,579 men and women, as compared with 42,073 in their last report. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,692,494, as compared with \$1,819,292 at Apr. 1. The loss of time due to the observance of the Easter holidays was especially great in Windsor, and, together with the decrease in earnings occasioned by the decline in employment, brought about the comparatively large reduction of seven p.c. in the reported payrolls. Nevertheless, these continued higher than those indicated at the same date in 1942, there being a gain of 16.6 p.c. in this comparison, accompanying that of 13.9 in recorded employment. The per capita average earnings were lowered from \$43.24 at Apr. 1 to \$40.71 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.64 at May 1, 1942.

Winnipeg.- Further expansion in employment was noted in Winnipeg at May 1 when the 576 co-operating firms recorded a personnel of 57,396, an increase of 1,093, or 1.9 p.c., over their staffs in the preceding month. The observance of the holidays, however, was largely responsible for a falling-off of 0.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$1,594,533. The per capita average earnings stood at \$27.78, as compared with \$28.54 at Apr. 1, 1943, and \$27.11 at May 1, 1942. Over the 12 months, the reported payrolls have risen by 7.4 p.c., while employment has increased by 5.3 p.c.

Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel, textile and animal food products, showed improvement at the date under review. Trade also afforded more employment. Chemical factories and services, however, reported reduced activity.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing operations in Vancouver showed a rather slight gain, mainly in iron and steel, while lumber mills released employees; transportation and construction were also quieter, but moderate improvement was noted in services and trade. On the whole, there was a decline of 105 in the number of employees reported at May 1, when the 634 employers furnishing data had a personnel of 85,867. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,896,229, as compared with \$2,916,186 at Apr. 1. The loss was due, in the main, to the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita average was \$33.73, as compared with \$33.92 at Apr. 1, and \$30.18 at May 1, 1942. The general gain in employment since that date has amounted to 24.1 p.c., while that in aggregate payrolls was 37.3 p.c.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	-	-	-	100.6	104.5	99.0	-	-	-	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.9	101.3	-	-	-	103.0	110.1	108.5	-	-	-	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	109.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.8	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.5	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	95.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.3	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
May 1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	112.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	120.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	135.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	135.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.2	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	193.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.8	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	124.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.3	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.1	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.2
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.9	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	160.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	163.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.5*	108.0	190.6*	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1943.												
	100.0	7.2	.1	4.5	2.6	31.5	41.3	10.3	5.0	1.9	3.4	9.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\* Revised.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.2	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
May 1, 1939	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.2	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1943.

15.8      2.2      15.8      1.2      5.4      2.3      3.2      4.8  
 Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

	All Industries	Mam- ufacturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
May 1, 1939	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
Jan.1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb.1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar.1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr.1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	83.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug.1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct.1	136.2	143.8	130.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov.1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec.1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan.1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb.1	155.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar.1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr.1	141.3	153.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug.1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct.1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov.1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec.1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan.1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb.1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar.1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr.1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug.1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct.1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov.1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec.1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan.1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.9	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb.1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar.1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr.1	180.6*	224.5*	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1943.									
	100.0	65.1	2.2	4.1	1.5	7.9	8.2	2.5	8.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1943	Apr. 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	65.1	222.9	224.3 <sup>+</sup>	202.3	162.3	125.7	108.4	110.6
Animal products - edible	2.0	177.5	170.5	168.8	160.7	137.4	126.8	124.4
Fur and products	.2	127.9	128.4	121.0	121.2	115.9	94.1	94.4
Leather and products	1.6	141.4	143.0	139.6	134.8	122.5	111.1	108.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.2	128.5	130.1	129.3	120.5	113.1	112.7
Lumber and products	3.3	109.2	110.6	115.7	108.7	85.8	77.3	77.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	88.1	90.3	103.4	99.2	74.5	66.1	66.3
Furniture	.5	107.8	109.2	113.5	110.8	89.8	83.1	80.2
Other lumber products	1.0	189.6	188.0	163.7	141.7	120.4	108.7	109.9
Musical instruments	.1	49.6	46.9	39.4	37.5	61.5	41.6	46.7
Plant products - edible	2.4	135.8	136.5	135.1	129.8	115.4	107.7	107.4
Pulp and paper products	4.4	126.6	126.7	132.1	124.8	112.9	105.1	103.0
Pulp and paper	1.9	115.3	115.1	123.4	115.1	101.6	90.7	90.9
Paper products	.9	188.0	188.8	166.5	162.8	139.9	130.3	129.5
Printing and publishing	1.6	120.2	120.6	124.9	124.3	118.1	114.9	109.8
Rubber products	.9	128.0	129.4	126.7	131.0	108.4	105.5	100.5
Textile products	7.9	162.5	165.4	169.5	158.9	144.9	120.4	122.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	166.6	169.5	177.4	168.2	158.2	125.0	128.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	121.4	123.6	128.9	124.5	122.2	95.3	98.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	193.5	197.4	205.4	185.9	171.8	122.8	117.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	547.5	557.8	581.1	573.6	510.7	448.0	487.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	137.5	138.0	143.7	142.1	141.3	121.4	122.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	167.8	171.0	174.0	156.9	136.6	116.6	121.2
Other textile products	1.0	174.2	179.6	173.5	163.7	135.3	115.6	106.7
Tobacco	.6	135.1	160.6	156.9	116.5	134.5	91.2	101.0
Beverages	.7	211.8	214.0	232.2	202.2	171.6	163.9	162.3
Chemicals and allied products	5.3	750.2	760.5	721.8	333.0	190.4	159.8	166.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	132.0	130.1	130.5	128.9	95.5	82.2	82.4
Electric light and power	1.0	137.1	135.3	143.2	143.1	133.9	126.3	121.6
Electrical apparatus	2.3	292.5	292.2	246.1	206.5	143.8	125.5	136.8
Iron and steel products	26.2	343.0	344.9 <sup>+</sup>	274.1	194.4	122.2	97.3	104.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	249.2	256.7	244.7	203.8	151.6	123.8	124.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	251.7	253.5	252.4	215.1	132.9	115.0	123.2
Agricultural implements	.6	132.8	135.3	122.5	107.3	77.7	59.8	72.5
Land vehicles	9.9	281.6	281.7	232.1	176.9	112.3	92.3	99.4
Automobiles and parts	2.5	311.1	313.8	276.8	256.8	164.9	148.9	151.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.4	1479.6	1480.9 <sup>+</sup>	894.1	396.5	170.9	66.7	82.7
Heating appliances	.3	158.8	161.9	157.3	157.6	134.8	124.0	118.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	332.6	335.5	279.2	224.8	137.5	103.2	123.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	290.2	287.1 <sup>+</sup>	282.4	224.5	122.6	101.1	113.5
Other iron and steel products	5.5	481.7	479.9	370.0	212.2	129.6	100.3	103.0
Non-ferrous metal products	3.5	411.6	407.7	334.8	260.7	175.9	154.6	156.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	205.2	204.6	192.9	172.8	165.2	150.1	156.9
Miscellaneous	1.0	405.3	399.2	322.1	199.5	156.8	140.3	137.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.2	151.9	189.0 <sup>+</sup>	158.5	107.9	60.5	51.0	97.5
<b>MINING</b>	4.1	157.8	160.6	173.5	174.8	164.5	155.8	149.7
Coal	1.4	89.9	92.4	94.9	92.3	86.2	82.3	85.7
Metallic ores	2.1	308.8	315.6	355.4	367.2	353.1	334.0	306.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	154.6	151.5	157.2	145.9	135.0	123.4	123.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	102.5	102.8	103.7	94.6	83.8	82.0	82.5
Telegraphs	.4	151.5	132.3	119.8	109.9	90.0	90.6	90.1
Telephones	1.1	94.6	94.8	99.3	88.1	82.1	79.7	80.4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.9	111.7	109.4	104.1	99.2	88.8	81.4	83.9
Street railways and cartage	2.2	163.7	162.9	149.8	144.1	128.7	120.8	114.0
Steam railways	4.5	101.2	100.3	92.6	85.9	77.2	70.7	72.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	92.4	83.2	95.6	98.1	89.1	77.8	96.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	8.2	115.3	118.8	109.3	120.0	68.4	94.2	88.2
Building	5.9	159.2	171.3	132.4	127.2	54.0	46.2	46.8
Highway	2.3	101.7	96.3	114.0	142.8	91.7	182.9	160.9
Railway	2.0	84.3	86.2	81.6	91.8	61.4	60.3	61.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	182.7	181.2	176.3	165.6	136.2	133.2	131.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	174.9	173.5	167.1	156.2	130.4	125.6	124.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	196.2	194.6	192.1	182.0	151.8	146.3	144.2
<b>TRADE</b>	8.7	151.8	148.8	153.5	154.5	138.3	135.1	131.3
Retail	6.7	159.3	155.7	160.6	162.4	143.6	141.3	137.7
Wholesale	2.0	150.2	130.6	134.3	133.3	124.6	119.5	116.8
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	178.2	180.6 <sup>+</sup>	167.4	145.5	114.3	106.2	107.4

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

+Revised.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES ( AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	May 1 1943	Apr.1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	43.7	201.5	201.3 <sup>+</sup>	172.4	143.9	121.8	98.7	100.9
	Lumber products	3.7	105.4	108.8 <sup>+</sup>	97.9	93.3	94.1	62.9	63.0
	Pulp and paper	4.1	189.6	183.8	189.1	173.7	157.8	135.7	140.7
	Textile products	3.3	114.0	115.3	118.3	118.4	110.1	84.9	82.6
	Iron and steel	23.9	339.4	339.3 <sup>+</sup>	262.5	174.8	130.2	105.0	108.3
	Other manufactures	8.7	142.6	141.3 <sup>+</sup>	137.6	141.2	121.8	105.6	109.7
	Logging	3.8	211.0	313.2 <sup>+</sup>	153.8	134.7	75.0	58.5	174.8
	Mining	11.4	97.8	98.0	113.2	119.1	111.7	109.7	113.2
	Communications	2.1	125.7	122.4	114.7	102.4	89.3	86.3	87.0
	Transportation	14.2	158.0	160.1	135.3	102.5	98.3	84.0	81.6
	Construction	14.9	202.3	183.6	198.4	165.9	98.5	99.1	119.8
	Services	1.9	284.5	284.7	276.4	240.2	184.4	170.2	168.0
	Trade	8.0	166.4	164.1	168.4	163.4	138.0	127.2	127.4
	- All Industries	100.0	170.5	171.3 <sup>+</sup>	156.7	136.5	112.8	100.2	107.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	71.8	242.5	242.4	213.4	166.4	129.8	110.5	113.6
	Lumber products	2.2	113.7	115.2	120.4	119.8	89.2	83.8	83.1
	Pulp and paper	5.1	120.5	120.7	127.6	119.8	108.0	100.0	96.7
	Textile products	13.4	188.1	190.6	193.1	178.9	161.6	135.0	138.7
	Iron and steel	22.3	367.6	367.1	269.5	185.0	113.8	84.3	95.9
	Other manufactures	28.8	281.9	279.7	218.0	169.5	133.6	118.1	119.2
	Logging	2.7	171.2	253.2	234.0	126.8	61.7	37.3	127.6
	Mining	2.6	317.3	320.5	304.2	286.6	283.3	261.6	236.7
	Communications	1.2	97.5	98.0	102.4	90.5	77.9	74.6	74.8
	Transportation	6.2	97.4	94.2	96.0	96.2	82.7	76.5	85.6
	Construction	7.1	96.6	108.3	101.9	99.1	54.3	134.8	106.4
	Services	2.1	171.1	169.5	162.6	146.1	120.7	117.6	121.0
	Trade	6.3	162.8	160.8	163.1	161.9	148.3	142.0	141.9
	- All Industries	100.0	192.1	195.7	177.9	146.8	113.9	111.6	112.6
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.6	212.9	216.5	201.1	167.3	126.9	109.3	111.4
	Lumber products	2.9	99.5	98.5	95.6	89.2	73.1	65.8	66.6
	Pulp and paper	4.6	125.0	125.8	130.5	123.6	112.9	107.3	104.8
	Textile products	7.5	136.9	140.6	146.7	140.1	131.0	108.1	108.9
	Iron and steel	31.6	327.5	332.7	284.3	219.7	133.7	108.2	113.5
	Other manufactures	26.0	210.2	214.2	206.3	170.2	137.3	121.9	124.0
	Logging	1.1	84.6	158.1	116.4	75.0	35.1	23.9	58.1
	Mining	3.2	240.7	245.4	292.3	307.4	292.5	270.7	245.2
	Communications	1.3	88.3	89.0	94.5	82.8	78.9	76.9	79.3
	Transportation	5.4	105.3	100.6	100.5	93.7	84.5	76.6	80.1
	Construction	5.8	113.0	118.5	104.3	133.5	74.9	73.9	82.7
	Services	2.1	203.2	202.3	203.4	193.3	161.3	155.7	155.1
	Trade	8.5	153.6	150.4	158.2	163.0	145.0	142.5	136.9
	- All Industries	100.0	181.8	185.6	175.9	156.4	121.0	107.9	109.9
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	39.1	181.8	181.3	165.8	134.9	110.7	102.3	104.9
	Lumber products	1.9	123.0	127.0	134.9	134.0	91.5	99.4	97.2
	Pulp and paper	2.1	99.1	99.9	103.9	104.1	99.4	101.6	95.3
	Textile products	2.9	230.6	227.4	230.5	200.9	156.7	133.7	134.2
	Iron and steel	15.9	168.9	168.3	139.2	109.3	86.5	75.3	84.4
	Other manufactures	16.3	228.4	227.0	216.3	166.7	140.1	131.0	129.8
	Logging	.8	83.5	192.1	137.3	107.1	58.0	40.2	54.0
	Mining	6.7	138.0	144.4	138.2	120.3	106.7	99.8	97.7
	Communications	2.4	116.0	115.2	112.6	104.4	87.7	87.5	85.9
	Transportation	18.2	119.9	118.9	109.0	106.7	96.3	88.0	84.5
	Construction	12.0	87.3	80.4	97.4	122.6	67.1	65.3	55.5
	Services	3.3	161.0	159.9	150.4	145.9	120.9	117.2	109.4
	Trade	17.5	132.7	128.4	131.0	130.2	120.2	118.3	114.5
	- All Industries	100.0	135.9	135.3	130.9	124.1	100.2	94.5	91.5
British Columbia	Manufacturing	54.5	263.2	261.0	221.6	152.7	117.2	105.4	103.7
	Lumber products	9.3	119.1	122.2	145.5	130.4	99.6	90.9	90.5
	Pulp and paper	4.0	153.8	152.9	155.4	146.5	123.1	103.3	110.4
	Textile products	1.0	201.7	200.6	199.3	175.0	139.2	130.1	128.7
	Iron and steel	28.6	1032.6	1016.0	669.1	233.0	115.3	84.5	89.9
	Other manufactures	11.6	165.1	162.1	158.6	148.9	134.1	127.5	118.5
	Logging	5.7	131.2	113.4	127.7	118.7	87.7	102.4	97.2
	Mining	4.8	100.3	101.7	106.8	117.9	108.7	106.6	109.8
	Communications	2.1	134.6	137.4	122.4	113.9	107.9	110.0	106.1
	Transportation	8.5	111.1	110.8	98.1	103.3	92.6	91.9	92.2
	Construction	12.5	180.7	184.9	105.4	106.2	74.6	74.8	85.4
	Services	2.7	155.0	151.4	140.9	142.2	126.7	120.6	114.0
	Trade	9.2	157.6	156.9	158.8	157.3	136.8	138.3	134.5
	- All Industries	100.0	186.8	186.0	158.8	132.7	107.2	103.3	102.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

+Revised.



TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	May 1 1943	Apr. 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	78.4	232.2	232.0	195.2	155.3	122.2	105.6	109.7
Plant products - edible	2.8	136.9	137.2	146.0	140.0	131.9	119.6	120.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	133.9	135.7	132.6	120.4	115.4	114.3	107.3
Textiles	12.5	170.8	173.2	177.1	159.5	142.1	121.8	125.3
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	173.3	175.0	171.2	141.6	123.6	112.2	117.9
Iron and steel	31.8	360.3	360.6	260.4	177.1	110.0	83.7	95.3
Other manufactures	24.2	221.3	217.8	170.5	146.8	118.3	106.9	107.8
Communications	1.2	68.8	69.1	72.3	65.5	66.8	64.3	65.0
Transportation	3.7	85.1	74.3	87.8	96.4	88.7	82.0	93.3
Construction	3.8	67.3	70.7	69.0	62.0	44.8	94.6	66.3
Trade	9.9	156.0	154.8	154.6	158.0	144.0	137.0	134.3
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	186.1	185.2	162.9	138.1	111.3	104.5	104.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	80.9	371.5	362.9	273.5	182.4	126.2	103.2	106.5
Leather products	7.4	111.3	109.8	108.4	105.2	95.3	94.9	101.5
Other manufactures	73.5	485.3	473.6	346.1	216.9	139.4	106.9	108.8
Transportation	2.3	67.3	76.7	67.6	76.3	83.6	116.3	91.7
Construction	5.0	133.2	136.9	147.7	136.9	69.7	290.2	97.1
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	269.7	265.0	214.3	158.6	115.6	122.8	103.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.9	226.6	230.5	202.7	159.7	119.8	106.0	105.5
Plant products - edible	4.2	143.1	146.5	155.6	145.9	118.6	112.0	109.5
Printing and publishing	5.9	144.6	145.5	150.7	147.8	133.3	125.6	123.7
Textiles	8.2	124.8	127.7	128.8	120.9	107.5	91.4	91.7
Iron and steel	27.6	463.3	473.5	358.7	231.6	125.5	98.6	97.2
Other manufactures	30.0	215.3	217.8	196.3	153.7	119.4	109.5	109.5
Communications	1.2	70.6	70.7	74.6	69.6	67.9	67.2	66.6
Transportation	3.2	114.0	112.3	108.6	100.4	99.3	94.7	97.1
Construction	2.5	100.4	100.2	82.7	104.3	58.3	51.1	56.9
Trade	13.9	141.3	138.7	145.6	147.2	134.7	131.6	126.8
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	192.5	194.3	176.9	149.7	117.9	107.6	106.3
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	51.8	168.4	169.4	157.4	146.3	106.3	95.9	94.9
Lumber products	2.3	45.6	45.1	47.4	57.6	50.8	45.8	46.9
Pulp and paper	14.3	128.7	131.7	124.9	114.4	103.6	96.1	90.2
Other manufactures	35.2	239.5	239.4	219.0	203.5	129.1	113.6	115.2
Construction	10.2	145.2	162.3	166.8	155.3	104.1	112.0	108.9
Trade	20.8	182.0	174.0	170.2	167.2	144.4	143.1	135.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	164.5	164.8	156.6	145.8	111.0	106.4	103.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.8	200.4	204.9	196.6	161.3	122.3	102.6	108.6
Textiles	10.5	99.5	101.6	112.4	106.0	102.8	85.5	88.4
Electrical apparatus	10.2	195.0	195.6	188.0	159.9	127.8	101.3	116.1
Iron and steel	49.3	295.9	306.1	279.7	206.2	128.5	105.5	113.3
Other manufactures	16.8	154.1	154.2	154.9	147.2	129.0	114.7	116.0
Construction	2.8	107.3	108.9	93.8	141.1	71.8	47.9	50.8
Trade	6.6	144.3	144.3	149.9	148.6	136.1	132.0	136.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	187.8	191.5	184.7	157.4	120.1	102.3	107.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	91.7	352.8	355.5	305.5	259.3	172.3	155.0	162.8
Iron and steel	79.0	394.2	398.5	338.0	283.2	174.6	152.9	166.0
Other manufactures	12.7	213.9	211.3	196.5	181.3	164.6	162.1	152.3
Construction	1.8	81.9	99.3	98.2	68.1	39.9	37.8	46.3
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	306.0	309.6	268.6	227.9	155.2	140.8	148.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	60.4	175.1	172.7	163.1	130.8	105.5	94.4	99.8
Animal products - edible	7.0	220.4	201.2	175.7	161.8	130.5	122.1	126.3
Printing and publishing	3.9	98.0	98.5	104.2	105.3	104.0	103.4	97.9
Textiles	7.7	241.8	235.4	235.3	204.4	160.3	138.1	139.0
Iron and steel	23.7	157.9	154.1	128.6	111.3	82.7	68.7	82.3
Other manufactures	18.1	197.8	203.9	216.5	137.6	119.1	111.9	109.2
Transportation	5.3	78.6	77.4	72.1	69.8	76.9	74.7	75.8
Construction	3.3	67.0	68.4	64.7	152.9	40.7	29.4	31.1
Trade	25.2	115.1	109.9	113.5	110.0	101.5	100.4	96.3
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	137.4	134.8	130.5	119.4	96.6	90.0	91.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	66.1	430.2	428.5	321.5	179.0	130.6	117.4	109.9
Lumber products	5.6	107.8	108.4	133.4	128.1	97.8	85.0	72.4
Other manufactures	60.5	594.3	590.2	412.7	203.8	146.2	132.2	126.9
Communications	2.8	112.7	114.3	116.9	107.9	107.7	109.7	105.4
Transportation	7.2	94.4	97.5	84.9	93.3	96.8	99.5	100.0
Construction	5.5	123.3	130.0	90.6	79.5	50.5	45.0	49.5
Services	3.9	153.0	148.7	135.4	135.4	127.8	123.9	116.6
Trade	14.5	158.6	157.7	159.5	160.5	140.7	141.1	137.3
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	240.1	240.2	193.4	141.3	115.7	110.3	105.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945, April 1, 1945, and May 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Em- ploy- ees re- ported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at May 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1942	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,165,589	\$36,171,111	\$31.09	132.7	135.5 <sup>+</sup>	120.4	159.2	164.7 <sup>+</sup>	137.3
Animal Products - edible	55,121	1,025,371	29.14	102.5	98.6	97.6	120.0	116.8	109.2
Fur and Products	3,088	85,871	27.81	103.5	103.9	97.9	111.4	114.0	104.1
Leather and Products	29,254	636,677	21.83	103.2	104.4	101.9	113.8	125.1	111.9
Boots and shoes	17,494	375,617	21.47	97.1	98.1	99.3	117.2	122.1	107.3
Lumber and Products	58,659	1,476,514	25.17	90.3	91.5	88.7	109.9	114.7	109.6
Rough and dressed lumber	51,267	816,254	26.11	78.1	78.0	89.4	93.2	101.4	103.4
Furniture	9,482	231,765	24.44	96.2	97.6	101.4	130.5	116.3	114.1
Other lumber products	17,910	428,517	23.93	127.7	128.6	110.2	150.2	152.7	125.1
Musical instruments	1,182	26,725	22.61	126.5	121.2	100.5	140.1	142.1	119.5
Plant products - edible	45,578	1,121,835	25.74	101.5	102.0	101.0	115.6	116.2	107.5
Pulp and paper products	78,945	2,475,457	31.35	98.7	98.2	108.0	105.6	108.8	109.6
Pulp and paper	54,820	1,191,528	24.22	95.7	95.5	102.4	105.4	107.5	111.2
Paper products	15,122	384,447	25.42	112.4	112.9	111.5	117.6	125.6	119.8
Printing and publishing	29,001	897,482	30.95	96.0	96.3	99.3	101.5	104.7	105.7
Rubber products	16,489	476,192	28.88	95.1	95.1	94.1	112.4	118.1	109.7
Textile products	141,779	3,046,544	21.49	101.9	105.8	106.3	115.3	125.0 <sup>+</sup>	119.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	50,569	1,110,296	22.04	98.1	99.2	104.4	113.4	121.0	117.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	24,551	520,915	21.22	95.5	95.5	102.5	109.5	117.7	116.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,135	274,177	22.59	103.9	106.0	110.5	116.5	123.9	122.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,532	257,104	22.95	95.5	95.3	99.2	116.3	123.9	110.5
Hosiery and knit goods	22,196	445,818	20.09	96.2	96.5	100.5	107.2	114.7 <sup>+</sup>	113.7
Garments and personal furnishings	51,511	1,085,156	21.11	107.3	109.9	111.8	123.0	134.4	125.7
Other textile products	17,903	407,094	22.74	104.9	108.2	104.5	114.3	124.4 <sup>+</sup>	117.0
Tobacco	10,985	225,383	20.54	124.4	150.1	146.3	140.7	176.1	150.9
Beverages	11,643	384,602	33.03	103.0	104.1	112.9	115.2	115.7	115.5
Chemicals and allied products	94,555	2,792,290	29.59	207.0	209.8	199.1	241.4	247.5	209.2
Clay, glass and stone products	14,913	422,220	28.31	99.0	97.6	97.9	117.1	118.3	110.8
Electric light and power	17,448	620,004	35.53	91.5	90.3	95.5	100.8	100.4	102.4
Electrical apparatus	41,799	1,517,825	31.53	137.2	137.1 <sup>+</sup>	115.5	160.3	165.7	131.7
Iron and steel products	468,716	16,851,277	35.91	171.8	172.7 <sup>+</sup>	137.3	206.3	212.4 <sup>+</sup>	158.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	53,379	1,160,717	34.77	118.0	121.5	115.9	132.1	156.5 <sup>+</sup>	126.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,768	921,604	34.45	111.2	112.6	112.1	126.7	135.6	125.0
Agricultural implements	11,144	368,994	33.11	123.1	125.4	113.5	150.4	155.0	132.7
Land vehicles	177,895	6,575,481	36.96	156.6	156.7	129.1	195.2	189.2	145.9
Automobiles and parts	45,524	1,852,487	40.69	121.3	122.3	107.9	154.1	140.4	113.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	77,795	2,942,185	37.82	351.8	352.1 <sup>+</sup>	212.6	476.3	479.2 <sup>+</sup>	252.1
Heating appliances	5,228	146,058	27.94	100.3	102.2	99.3	109.8	118.6	108.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,955	822,251	37.53	147.0	148.3	123.4	177.9	186.5	146.0
Foundry and machine shop products	15,555	531,340	34.16	124.9	123.6 <sup>+</sup>	121.6	159.4	165.5 <sup>+</sup>	149.3
Other iron and steel products	99,017	3,562,649	35.96	219.3	219.0	173.4	273.2	290.1	206.3
Non-ferrous metal products	62,478	2,108,027	33.74	150.5	148.2	122.2	184.7	181.3	141.2
Non-metallic mineral products	15,500	574,641	37.07	113.1	113.9	107.3	126.7	127.2	116.9
Miscellaneous	17,659	527,856	29.89	197.2	194.3	156.7	259.6	259.5 <sup>+</sup>	196.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	39,474	989,258	25.06	83.3	119.4 <sup>+</sup>	100.1	109.2	149.5 <sup>+</sup>	114.2
<b>MINING</b>	73,777	2,615,870	35.46	89.1	90.3	97.9	101.2	106.6	110.1
Coal	24,890	764,869	30.98	98.3	101.0	103.7	122.2	138.4	129.6
Metallic ores	38,554	1,540,604	39.96	83.0	84.8	95.5	91.0	92.5	102.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,553	510,397	29.47	96.0	94.1	97.6	111.7	111.8	110.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,387	796,575	29.09	105.5	105.8	106.7	113.2	111.2	109.1
Telegraphs	7,544	216,964	28.76	113.9	114.5	103.7	129.9	127.4	113.4
Telephones	19,843	579,611	29.21	102.6	102.3	107.7	109.0	106.2	107.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	141,023	5,054,019	35.79	112.6	110.3	104.0	122.7	122.3	114.3
Street railways and cartage	59,912	1,272,235	21.38	111.7	111.2	102.3	124.1	124.9	110.4
Steam railways	80,580	5,122,103	38.75	117.4	116.4	107.4	129.4	130.2	114.6
Shipping and stevedoring	20,531	839,681	31.13	97.4	87.7	100.7	119.7	115.0	120.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	145,900	4,392,187	30.10	82.9	85.2	74.4	109.6	115.4 <sup>+</sup>	91.2
Building	69,348	2,385,303	34.37	112.8	121.4	95.3	134.9	143.7	101.5
Highway	40,307	1,039,914	25.80	55.4	53.4	63.2	74.2	79.3	73.1
Railway	36,247	943,950	26.04	83.5	85.4	80.9	112.4	115.6	100.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	40,770	752,801	18.48	106.9	106.0	103.2	123.2	122.4	111.7
Hotels and restaurants	24,727	452,187	17.48	106.9	106.1	102.1	120.9	127.3	114.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,045	320,434	19.97	106.9	106.0	104.3	118.3	116.5	108.2
<b>TRADE</b>	156,400	3,911,547	25.01	96.3	94.3	97.9	106.4	105.5	104.4
Retail	119,537	2,730,703	22.84	97.1	94.6	97.3	108.0	104.5	103.7
Wholesale	36,863	1,180,844	32.03	95.6	95.3	98.6	107.5	107.7	106.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except finance)</b>	1,788,320	54,663,148	30.57	118.5	118.1	109.5	139.3	144.3 <sup>+</sup>	124.0
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,132	1,959,930	31.02	105.4	105.5	106.7	113.5	113.9	120.5
Banks and trust companies	36,740	1,008,377	27.48	113.7	113.7	112.9	119.3	119.3	116.3
Brokerage and stock market operation	1,574	46,345	34.17	90.0	88.4	89.1	100.8	100.5	96.2
Insurance	25,068	904,108	36.07	95.8	96.2	97.7	108.1	108.1	104.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,851,502	56,623,078	30.53	118.1	117.5	109.5	139.7	143.0 <sup>+</sup>	123.4

\*Revised.



Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at May 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1942	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1942
<b>Maritime</b>									
Manufacturing	56,565	1,711,558	30.56	132.4	132.5 <sup>+</sup>	113.5	176.2	175.8 <sup>+</sup>	187.9
Provinces									
Lumber Products	4,754	96,544	20.39	94.1	99.5	87.4	112.7	120.4 <sup>+</sup>	106.6
Pulp and Paper	5,240	159,487	30.43	101.3	98.2	101.1	117.0	112.1	113.5
Iron and Steel	30,899	1,087,185	55.19	185.4	185.5 <sup>+</sup>	143.4	242.5	242.1 <sup>+</sup>	169.0
Logging	4,949	109,514	22.09	81.2	118.7	59.2	119.3	172.8 <sup>+</sup>	70.0
Mining	14,752	450,202	29.16	82.5	82.4	95.2	105.3	115.2	122.3
Transportation	18,269	637,259	34.88	185.4	187.9	158.8	223.7	221.4	191.6
Construction	19,227	476,485	24.78	80.0	72.6	78.4	104.0	102.9	106.9
Trade	10,285	227,816	22.15	98.6	97.5	99.8	110.0	108.7	104.5
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>129,000</b>	<b>5,695,479</b>	<b>28.65</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>112.4<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>150.5<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>130.1</b>
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	404,185	11,621,655	28.75	132.4	139.4	122.7	170.8	175.7	141.8
Lumber Products	12,625	277,697	22.00	79.0	80.1	83.7	109.8	112.0	105.0
Pulp and Paper	28,787	860,396	29.89	96.9	97.0	102.6	101.0	105.5	108.6
Textile Products	75,558	1,544,857	20.50	104.7	106.1	107.5	117.8	126.7	121.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	56,147	1,620,669	28.86	232.1	232.4	209.8	289.7	286.1 <sup>+</sup>	220.6
Iron and Steel	126,204	4,423,810	35.35	191.2	190.9	140.1	229.5	238.1	164.2
Logging	15,168	275,545	18.15	75.1	111.1	102.6	97.7	157.1	125.5
Mining	14,559	472,816	32.43	107.7	108.8	103.2	114.4	118.5	111.6
Communications	6,659	215,027	31.06	106.8	107.1	111.9	106.1	105.3	108.6
Transportation	54,970	1,226,517	35.07	101.5	98.1	100.0	113.8	115.5	108.0
Construction	59,801	1,140,316	28.65	79.8	89.6	84.1	104.1	125.4	98.4
Services	11,855	218,028	18.39	115.2	114.1	109.5	136.8	134.6	118.3
Trade	55,179	882,420	25.08	98.6	97.4	98.8	107.9	107.2	102.9
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>562,572</b>	<b>16,080,122</b>	<b>28.55</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>128.3</b>
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing	556,448	17,329,000	32.30	124.1	128.2	117.2	146.6	153.1	132.1
Lumber Products	21,555	518,255	24.07	99.5	98.5	95.6	115.1	118.6	107.0
Plant Products - edible	22,866	599,873	26.23	101.4	101.7	101.9	114.9	114.5	107.7
Pulp and Paper	54,096	1,096,916	32.17	99.4	100.1	103.8	107.5	111.4	111.6
Textile Products	55,256	1,279,855	23.17	97.2	99.8	104.1	112.5	122.5 <sup>+</sup>	117.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	52,648	1,002,810	50.53	169.5	174.6	172.4	184.7	198.2	180.2
Electrical Apparatus	27,264	850,747	31.20	128.9	127.0	115.8	146.0	152.3	135.3
Iron and Steel	253,591	8,440,184	36.13	146.3	148.6	127.0	171.8	173.4	143.5
Non-ferrous Metal Products	50,528	1,047,179	54.55	127.3	129.0	113.1	160.8	183.8	139.1
Logging	7,951	171,142	21.52	76.4	142.7	105.1	91.2	180.2	114.8
Mining	25,917	959,544	40.12	76.7	78.2	95.1	88.0	88.6	102.5
Communications	9,651	280,127	30.12	108.5	99.0	105.1	108.5	106.3	107.6
Transportation	59,513	1,409,827	35.63	110.5	105.6	105.5	120.6	118.9	112.7
Construction	45,007	1,325,958	50.33	73.2	80.0	70.4	94.0	96.2	80.3
Services	15,886	292,184	18.65	105.8	103.4	103.9	117.6	117.4	111.4
Trade	62,664	1,584,609	25.29	95.0	91.1	95.8	102.9	102.0	103.2
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>758,817</b>	<b>23,382,391</b>	<b>31.62</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>121.7</b>
<b>Prairie</b>									
Manufacturing	71,881	2,124,082	29.55	130.6	130.2	119.1	148.6	151.4	135.4
Provinces									
Animal Products - edible	10,720	510,654	28.98	126.6	122.0	106.1	140.3	133.3	116.4
Lumber Products	5,558	86,394	24.42	87.2	90.1	95.7	102.8	109.7	105.0
Plant Products - edible	4,822	127,262	26.39	116.8	115.2	102.4	123.0	124.2	106.9
Textile Products	5,561	102,272	19.29	117.1	115.5	117.1	123.8	131.9	122.3
Iron and Steel	29,512	954,295	31.87	152.6	152.0	125.7	179.7	183.9	149.1
Mining	12,238	458,705	35.35	113.5	118.3	113.7	125.0	142.3	124.1
Communications	4,451	121,416	27.23	105.0	104.3	101.9	110.9	107.3	106.0
Transportation	55,569	1,227,902	36.59	108.5	107.6	98.6	118.0	117.9	102.7
Construction	22,112	608,620	27.52	66.7	61.5	74.5	84.1	80.1	81.8
Services	6,122	109,555	17.90	99.0	98.5	92.4	112.5	109.5	105.7
Trade	52,286	820,251	25.41	100.7	97.4	99.4	108.0	105.7	105.5
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>184,107</b>	<b>5,492,551</b>	<b>29.78</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>111.7</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing	94,712	3,385,038	35.74	166.1	164.7	139.8	211.6	209.4	160.4
Animal Products - edible	4,590	129,564	29.47	93.3	87.2	98.6	105.2	105.9	105.1
Lumber Products	16,227	497,624	30.67	88.6	90.9	106.3	105.8	112.1	116.3
Plant Products - edible	3,842	100,584	26.18	102.3	100.7	95.0	121.7	120.2	104.5
Pulp and Paper	6,918	253,391	33.81	103.5	102.9	104.6	109.8	109.4	105.9
Iron and Steel	49,720	1,945,803	39.14	420.3	413.5	272.5	558.7	539.7 <sup>+</sup>	332.5
Non-ferrous Metal Products	5,241	207,832	59.73	138.3	109.4	102.6	125.9	125.2	114.5
Logging	9,958	401,455	40.51	108.1	95.4	105.2	125.0	108.6	110.0
Mining	8,511	514,605	57.35	85.2	86.4	90.7	94.4	97.0	103.2
Transportation	14,702	552,554	36.22	109.5	109.2	96.7	135.0	136.1	111.4
Construction	21,755	840,798	38.65	172.3	175.3	100.5	262.3	269.4 <sup>+</sup>	112.7
Services	4,662	95,857	20.56	106.4	105.9	98.5	125.7	127.8	107.8
Trade	15,988	396,471	24.80	99.2	98.8	100.0	115.0	114.6	110.4
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>175,824</b>	<b>6,072,625</b>	<b>34.94</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>175.2<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>135.4</b>

+Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1943, April 1, 1943, May 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at May 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at May 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at May 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				May 1 1943	Apr.1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1943	Apr.1 1943	May 1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	221,869	6,743,718	30.40	145.6	145.5	122.4	175.5	181.9 <sup>+</sup>	140.6
Plant Products - edible	7,977	204,229	25.60	95.1	95.3	101.4	110.7	111.9	107.9
Pulp and Paper	8,887	248,038	27.91	108.3	109.3	107.3	108.7	113.4	106.3
Textiles	35,339	743,167	21.03	107.5	109.0	111.5	116.6	127.2	124.0
Tobacco	7,268	147,650	20.32	125.2	125.1	114.3	146.5	154.5	121.2
Iron and Steel	90,035	3,275,141	36.38	195.3	196.0	141.5	233.7	245.9	167.8
Communications	3,369	127,555	37.66	105.8	106.3	111.2	107.9	103.1	108.6
Transportation	10,361	321,685	31.05	84.2	73.5	86.8	93.2	87.2	96.3
Construction	10,858	319,407	29.42	100.1	105.2	102.7	114.6	125.0	111.2
Services	8,618	164,854	19.13	111.8	110.2	106.5	154.7	133.2	115.3
Trade	27,944	720,506	25.78	99.2	99.0	98.9	110.3	109.8	103.0
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	283,080	8,399,267	29.67	131.9	131.3	115.5	156.6	161.2	130.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	31,229	809,313	25.92	197.5	192.9	145.4	242.1	238.8	165.0
Chemicals	12,883	346,938	26.93	296.8	290.9	211.4	449.9	424.4	246.8
Iron and Steel	8,212	245,959	29.95	323.0	308.0	164.7	328.8	334.5	204.9
Transportation	897	27,147	30.26	97.5	111.2	98.0	113.1	127.9	104.7
Construction	1,948	51,442	26.41	84.3	86.6	93.5	124.5	132.5	102.6
Services	1,212	19,434	16.03	110.6	111.3	110.8	128.3	120.8	126.7
Trade	3,048	64,564	21.18	100.3	95.8	96.3	109.4	105.7	103.1
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	38,616	979,745	25.37	164.6	161.7	130.8	203.3	201.7	145.5
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	188,054	6,087,867	32.37	139.3	141.7	124.6	166.1	173.0	141.8
Plant Products - edible	10,364	267,334	25.79	96.0	98.3	104.4	105.3	106.2	109.3
Pulp and Paper	14,558	457,188	31.40	96.7	97.3	100.8	103.3	108.7	109.4
Textiles	20,467	512,774	25.05	104.0	106.4	107.3	125.0	134.7	123.5
Chemicals	14,828	445,327	30.03	196.5	200.6	181.6	221.6	231.6	188.8
Electrical apparatus	13,297	407,205	30.62	143.3	143.7	121.6	157.4	164.5	135.6
Iron and Steel	68,325	2,456,062	35.95	194.1	198.4	150.3	239.2	248.6	177.7
Communications	2,958	111,770	37.79	99.6	99.7	105.2	109.3	105.8	107.8
Transportation	7,962	269,769	33.88	109.7	108.1	104.5	125.4	124.1	114.0
Construction	6,114	204,501	33.45	74.1	73.9	61.0	80.3	82.6	66.6
Services	8,071	157,564	19.52	103.3	103.2	104.3	115.3	115.0	111.5
Trade	34,369	931,980	27.12	95.9	94.2	98.8	105.9	104.8	105.9
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	247,640	7,768,484	31.37	125.6	126.7	115.4	147.8	152.4	129.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,243	336,022	29.89	112.3	113.0	105.0	134.9	136.1	119.3
Pulp and Paper	3,106	95,433	30.73	110.6	113.1	107.3	118.5	122.2	111.7
Iron and Steel	3,532	119,595	33.85	102.4	101.8	90.8	154.3	154.8	128.1
Construction	2,215	58,752	26.52	90.0	100.6	103.3	102.1	122.7	112.2
Services	2,125	34,602	16.28	122.7	122.2	110.4	144.0	141.8	129.6
Trade	4,518	98,414	21.78	105.6	100.9	99.1	112.8	110.9	101.0
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,725	574,569	26.45	109.2	109.4	104.0	125.5	127.9	114.6
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	53,242	1,767,639	33.20	121.0	123.7	118.7	142.8	150.6	136.9
Textiles	6,412	148,379	23.14	92.7	94.6	104.6	107.1	111.9	118.6
Electrical Apparatus	6,271	202,303	32.26	120.4	120.8	116.1	146.8	159.5	152.3
Iron and Steel	30,252	1,102,350	36.44	138.8	143.6	131.2	159.2	168.2	145.9
Construction	1,739	53,472	30.75	70.2	71.2	61.3	81.6	99.0	75.8
Trade	4,042	100,827	24.94	95.1	95.1	98.7	103.5	103.7	104.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	61,346	1,987,968	32.41	116.0	118.3	114.1	136.6	144.1	131.0
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	58,145	1,586,385	41.59	136.4	137.5	118.1	144.3	154.8	125.0
Iron and Steel	32,842	1,409,104	42.91	139.6	141.2	119.7	147.6	159.4	124.9
Construction	763	26,238	34.39	119.9	145.4	143.8	141.7	177.6	147.1
Trade	1,174	31,819	27.10	94.2	94.7	95.6	94.4	101.2	92.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	41,579	1,692,494	40.71	133.1	134.7	116.8	142.6	153.5	122.3
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	34,674	996,145	28.73	130.3	128.5	121.4	147.9	150.2	136.0
Animal Products - edible	4,036	128,318	31.30	113.9	104.0	90.8	136.2	125.1	104.6
Textiles	4,427	84,689	19.13	120.5	117.1	117.1	125.4	133.9	121.9
Chemicals	2,832	89,769	31.70	502.1	562.5	808.3	592.1	693.1	853.4
Iron and Steel	13,607	432,207	31.76	142.0	138.6	115.6	166.6	167.5	138.4
Communications	1,188	32,303	27.19	94.4	93.1	96.7	93.5	91.2	95.2
Transportation	3,070	99,242	32.33	108.4	106.8	99.4	119.0	119.5	104.3
Construction	1,889	58,333	30.88	43.3	44.2	41.8	44.3	48.5	34.7
Services	2,133	37,172	17.43	109.0	113.0	107.3	119.8	117.2	117.5
Trade	14,430	371,076	25.72	103.1	98.5	101.7	110.5	108.5	109.4
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	57,396	1,594,533	27.78	112.4	110.3	106.8	123.5	124.5	115.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	56,789	2,064,177	36.36	232.0	231.1	173.4	307.3	304.5 <sup>+</sup>	205.9
Lumber Products	4,800	142,470	29.68	82.2	82.6	101.7	94.2	101.2 <sup>+</sup>	109.3
Iron and Steel	40,125	1,560,879	38.90	490.1	487.7	308.1	644.0	632.9	370.5
Communications	2,411	64,811	26.88	103.7	105.2	107.5	113.6	115.6	115.5
Transportation	6,150	214,325	34.85	112.8	116.5	101.4	128.5	142.0 <sup>+</sup>	113.3
Construction	4,764	167,863	35.24	165.7	164.1	114.4	194.1	200.8	130.4
Services	3,546	70,374	21.03	111.7	108.5	98.8	129.5	132.4	107.8
Trade	12,422	314,504	25.32	98.9	98.3	99.4	114.2	116.1	110.5
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	85,867	2,896,229	33.73	169.2	169.3	136.3	220.7	222.2 <sup>+</sup>	160.8

+Revised.









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JUNE, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in May

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



72-002

OTTAWA  
August 5, 1943

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M. A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

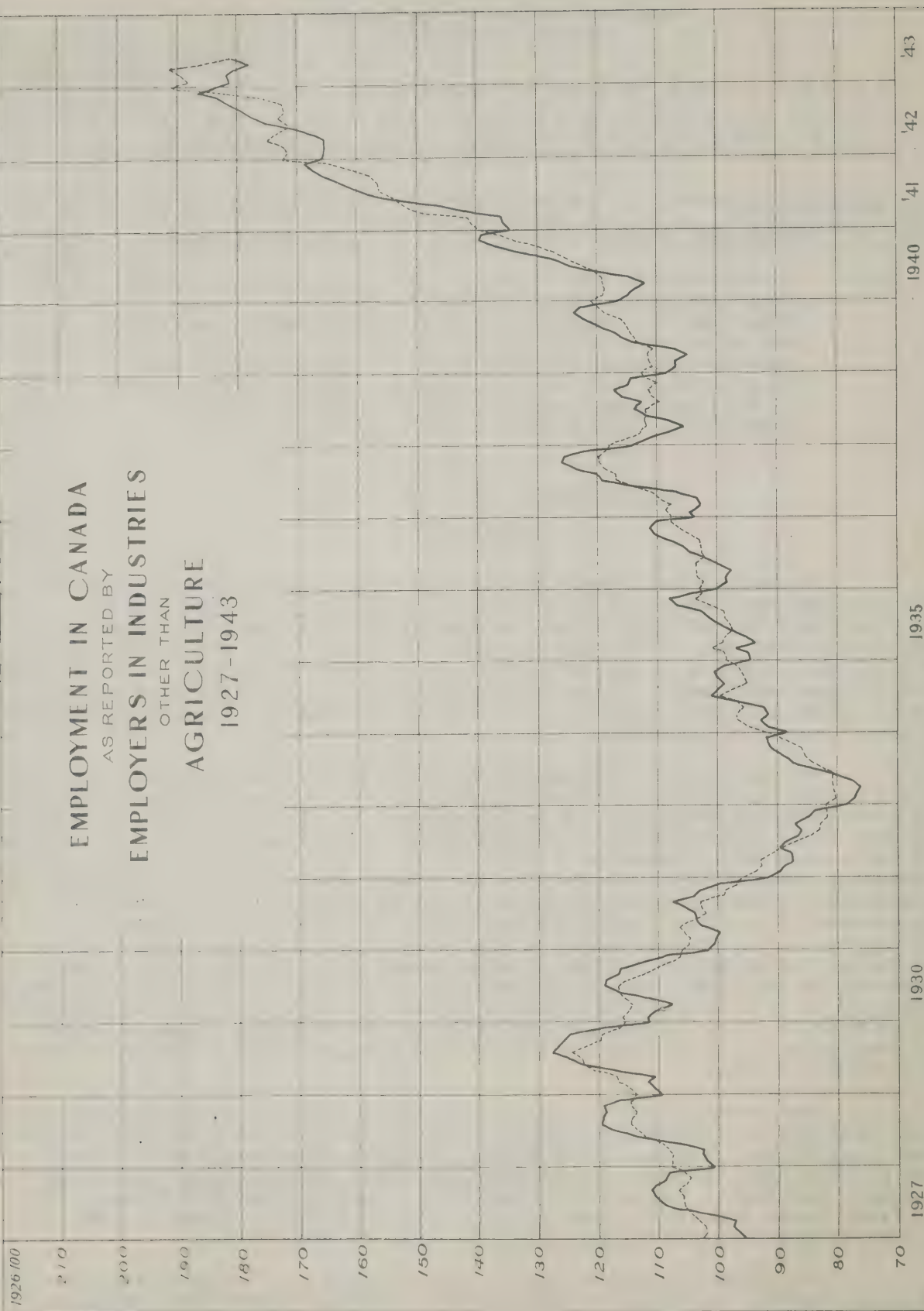
Industrial employment at the beginning of June showed a general advance; although this exceeded the contra-seasonal decline which had been indicated at the first of May, it was substantially less than the expansion normally recorded at June 1 in the experience of other years since 1920. The 13,689 firms co-operating in the latest survey reported a combined working force of 1,818,240 men and women. As compared with 1,789,183 in their last return, there was a gain of 29,057 workers, or 1.6 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls disbursed.

The increase in the number in recorded employment raised the index from 178.2 at May 1, to 181.1 at the beginning of June; these two, with that at Apr. 1, were slightly lower than in earlier months of 1943; the level of employment at June 1 was approximately that of Feb. 1. From the opening of the present year to the latest date, there was a decline of 1.4 p.c., which, though slight, is interesting because it is contrary to the usual trend from Jan. 1 to June 1; thus, employment between those two dates in the period 1921-1939, showed an average advance of 6.8 p.c., while in the first three years of the war, the general increase at June 1 as compared with Jan. 1 was 7.1 p.c. This slowing-down in industrial activity results to some extent from the transfer of men from industry to the armed forces, attended by increasing difficulty in securing replacements; it also reflects the effect of changes in the volume and kind of production brought about by the present stage of the war, and likewise arises in part from growing shortages of materials and labour in the field of civilian production and services.

The effect of these factors on present-day trends is depicted in Chart 2, which shows a rapidly narrowing distance between the recently-plotted curve and that in the same period of 1942. The spread between June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943, was the smallest in the 12 months' comparison since the outbreak of war, the latter index being only 5½ p.c. higher than the former. The June 1, 1942, index had been higher by 12.3 p.c. than that at June 1, 1941, which in turn, had exceeded by 26.5 p.c. the June 1, 1940, index.

The trend of employment in manufacturing was favourable at the date under review, but the increase of 6,558 in the reported staffs was somewhat less than the contra-seasonal decline of 7,600 workers which had been noted at

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1927-1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variations as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



May 1. The gain was decidedly below-average, according to the experience of earlier years; it was the smallest indicated at June 1 in any year since 1936. The advance at the date under review took place largely in plants producing durable goods, the improvement recorded in the light manufacturing industries as a whole being relatively slight. In a few cases, employment in manufacturing establishments was reduced as a result of industrial disputes.

The non-manufacturing industries as a whole accounted for most of the expansion at the beginning of June. Logging afforded considerably more employment, partly as a result of river-driving operations. Services, transportation, communications and construction and maintenance reported heightened activity of a seasonal character. The increases in the last two divisions were largest, but were of less-than-normal proportions; those in services and transportation approximated the average. On the other hand, further curtailment was indicated in mining, and there was a falling-off in employment in retail trade.

**Payrolls.**- The firms furnishing statistics at the beginning of June disbursed the sum of \$56,203,507 in salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding. This sum was 2.7 p.c. higher than that of \$54,722,413 reported in the eight leading industries at the beginning of May, when the total had been lowered by the loss of working time over the Easter holidays. The per capita average rose from \$30.59 at May 1, to \$30.91 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$28.20 at June 1, 1942; the figure had then been affected by the Dominion-wide observance of the Victoria Day holiday. This factor also had some effect upon the latest average, since the holiday was celebrated in some areas. The per capita was also lowered by industrial disputes in certain industries in various parts of the Dominion. The June 1 average was smaller than that of \$31.14 at Apr. 1, but was otherwise the highest in the record of 25 months. Between June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943, the index number of payrolls has risen by 14.6 p.c., while that of employment has gained by 5.5 p.c.

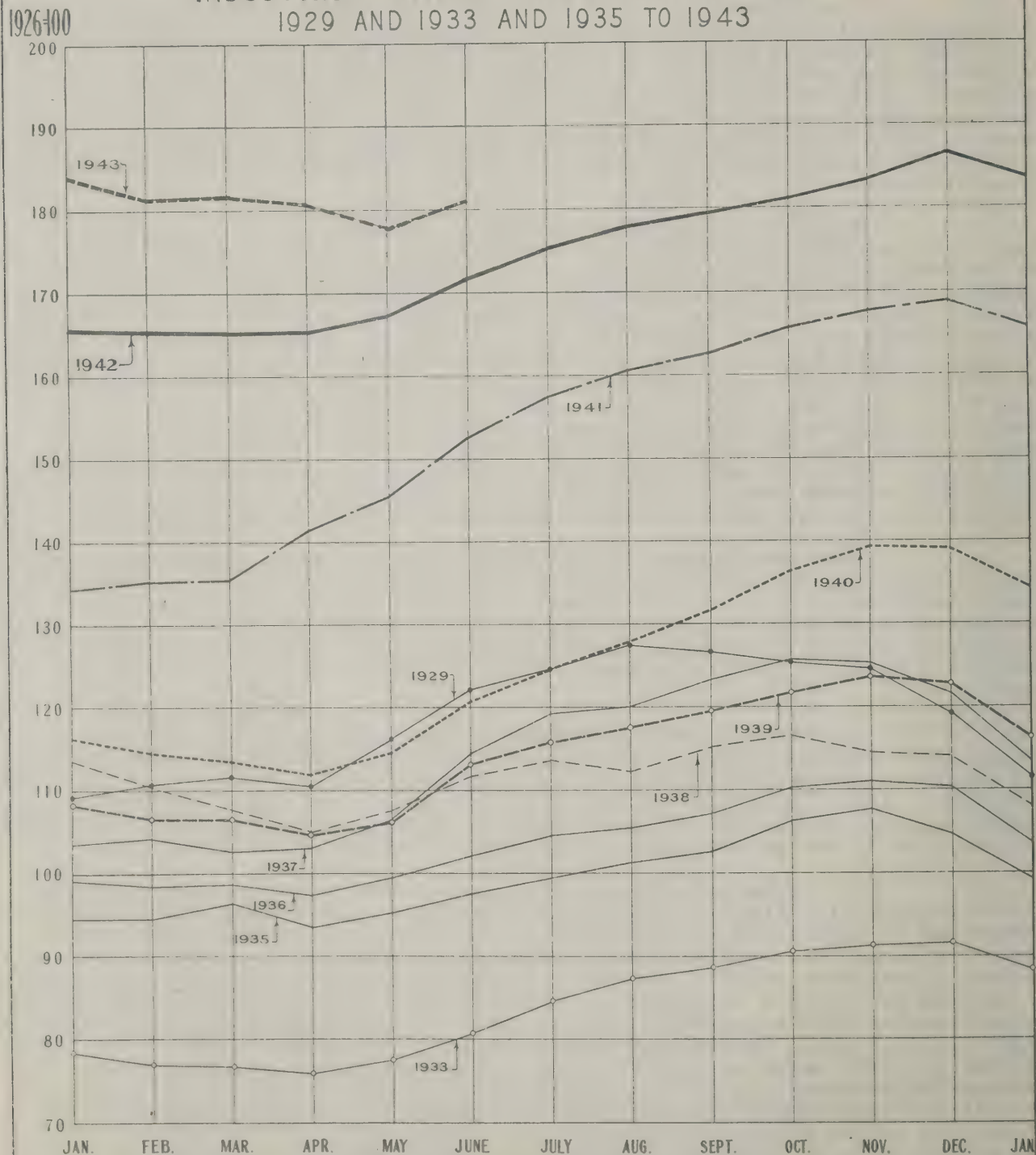
When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries at June 1, was 1,861,565, as compared with 1,852,365 at the beginning of May. The weekly payroll rose from \$56,682,543 at that date, to \$58,171,023 at the beginning of June. The per capita average in the nine industries stood at \$30.92, as compared with \$30.60 at May 1, and \$28.27 at June 1, 1942.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at May 1, 1943, and June 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 18.4 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 43.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1943, amounted to 17.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 42.3 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical wage-earner, the average weekly pay envelope, as a

Chart 2

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



result of the continued dilution of labour and other factors, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus, the latter has risen by 43.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by 22.4 p.c. in the 25 months.

The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 33.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls has advanced by 63.5 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater influence in the case of manufacturing.

The growth in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been outstandingly large in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 53.7 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 91.4 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in some of the non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 15.4 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 34.5 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6 while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at May 1 and June 1, 1943, and June 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Partial recovery from the contra-seasonal loss indicated in the beginning of May was noted in manufacturing at June 1. The gain was seasonal, but was below-average in extent, being the smallest recorded at that date in any year since 1936; it was not sufficiently large to restore employment to its level at Apr. 1. With that exception, however, activity was at its maximum in the record of over 23 years. The 7,661 co-operating manufacturers reported a personnel of 1,170,295 at June 1, as compared with 1,163,737 at the beginning of May. The increase of 6,558 men and women, or 0.6 p.c., raised the index from 222.9 in the preceding report, to 224.1 at the first of June, as compared with

Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1945 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1945 and June 1, 1942 Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Em- ployees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of					
			June 1, 1945	June 1, 1942	Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
					June 1, 1945	June 1, 1942	May 1, 1945	June 1, 1942		
<b>(a) Provinces.</b>										
Maritime Provinces	132,717	5,809,854	28.71	25.29	115.0	111.9	132.3	148.0	150.6	
Prince Edward Island	2,104	48,825	23.21	22.46	101.1	95.5	110.5	107.5	105.7	
Nova Scotia	80,491	2,407,551	29.91	29.66	116.4	115.4	155.8	153.8	151.6	
New Brunswick	50,122	1,553,678	27.01	25.79	113.9	107.5	148.4	140.9	126.6	
Quebec	580,007	16,740,559	28.56	26.44	125.7	122.1	153.9	147.9	131.7	
Ontario	745,257	25,761,058	31.97	29.42	113.0	110.5	181.7	181.1	121.1	
Prairie Provinces	187,617	5,712,442	30.45	29.78	108.0	105.9	126.1	121.1	117.5	
Manitoba	89,872	2,684,611	30.04	29.55	109.2	108.5	124.1	121.0	115.7	
Saskatchewan	86,807	1,087,265	29.15	28.55	105.7	98.6	121.0	114.0	114.0	
Alberta	61,858	1,980,566	31.81	29.04	108.8	107.2	131.9	125.9	122.1	
British Columbia	174,642	6,179,794	35.89	30.68	159.1	156.5	176.6	174.2	155.8	
CANADA	1,818,240	56,205,507	30.91	28.20	118.4	116.5	145.6	139.8	125.5	
<b>(b) Cities</b>										
Montreal	284,720	8,662,057	30.42	29.71	132.2	131.9	160.7	156.4*	132.2	
Quebec City	59,560	1,085,361	26.17	25.57	168.6	164.6	214.8	203.8	154.6	
Toronto	248,753	7,858,155	31.51	31.58	126.1	125.6	149.1	147.8	127.0	
Ottawa	21,754	578,724	28.60	28.45	109.4	109.2	126.5	125.5	115.2	
Hamilton	60,179	1,911,857	31.77	30.50	115.8	116.0	131.5	126.9	126.9	
Windsor	41,588	1,748,233	42.24	40.71	132.4	135.1	147.5	142.6	128.2	
Winnipeg	57,065	1,605,575	28.14	27.79	111.8	112.4	124.4	123.6	115.5	
Vancouver	85,894	2,955,021	34.40	33.75	169.3	169.2	225.3	220.7	163.8	
<b>(c) Industries</b>										
Manufacturing	1,170,295	58,997,965	51.61	51.09	135.4	132.7	185.5	159.9	157.6	
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	655,235	22,712,888	34.77	34.25	155.7	152.4	191.4	187.0	155.1	
Non-Durable Goods	499,204	18,647,758	27.54	26.85	115.4	115.2	184.5	181.8	126.4	
Electric Light and Power	17,856	637,519	55.69	55.55	95.6	91.5	103.6	100.8	103.4	
Logging	43,970	1,077,697	24.51	20.65	92.8	86.5	117.2	109.4	108.7	
Mining	75,056	2,643,595	36.18	35.48	88.1	89.1	101.6	100.6*	108.7	
Communications	27,877	812,821	29.57	29.09	106.6	105.5	115.5	113.2	110.4	
Transportation	145,005	5,228,716	36.06	35.70	115.7	112.6	131.6	125.7	117.4	
Construction and Maintenance	159,472	4,711,580	29.54	30.08	90.6	82.9	117.5	109.6	101.5	
Services	42,875	794,675	18.55	18.46	112.4	106.9	130.1	123.2	113.6	
Trade	155,890	3,966,958	25.25	25.10	96.0	96.8	106.4	106.4	104.1	
NIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,818,240	56,205,507	30.91	28.20	118.4	116.5	145.6	139.8	125.5	
Finance	65,825	1,967,516	31.07	31.02	105.6	105.4	114.0	113.5	110.9	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,884,065	58,171,023	30.92	28.27	117.9	116.1	142.5	136.7	124.9	

<sup>1/</sup>This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

<sup>2/</sup>Preliminary.  
\*Revised.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Apr. 1, 134.6; May 1, 155.5 and June 1, 156.1; at June 1, 1942, the index was 126.9.



205.9 at the same date in 1942. Since the advance was not equal to that usually indicated from May 1 to June 1, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 221.2 at May 1, to 219.8 at June 1; this is the fifth successive reduction in the seasonally-corrected index.

From the opening of the present year, the expansion reported by the firms furnishing data has provided employment for some 23,700 additional workers, a number which constituted rather less than a quarter of those taken on by the co-operating manufacturers in the same period of 1942. The general increase from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1943, was also of less-than-normal proportions, according to the experience of pre-war years. The slowing down in the rate of acceleration recently indicated is no doubt largely due to the following main factors: (1) the further absorption of the younger men in the armed forces (2) changes in production requirements which have developed as the war progresses and (3) increasing shortages of materials and labour for civilian production. In the latest period of observation, industrial disputes in certain centres had an adverse effect upon employment in manufacturing.

The moderate gain indicated at the date under review took place very largely in the durable goods division, in which the reporting establishments added some 5,400 employees. Most of this increase was in the lumber group. There were smaller advances in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and iron and steel products. The index in the durable goods division reached a new all-time high, standing at 279.7 p.c. of the 1926 average. This was 17½ p.c. higher than the June 1, 1942, index.

In the non-durable group, the trends were mixed, resulting in a relatively small increase on the whole as compared with May 1. Food and pulp and paper plants reported fairly marked expansion; in the food groups, this was generally below-average for June 1. On the other hand, leather, rubber, textile, tobacco and chemical plants released employees. The decline in chemicals was substantial. The curtailment in textiles was seasonal in character, approximating the average at the beginning of June in earlier years of the record. In the remaining manufacturing industries, the changes in employment were relatively small. The index in the non-durable goods division as a whole stood at 181.0, as compared with 180.7 at May 1, 1943, and 181.6 at June 1, 1942. This is the second successive month in which the index in the light manufacturing industries has been slightly below its level at the same date a year earlier. As at May 1, the small falling-off in the 12 months' comparison took place mainly in the textile, beverage, footwear and pulp and paper industries. Activity in these industries, however, was generally at a higher level than in earlier years of the record.

Payrolls.- The firms furnishing information at the beginning of June reported the disbursement of \$36,997,965 in weekly payrolls; this was higher by \$817,286, or 2.3 p.c., than the salaries and wages they had paid at May 1. The per capita average rose from \$31.09 at May 1, to \$31.61 at the beginning of June. The gain was partly due to the resumption of a more normal scale of operations following the loss of time over the Easter holidays, which had lowered the averages in the preceding period of observation to \$31.09 from \$31.81 at Apr. 1. The latest figure was affected by strikes in some industries, and also by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in certain centres, although its celebration as a Dominion statutory holiday has been discontinued for the duration of the war. In 1942, the June 1 average had stood at \$28.73, and that in 1941, at \$25.57; these figures had been affected to a much greater extent by the suspension of work over Victoria Day, then generally observed throughout the Dominion.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 163.5, as compared with 159.9 at May 1; the maximum in the two-year record was that of 164.7 at Apr. 1, 1943. The latest figure was 19.2 p.c. higher than that of 137.2 at June 1, 1942. In the twelve months, the index of employment has risen by 8.8 p.c. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of gain have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the upgrading

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$25.25		100.0	100.0	\$25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49		102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69		105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04		108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37		110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02		111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32		112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13		111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65		113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92		116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41		118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59		120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20		122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49		124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62		126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29		128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51		129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81		130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06		132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92		130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96		132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72		133.0	162.5	31.43
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14		133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.52		132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.91		133.4	163.5	31.61
July 1							
Aug. 1							
Sept. 1							
Oct. 1							
Nov. 1							
Dec. 1							

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Revised.



of employees as they acquire experience is of especial and increasing importance, tending to offset the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the shortage of workers which has become acute with the development of the war effort. Another factor of particularly great influence in manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment, with the increase in the proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. Thus, at June 1, 1943, this group provided employment for 56.7 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at the same date in 1942, the proportion was 52.5 p.c. In view of the fact that the June 1 per capita average in the durable goods was \$34.77, and that in the non-durable was \$27.34, the effect of the change in distribution upon the current payrolls is very evident.

From the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been extremely marked advances in the payrolls distributed to persons employed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in those industries have been accompanied by noteworthy though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at June 1, 1942.

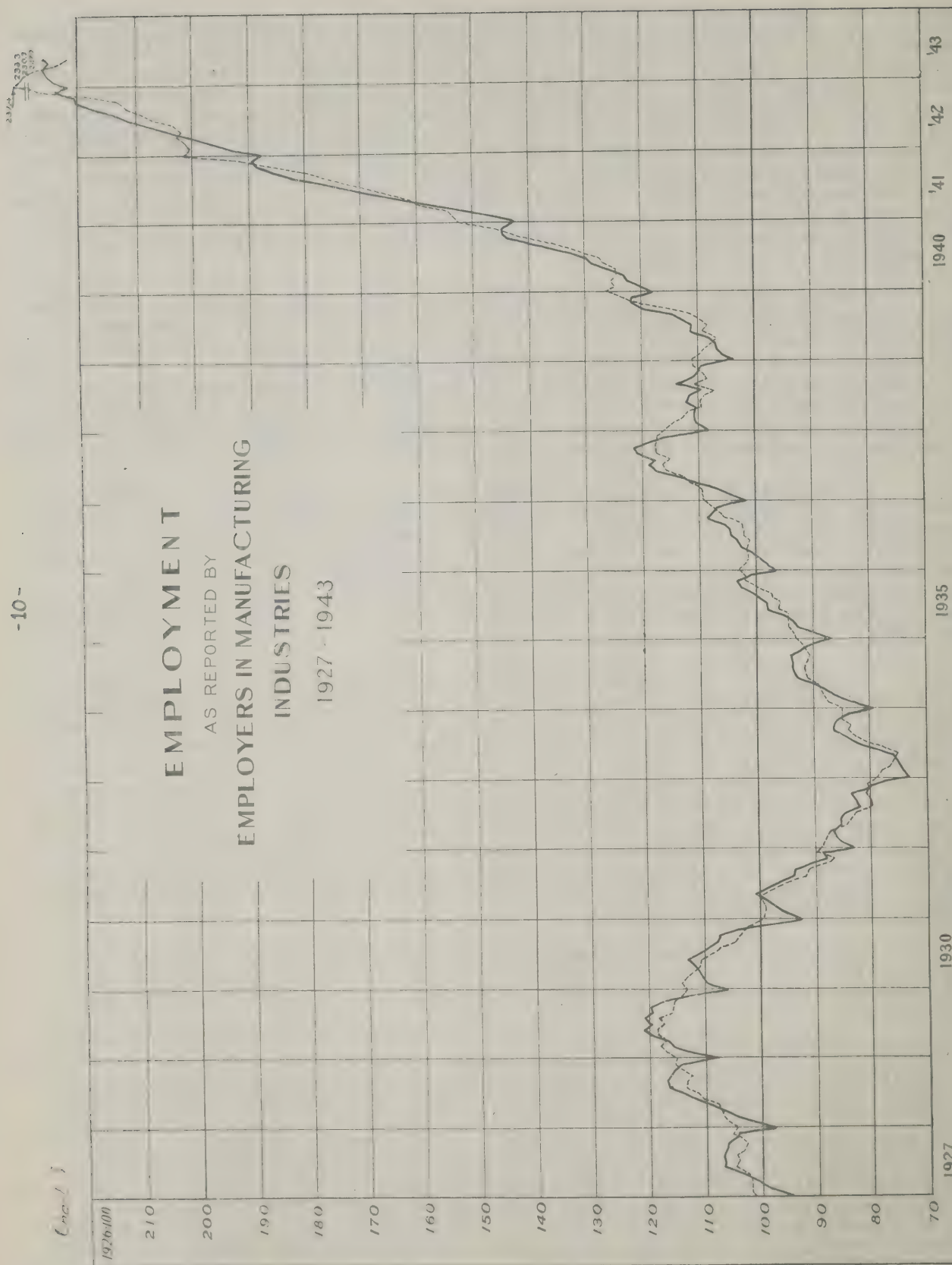
The latest per capita average weekly earnings in the various industries are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- This industry afforded more employment, partly as a result of river-driving operations. A combined working force of 43,970 persons was reported by the 502 firms whose returns were tabulated; at May 1, they had 39,456 employees. This increase of 4,514 workers, or 11.4 p.c., which approximated the average at June 1 in the period, 1921-1942, was accompanied by a rise of 7.1 p.c. in the weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review. The per capita average stood at \$24.51, as compared with \$25.51 at May 1, and \$20.65 at June 1, 1942. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

The June 1 index of employment stood at 146.9; as compared with 169.0 at June 1, 1942, there was a falling-off of 13.1 p.c., accompanied by a decline of only 0.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- For the third consecutive month, there was a contraction in employment in mining. The shrinkage, unlike that at Apr. 1 and May 1, was contra-seasonal; curtailment, but on a smaller scale, had also been indicated at June 1 of last year. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals continued to show improvement, but coal-mining, and metallic ores mining again employed fewer workers. Data were tabulated from 449 operators with a staff of 73,056, a reduction of 721 from their last return. The index in the mining group stood at 156.2, as compared with 157.8 at May 1, 1943, and 173.1 at June 1, 1942. The reduction of 9.8 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 6.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$2,643,395 at the beginning of June, when they were affected by industrial disputes in some areas. The May 1, 1943, total of \$2,617,471 had represented earnings which were lowered by loss of working time over the Easter holidays. The latest per capita average was \$36.18, as compared with \$35.48 in the preceding period of observation, and \$34.47 at June 1, 1942.

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927-1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



Communications.- Heightened activity of a seasonal character was indicated in communications at the first of June, but the gain was rather below-average. Information was furnished by 59 employers with a personnel of 27,677, as compared with 27,387 at May 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at June 1 totalled \$812,821, as compared with \$796,575 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$29.09 at May 1, to \$29.37 at the first of June, while at the same date of last year, the figure was \$28.01. The latest index of employment, at 103.6, was fractionally lower than that of 103.9 at June 1, 1942, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 4.6 p.c. in the year.

Transportation.- There was a further advance in employment in transportation at June 1, when moderate gains were noted in all three branches - steam railway, local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. The employees of the 593 companies and branches furnishing data numbered 145,005, as compared with 141,039 at the beginning of May. The index rose from 111.7 in the preceding report, to 114.8 at June 1, as compared with 106.4 at the same date in 1942. There was thus a gain of 7.9 p.c. in the latter comparison; this was accompanied by that of 12.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly payrolls reported at June 1, 1943, amounted to \$5,228,716, as compared with \$5,034,879 at the beginning of May. The latest per capita average was \$36.06, as against \$35.70 at May 1, and \$34.64 at June 1, 1942.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal improvement was recorded in this group as a whole at the date under review, but the expansion was considerably smaller than usual in the late spring, and was also less than at June 1 in any other year since 1936. Further curtailment was indicated in building, the generally upward movement being confined to highway and railway construction and maintenance work. Returns were received from 1,533 employers whose staffs included 159,472 persons, 13,408 more than at May 1. The reported payrolls aggregated \$4,711,380, as compared with \$4,393,906 in the preceding period of observation. The rise in the salaries and wages was relatively less than that in the number of employees, partly because most of those added to the working forces were taken on at the lower rates of pay, many being more or less casual workers, while differences in the amount of overtime also had an effect. As a result, the per capita average declined from \$30.08 at May 1, to \$29.54 at the date under review. The June 1, 1942, figure was \$25.33. The latest index of employment stood at 126.4; this was 2.5 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 15.8 p.c.

Services.- There was a considerable, seasonal advance in employment in services at June 1, according to 634 firms with a working force of 42,875 men and women, as compared with 40,770 at May 1. Most of the increase took place in hotels and restaurants, but laundries and dry cleaning plants were also busier; to some extent, the gain in the former represented extension of cafeteria services in large industrial establishments. The weekly payrolls disbursed at June 1 totalled \$794,675, as compared with \$752,601 at May 1. The index of employment was 192.1; this exceeded that of 190.8 at the beginning of June, 1942, by 6.4 p.c. The index of payrolls shows a gain of 14.5 p.c. over the year. The latest per capita average was \$18.53, a few cents higher than the May 1 figure of \$18.46. The average at June 1, 1942, had been \$17.17. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of these employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted over 62 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed a contra-seasonal reduction at the beginning of June; this took place largely in the retail division, and was no doubt partly due to the application of Selective Service regulations to the younger men in the industry. The curtailment of the tourist trade due to wartime conditions may also have prevented the increase in the staffs ordinarily indicated at the beginning of June. The 2,255 retail and wholesale establishments whose data were compiled had a personnel of 155,890, as compared with 156,953 at May 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review aggregated \$3,936,858; this was slightly lower than the total of \$3,939,817

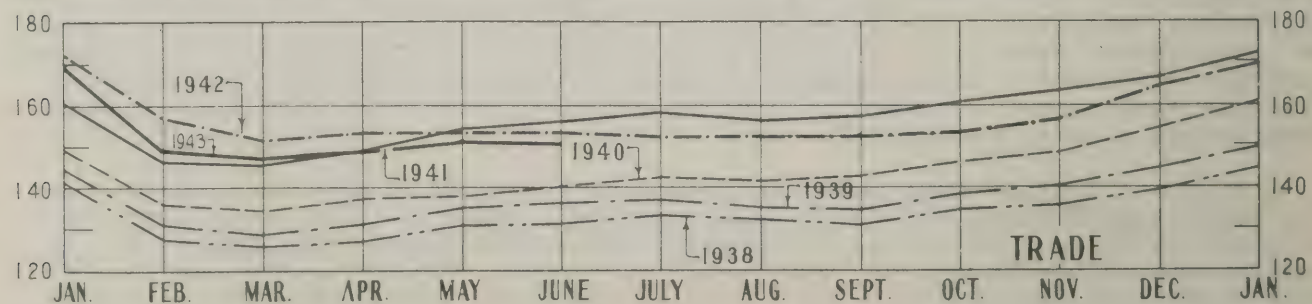
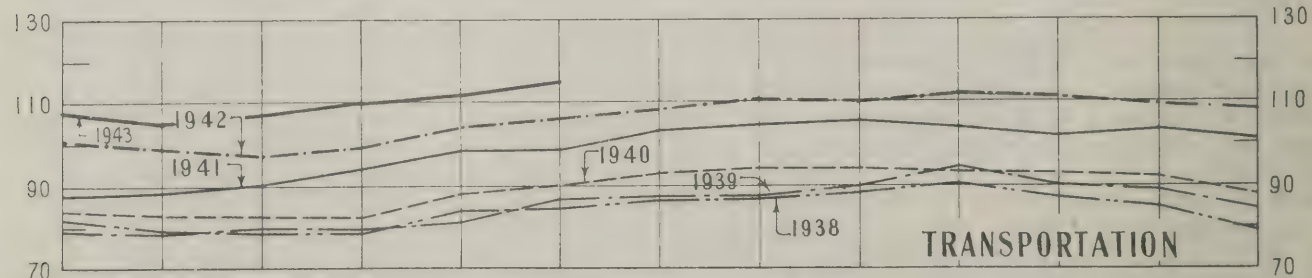
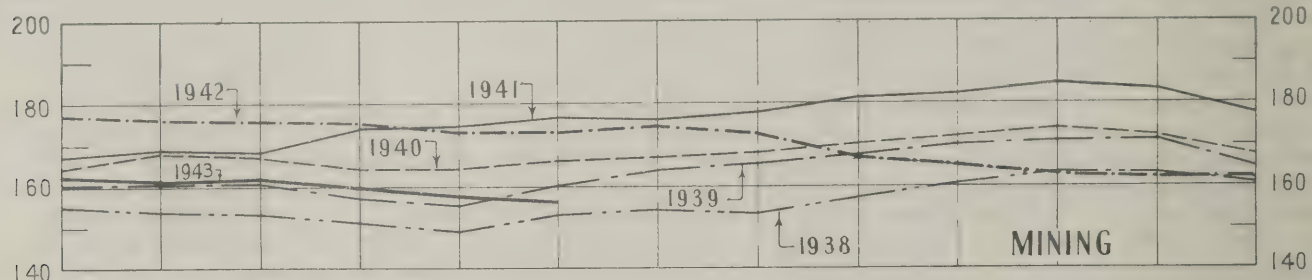
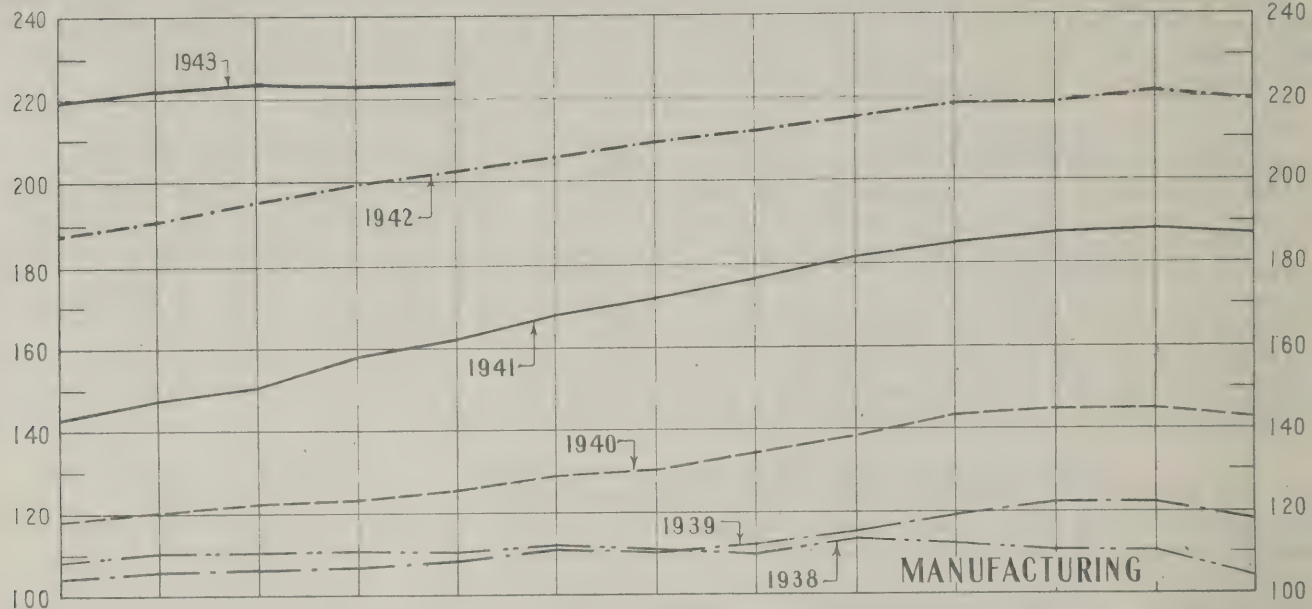
Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 — 1943

1926=100

1926=100





reported at May 1. The per capita average, however, advanced from \$25.10 in the preceding survey, to \$25.25 at June 1, as compared with \$24.05 at the same date in 1942. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by two p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 2.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics furnished by 753 financial institutions indicated an increase of 143 in their staffs, which included 63,325 persons at June 1. The salaries and wages received by these workers aggregated \$1,967,516, as compared with \$1,959,930 disbursed on or about May 1. The per capita average was \$31.07 at June 1, compared with \$31.02 at May 1, 1943, and \$30.19 at June 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.6, was fractionally below that of 122.8 at June 1, 1942, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 2.8 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and the economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at June 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment in all provinces was upward at June 1, the largest gains being in Quebec. In almost all areas, however, the increases were below-normal in extent. Activity in each of the provinces was at a rather higher level than at June 1, 1942, but in several cases the improvement in this comparison was very slight.

The general expansion in employment at the date under review was accompanied by greater gains in the payrolls disbursed, largely indicating a return to a more normal scale of operations following the loss in working time over the Easter holidays. In all provinces, the general per capita average earnings were higher at June 1 than at either May 1, 1943, or June 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial activity in the Maritimes was accelerated at the beginning of June, but the gain was rather below-normal. Most of the improvement took place in transportation, construction and manufacturing. Within the last-named, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants showed the largest increases in personnel. All three provinces in the Maritime Area shared in the general advance.

The 966 establishments furnishing data reported a combined working force of 132,717 men and women, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$3,809,854. At May 1, they had had 129,198 employees, and the payrolls were given as \$3,701,844. The per capita average rose from \$28.65 at May 1, to \$28.71 at the date under review, as compared with \$25.29 at June 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 175.3, was 5.5 p.c. higher than that indicated a year earlier, while the index of payrolls was 16.2 p.c. higher.

Quebec.- The increase in employment in Quebec at June 1 brought the index to a point higher than at Apr. 1 or May 1, but it continued lower than in any month in the first quarter of the year. The 3,528 co-operating employers reported a staff of 580,007, as compared with 563,202 at May 1; the gain of 16,805 workers, or three p.c., was rather below normal in extent, although it



exceeded the increase indicated at the beginning of June, 1942.

The expansion in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a relatively larger rise in the salaries and wages disbursed for services rendered in the last week in May. These aggregated \$16,740,359, a sum higher by 4.1 p.c. than that reported by the same firms in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita average, at \$28.86, was 30 cents higher than that at May 1, and \$2.42 above the figure of \$26.44 at June 1, 1942. Since then, there has been a gain of 8.2 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 16.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls. As already stated, the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had lowered the earnings for which statistics were given at June 1, 1942.

Except in mining, the trend in Quebec was generally favourable, although in most industries the gains were not pronounced; those in transportation, manufacturing and construction were largest. Within the group of factory employment, there was a considerable falling-off in tobacco, textile and chemical works, particularly in the last-named. On the other hand, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel plants reported considerable additions to their working forces, those in lumber and iron and steel being greatest.

Ontario.- Reversing the trend indicated in the preceding five months, there was a moderately upward movement in Ontario at the beginning of June, when a combined working force of 743,257 men and women was reported by the 5,863 establishments furnishing data. At May 1, they had employed 738,845 persons. The general increase of 4,412 persons was considerably less than usual for the time of year. The index of employment rose from 181.8 at May 1, to 182.9 at June 1. This was the highest since Aug. 1 of last summer, and was 2.5 p.c. above the June 1, 1942, figure of 178.5. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review aggregated \$23,761,058, an average of \$31.97 per employee. At May 1, the sum of \$23,366,255 was reported, and the per capita average was \$31.63. The increase of 1.7 p.c. in the total payroll, accompanying that of 0.6 p.c. in the personnel, partly reflected the return to a more usual scale of operations following the Easter holidays. However, the latest figures were in their turn affected to some extent by loss of time due to strikes in certain of the heavy industries, and also by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in some centres. The latter factor, however, was of less importance than in the same period of last year, when the Victoria Day holiday was much more widely celebrated; the per capita average at June 1, 1942, had been \$29.42.

Manufacturing at the beginning of June showed little general change. There were further losses in iron and steel plants, partly resulting from industrial disputes; chemical, textile and leather factories also released employees. On the other hand, improvement was noted in food, lumber, pulp and paper, and electrical apparatus works. Most of the non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity, mining and trade being the exceptions. The gains in the remaining industries - logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services were not particularly large.

Prairie Provinces.- Further expansion in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of June, when the improvement was decidedly less than usual for the time of year. Moderately increased activity was shown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, that in Saskatchewan being most noteworthy. Information was received from 1,842 firms in the Prairie Area, whose staffs aggregated 167,617 - 3,510, or 1.9 p.c., more than in their last report. The payrolls distributed amounted to \$5,712,442. As compared with \$5,483,104 at May 1, there was a rise of 4.2 p.c.; the observance of the Easter holidays had lowered the latter total. The per capita average rose from \$29.78 at the beginning of May, to \$30.45 at June 1, as compared with \$28.49 at June 1, 1942. Over the year, the index of employment has advanced by 0.8 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 7.3 p.c.

There were continued increases in employment in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance at the date under review, while logging, mining and trade showed curtailment which was partly seasonal in



character. Within the manufacturing division, the largest gains were in animal food and lumber mills, but the trend was downward in chemicals and iron and steel.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia continued its upward movement, but, as in immediately preceding months, the expansion was not equal to that usually noted at the time of year. Data were received from 1,490 establishments having a personnel of 174,642, as compared with 173,831 at May 1. Accompanying this gain of 0.5 p.c., was that of 1.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which totalled \$6,178,794, as against \$6,088,779 at the beginning of May. The per capita average rose from \$35.03 at May 1, to \$35.39 at June 1, as compared with \$30.68 at the same date in 1942. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 30 p.c., while that of employment has gained by 15.9 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at June 1 continued to increase, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel factories. Non-ferrous metal plants, however, released some employees. Logging was more active, and there were slight gains in communications, services and trade. On the other hand, transportation, mining and construction were slacker; the most pronounced losses were in the last-named.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Improvement was recorded at June 1 in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver, while curtailment was shown in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. The gains in Montreal and Winnipeg were considerable, but they were nevertheless below-average for June 1. This was also the case in the remaining cities in which heightened activity was reported, with the exception of Quebec, where the increase was greater than usual at June 1. The fairly large loss in Hamilton was mainly due to industrial disputes. Employment in each of the eight centres, except Hamilton, was at a higher level than at the same date in 1942. In Hamilton there was a fractional decline in the latest index in this comparison.

In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the payrolls reported at June 1 were higher than at May 1, there being a falling-off in this respect only in Hamilton. In that city, the situation was affected by industrial disputes. Partly due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the Easter holidays, the increases in the wage disbursements in seven of the above-mentioned cities generally exceeded those in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita averages were higher at June 1 than at May 1; Hamilton was the exception in this comparison also. The average weekly earnings in each of the eight centres were higher than at June 1, 1942.

Montreal.- Further additions to the working forces were recorded in Montreal, where the 2,062 co-operating employers indicated a combined working force of 284,720 men and women, as compared with 283,710 at May 1. The gain, which was below-normal in extent, was accompanied by a considerably larger rise in the payrolls distributed at the beginning of June, for services rendered in the week preceding; as already explained, the payments reported in the preceding period of observation had been lowered by the loss in working time over the Easter holidays, so that the latest figure represents what in recent months has been a more usual scale of earnings. These aggregated \$8,682,057, as compared with \$8,429,712 at May 1. The per capita weekly average, at \$30.42 at June 1, was higher than that of \$29.71 at May 1, also exceeding the June 1, 1942, figure of \$27.56. In the intervening 12 months, employment in Montreal has risen by 11.9 p.c. and payrolls by 21.6 p.c.

There was some acceleration in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants. Printing and publishing and paper products, textile and chemical factories, however, laid off some workers. Construction and retail trade were also quieter, while hotels and restaurants and transportation afforded rather more employment.



Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec showed its fifth successive increase at June 1. Data were tabulated from 241 establishments employing 39,560 men and women, as compared with 38,616 at the beginning of May. This increase of 2.4 p.c. brought the index to a new maximum of 276.3; it was 25.6 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1942. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls had risen by 38.9 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review totalled \$1,035,361; the sum of \$979,745 reported by the same firms at May 1 had been affected by the Easter holidays. The per capita average weekly earnings advanced from \$25.37 at May 1, to \$26.17 at the date under review, as compared with \$23.63 at June 1, 1942.

Iron and steel and pulp and paper showed heightened activity at June 1, and there were also gains in employment in transportation and construction. Other industries reported little general change.

Toronto.- There was a moderate increase in employment in Toronto at the beginning of June, most of which took place in transportation, construction and services; the gain in the last-named was partly due to the extension of cafeteria services in large plants. Manufacturing reported little change, on the whole; increases in food, paper-using and electrical apparatus plants were largely offset by moderate curtailment in textile and iron and steel factories.

The 2,066 firms co-operating at the date under review had a personnel of 248,756, as compared with 247,629 at May 1. The increase of 1,127 workers, or 0.5 p.c., was rather less than usual for the beginning of June. The index stood at 193.3, slightly higher than that at May 1, and 7.6 p.c. above the June 1, 1942, figure of 179.7. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 17.4 p.c. The latest aggregate of salaries and wages was \$7,838,156, or 0.9 p.c. higher than that of \$7,770,182 in the preceding period of observation. The average per employee was \$31.51, as compared with \$31.38 at May 1, and \$28.64 at June 1, 1942.

Ottawa.- Little general change was indicated in Ottawa at June 1, when the 254 employers co-operating in the current survey of employment and payrolls reported a staff of 21,754, as against 21,726 at the beginning of May. A relatively larger gain was shown in the weekly payrolls, however; these rose by 0.7 p.c., to \$578,724 at the date under review. The average per employee was \$26.60; that in the last survey was \$26.45, while the June 1, 1942, figure was \$24.65. Over the year, the index of employment has advanced by 4.4 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 11.8 p.c.

Manufacturing and transportation were slightly busier at the beginning of June than in the preceding month, but there was a slackening in services and trade.

Hamilton.- There was a further shrinkage in industrial activity in Hamilton; the loss in employment and payrolls was partly due to industrial disputes in the heavy industries. Textiles were also quieter, and there were small declines in transportation and trade. Construction and services, however, showed slight improvement. The persons employed by the 360 co-operating establishments numbered 60,179, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,911,857; at May 1, the 61,346 men and women in recorded employment had been paid the sum of \$1,988,455. The loss in employment was 1.9 p.c., and in payrolls, 3.9 p.c. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday in many plants in Hamilton was partly responsible for the greater falling-off in the salaries and wages. The per capita average fell from \$32.41 at May 1, to \$31.77 at June 1, as compared with \$30.30 at June 1 of last year, when the celebration of the holiday had also lowered the earnings. In the period since then, there has been a reduction of 0.9 p.c. in employment, but the index of payrolls has risen by 3.6 p.c.

Windsor.- For the fourth consecutive month, employment in Windsor moderately declined. Most of the reduction took place in iron and steel, while



the trend was favourable in vegetable food factories, and in transportation, services and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 214 establishments employing 41,388 workers, as compared with 41,579 in their last return. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,748,233, a sum 3.3 p.c. greater than that of \$1,692,845 indicated at May 1, when the total had been lowered by the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita average advanced from \$40.71 in the last report, to \$42.24 at the beginning of June. The figure at June 1, 1942, had been \$39.98. In the 12 months since then, employment has risen by 9.1 p.c., and payrolls by 14.9 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was a reduction in employment in trade in Winnipeg at June 1; manufacturing, particularly of animal food products, was rather busier, while the general changes in the other industries were slight. Data were received from 579 employers, with a staff of 57,063, as compared with 57,396 at May 1. This loss of 0.6 p.c. in employment was accompanied by a gain of 0.7 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$1,605,575, disbursed on or about June 1. The average per employee was \$28.14, as compared with \$27.79 at May 1, 1943, and \$26.75 at June 1, 1942. Since then, the reported payrolls have risen by 7.7 p.c., while employment has increased by 2.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- Industrial activity in Vancouver showed little general change. Improvement was indicated in iron and steel and other branches of manufacturing, and there were moderate advances in services and trade. On the other hand, transportation and construction released employees. The 639 co-operating establishments employed 85,894 men and women, as compared with 85,867 at May 1. The payrolls distributed aggregated \$2,955,021; this was two p.c. greater than the sum of \$2,896,229 reported in the preceding period of observation, when the total had been lowered by the loss of time over the Easter holidays. The latest per capita average, at \$34.40, was higher than that of \$33.73 at May 1, also exceeding the June 1, 1942, figure of \$30.08. The gain in employment in the last 12 months was 21.5 p.c., while that in aggregate payrolls amounted to 37.6 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at June 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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July 27, 1943.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.6	-	-	-	107.5	108.1	106.5	-	-	-	105.6
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.4	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	93.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
June 1, 1939	113.2	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	126.5	106.8	114.3	120.0	99.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.9	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.6	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	199.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.3	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	178.7	173.3	126.9	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	166.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.3	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	178.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	163.1	107.0	181.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	133.5	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	136.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	196.1	186.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	160.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	186.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.8	150.8	196.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.1	175.3	106.3	195.5	153.7	197.7	182.9	136.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1943.

100.0 7.3 .1 4.4 2.8 31.9 40.9 10.3 4.9 2.0 3.4 9.6

Note.- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	76.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.5	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1938	107.5	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
June 1, 1939	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.6	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	126.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	128.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	156.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	158.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	158.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	183.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	233.5
Nov. 1	178.8	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.6	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1943.

15.7      2.2      13.7      1.2      3.3      2.3      3.1      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.2	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.6	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.8
June 1, 1939	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	86.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.5	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	146.5	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.6	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.8
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.1	224.1	145.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.4	192.1	150.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1943.

100.0      64.4      2.4      4.0      1.5      8.0      3.8      2.3      8.6

Note:-The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>222.9</b>	<b>205.9</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>112.3</b>
Animal products - edible	2.0	184.9	177.3	174.9	172.9	148.0	139.0	134.8
Fur and products	.2	127.1	127.9	123.2	123.6	120.7	102.5	103.6
Leather and products	1.6	140.6	141.4	138.7	137.0	116.8	110.1	105.3
Boots and shoes	1.0	126.4	127.2	128.6	131.0	113.0	112.1	109.5
Lumber and products	3.5	117.1	109.2	120.2	120.9	97.5	88.3	86.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	98.5	88.1	109.9	115.7	91.6	80.4	79.2
Furniture	.5	105.6	107.6	111.6	111.9	91.6	83.8	79.9
Other lumber products	1.1	197.4	189.6	166.9	148.5	122.9	117.2	114.2
Musical instruments	.1	51.2	49.6	38.7	39.2	62.1	42.1	45.1
Plant products - edible	2.4	138.1	135.8	137.2	133.8	121.1	112.2	111.5
Pulp and paper products	4.4	129.2	126.6	133.4	128.3	117.6	108.2	106.3
Pulp and paper	2.0	120.2	115.3	125.6	120.5	110.7	96.4	94.4
Paper products	.8	189.2	188.0	189.0	167.3	141.6	128.0	130.8
Printing and publishing	1.6	120.5	120.2	124.5	125.2	118.2	116.5	110.7
Rubber products	.9	126.7	128.0	126.1	134.6	107.5	107.2	100.8
Textile products	7.8	161.6	162.5	168.9	159.4	144.6	119.4	119.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	162.7	166.6	176.8	169.9	157.6	123.8	126.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	119.8	121.4	128.9	125.8	121.6	94.7	97.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	177.5	193.5	203.3	186.3	171.0	126.3	124.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	552.5	547.5	581.0	585.6	511.0	427.6	432.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	141.4	137.5	144.4	143.0	139.4	121.3	121.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	167.9	167.8	172.7	155.6	138.0	116.0	116.5
Other textile products	1.0	169.9	174.2	172.8	166.0	133.8	113.5	104.2
Tobacco	.6	131.8	133.1	128.2	107.0	100.3	96.0	102.5
Beverages	.6	211.8	211.8	235.5	205.6	172.9	171.8	167.7
Chemicals and allied products	5.1	734.5	750.2	722.0	362.5	191.4	161.8	161.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	131.5	132.0	133.6	133.3	106.0	94.0	92.9
Electric light and power	1.0	140.3	137.1	145.3	149.9	137.5	126.9	128.9
Electrical apparatus	2.3	296.2	292.3	264.4	213.1	147.3	129.1	136.8
Iron and steel products	25.8	343.6	343.0	283.3	199.7	126.4	98.1	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	261.1	249.2	245.4	211.2	158.3	129.9	130.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	248.6	251.7	253.4	226.2	134.0	115.7	123.4
Agricultural implements	.3	134.2	132.8	138.5	107.9	91.4	58.2	67.6
Land vehicles	9.9	284.3	281.6	236.2	179.8	115.3	91.9	99.6
Automobiles and parts	2.5	306.7	311.1	284.3	256.5	168.0	143.3	152.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.4	1517.9	1479.6	973.8	420.6	206.2	71.3	84.5
Heating appliances	.3	167.4	158.8	155.6	158.4	132.7	126.4	130.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	318.2	332.6	291.4	226.2	142.5	106.4	124.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	255.6	290.2	281.3	232.3	124.8	102.4	110.5
Other iron and steel products	5.3	471.4	481.7	388.6	219.1	132.0	101.6	101.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3.4	410.8	411.6	343.4	273.9	180.5	155.5	156.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	205.1	203.2	196.9	179.7	172.7	157.7	158.8
Miscellaneous	1.0	405.0	405.3	341.4	205.5	154.2	144.5	142.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>93.6</b>
<b>MINING</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>153.3</b>
Coal	1.3	89.0	89.9	92.2	91.5	86.4	82.4	85.5
Metallic ores	2.1	303.2	308.8	357.3	372.1	354.9	342.7	316.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	158.0	154.6	161.6	161.0	145.9	139.7	129.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.7</b>
Telegraphs	.4	131.5	131.5	120.4	115.5	98.2	94.8	97.0
Telephones	1.1	96.0	94.6	99.3	92.2	84.0	80.8	81.4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>84.9</b>
Street railways and cartage	2.2	166.5	163.7	152.9	146.5	133.7	125.1	115.6
Steam railways	4.5	102.3	101.2	94.7	86.2	77.5	74.1	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	102.8	92.4	98.3	94.9	91.1	91.9	97.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>114.5</b>
Building	3.8	157.0	159.2	138.9	141.1	68.4	53.8	54.5
Highway	2.9	131.3	101.7	135.3	180.3	126.1	227.6	223.2
Railway	2.1	90.7	84.3	96.7	100.9	79.9	73.1	72.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>135.3</b>
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	188.4	174.9	173.2	163.6	135.8	136.6	128.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	198.4	196.2	193.6	183.6	154.3	150.9	146.1
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>131.5</b>
Retail	6.5	157.8	159.9	160.9	164.6	146.2	143.1	137.4
Wholesale	2.1	131.9	130.2	134.3	136.2	126.7	119.5	118.0
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>171.7</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>111.9</b>

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	43.8	207.7	201.6	177.9	152.2	129.9	109.3	111.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.0	119.1	105.4	117.2	112.0	104.7	83.0	87.2
	Pulp and paper	4.2	199.9	189.6	188.0	187.1	166.8	159.9	138.6
	Textile products	3.2	115.3	114.0	120.4	118.5	110.1	86.1	80.7
	Iron and steel	23.6	344.4	339.4	263.1	183.1	144.7	114.1	126.6
	Other manufactures	8.8	146.7	142.6	144.6	145.3	124.7	112.2	116.8
	Logging	3.5	199.5	211.0	215.3	259.8	130.7	140.6	113.9
	Mining	11.1	97.9	97.8	110.2	113.9	113.4	111.5	113.8
	Communications	2.0	120.2	125.7	115.0	104.7	91.8	89.4	89.7
	Transportation	14.2	163.1	158.0	127.4	85.2	75.0	61.7	64.2
	Construction	15.7	218.5	202.3	253.8	252.9	116.2	132.6	149.0
	Services	1.9	296.9	284.5	281.6	258.7	195.3	177.4	177.4
	Trade	7.8	166.2	166.4	171.5	188.7	142.7	134.1	129.7
	<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>110.9</b>
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	70.3	244.5	242.5	217.8	173.9	135.9	113.3	115.2
	Lumber products	2.5	128.7	113.7	130.3	143.9	101.5	93.7	99.8
	Pulp and paper	5.1	123.7	120.5	126.6	124.4	115.9	102.8	101.7
	Textile products	13.0	187.4	188.1	194.1	179.6	161.6	133.7	135.2
	Iron and steel	21.9	373.5	367.6	279.3	185.7	118.1	85.6	95.2
	Other manufactures	27.8	280.6	281.9	222.3	177.0	137.4	123.3	121.2
	Logging	3.2	208.4	171.2	247.3	228.0	119.6	118.9	132.2
	Mining	2.5	314.0	317.3	304.8	294.7	291.8	272.9	244.8
	Communications	1.2	98.4	97.5	102.5	91.5	79.3	75.6	76.0
	Transportation	6.3	102.5	97.4	102.9	96.0	87.9	89.9	90.3
	Construction	8.2	115.2	96.6	109.8	121.1	82.0	158.9	148.9
	Services	2.1	179.1	171.1	168.8	148.5	124.5	123.8	121.5
	Trade	6.2	162.5	162.8	161.7	165.1	150.3	143.1	143.0
	<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>182.8</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>120.4</b>
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	72.2	213.0	212.9	203.3	171.6	128.6	111.7	112.4
	Lumber products	3.1	106.5	99.5	98.4	100.0	85.4	76.9	73.8
	Pulp and paper	4.7	127.3	125.0	131.7	125.7	114.6	108.5	106.8
	Textile products	7.3	135.5	136.9	144.0	140.9	130.4	107.6	106.4
	Iron and steel	31.2	324.9	327.5	293.5	223.9	137.3	108.2	113.1
	Other manufactures	25.9	210.6	210.2	205.8	175.5	136.4	125.4	125.7
	Logging	1.2	93.1	84.6	127.1	110.8	103.1	68.1	61.2
	Mining	3.2	238.5	240.7	292.9	313.9	294.6	285.2	253.3
	Communications	1.3	90.1	88.3	93.8	89.9	82.3	78.2	80.9
	Transportation	5.4	107.7	105.3	102.5	95.3	88.4	82.7	81.6
	Construction	6.0	118.1	113.0	111.4	148.2	97.2	94.2	97.8
	Services	2.3	219.9	203.2	205.7	195.7	165.2	162.8	157.8
	Trade	8.4	152.1	153.6	158.7	165.1	146.9	143.5	138.9
	<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>182.9</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>178.5</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>112.5</b>
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	38.6	183.2	181.8	171.3	139.2	115.3	105.8	104.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	130.2	123.0	140.2	141.0	106.7	110.2	105.6
	Pulp and paper	2.1	99.7	99.1	107.5	106.1	102.2	104.5	98.4
	Textile products	2.8	231.4	230.6	234.6	196.9	155.8	133.3	129.4
	Iron and steel	15.5	167.7	168.9	142.6	110.7	86.4	74.6	79.4
	Other manufactures	16.2	232.1	228.4	224.4	176.3	149.5	139.0	133.8
	Logging	.5	59.2	83.5	110.2	78.3	36.6	33.6	26.8
	Mining	6.4	135.9	138.0	138.9	121.6	106.6	100.0	98.8
	Communications	2.4	117.8	116.0	113.8	110.5	94.8	88.1	91.9
	Transportation	18.3	122.2	119.9	112.3	110.5	101.5	94.4	87.6
	Construction	13.7	101.3	87.3	119.4	130.8	89.5	84.4	81.6
	Services	3.3	162.4	161.0	157.8	162.7	127.6	129.9	116.8
	Trade	16.8	129.7	132.7	131.6	131.8	123.5	120.3	114.2
	<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	54.7	265.6	263.2	227.5	158.5	124.4	107.8	106.8
	Lumber products	9.4	121.1	119.1	143.2	134.4	109.4	96.2	91.0
	Pulp and paper	3.9	152.0	153.8	158.0	148.6	127.5	107.0	100.6
	Textile products	.9	194.9	201.7	198.0	172.4	137.8	119.8	126.4
	Iron and steel	28.7	1040.3	1032.6	709.0	245.7	123.2	85.4	93.5
	Other manufactures	11.8	167.8	165.1	162.4	155.0	140.0	127.7	129.7
	Logging	6.3	145.6	131.2	127.0	121.4	98.4	109.8	96.4
	Mining	4.7	98.0	100.3	108.3	117.7	111.0	106.3	113.6
	Communications	2.2	137.5	134.6	124.6	116.5	111.2	115.5	108.6
	Transportation	8.4	110.8	111.1	96.3	101.5	92.0	94.6	93.7
	Construction	11.7	170.2	180.7	112.3	104.9	79.3	81.5	88.7
	Services	2.7	158.3	155.0	142.4	143.0	128.5	133.8	118.3
	Trade	9.3	159.5	157.6	158.9	158.8	138.0	137.4	132.7
	<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>186.8</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>105.1</b>

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	78.2	232.9	232.2	199.0	159.5	124.7	107.9	109.2
Plant products - edible	2.8	136.9	136.9	145.2	144.0	135.3	128.6	122.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	131.5	133.9	132.1	123.6	115.0	116.0	107.5
Textiles	12.4	169.8	170.8	178.0	158.9	143.2	121.2	121.3
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	172.2	173.3	175.9	141.6	126.6	117.7	118.7
Iron and steel	32.0	365.1	360.3	266.7	184.0	114.1	85.5	95.3
Other manufactures	24.0	220.9	221.3	174.7	151.8	120.8	109.7	108.4
Communications	1.2	68.2	68.8	71.4	65.0	67.5	64.5	64.7
Transportation	3.9	91.7	85.1	102.2	101.1	92.4	99.5	98.4
Construction	3.6	63.1	67.3	73.1	67.2	45.2	104.3	91.0
Trade	10.0	155.7	156.0	152.7	156.3	145.5	137.4	135.1
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	186.6	186.1	166.8	141.1	113.5	108.7	107.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	79.8	375.4	371.5	282.9	188.1	129.9	104.7	105.6
Leather products	7.1	109.8	111.3	109.5	107.4	89.4	92.2	94.7
Other manufactures	72.7	491.7	485.3	359.2	224.1	147.5	110.3	110.6
Transportation	2.6	78.2	67.3	74.5	69.0	126.0	97.2	100.1
Construction	6.0	163.3	133.2	136.9	158.0	101.7	314.3	98.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	276.3	269.7	220.0	163.9	125.6	124.2	103.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.6	226.6	226.6	207.1	162.7	121.8	107.2	105.8
Plant products - edible	4.3	147.3	143.1	156.6	149.0	120.0	116.7	113.1
Printing and publishing	5.9	146.0	144.6	151.9	149.5	132.8	125.4	124.1
Textiles	8.2	123.8	124.8	125.8	120.0	107.4	90.4	89.1
Iron and steel	27.3	461.0	463.3	379.6	238.7	130.2	96.4	97.5
Other manufactures	29.9	215.5	215.3	198.8	157.2	122.0	112.8	110.7
Communications	1.2	72.1	70.6	75.4	70.9	69.3	67.4	66.1
Transportation	3.4	119.5	114.0	111.3	103.9	102.3	99.4	97.1
Construction	2.5	102.4	100.4	79.5	135.5	65.2	56.0	61.1
Trade	13.7	139.9	141.3	145.3	147.3	135.7	132.0	126.3
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	193.3	192.5	179.7	153.3	119.9	109.2	106.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	52.0	169.5	168.4	157.9	149.9	109.3	101.4	97.3
Lumber products	2.2	44.8	45.6	47.8	60.5	54.3	71.4	49.6
Pulp and paper	14.3	129.2	128.7	125.2	116.4	102.6	98.1	94.6
Other manufactures	35.5	241.6	239.5	219.7	210.7	134.8	114.2	116.5
Construction	10.2	145.7	145.2	165.7	161.4	143.1	118.4	121.5
Trade	20.3	177.8	182.0	172.7	172.4	147.5	143.0	139.0
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	164.7	164.5	157.7	150.6	117.9	109.8	106.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.5	195.8	200.4	198.2	165.6	124.7	104.5	108.2
Textiles	10.5	97.8	99.5	108.6	107.5	103.2	82.5	85.9
Electrical apparatus	10.4	194.5	195.0	190.2	161.9	123.5	104.7	120.0
Iron and steel	48.4	284.8	295.9	285.5	213.2	133.6	109.7	109.6
Other manufactures	17.2	154.8	154.1	155.0	151.4	131.9	117.4	121.4
Construction	3.0	111.0	107.3	101.4	152.9	76.7	56.1	50.6
Trade	6.6	142.6	144.3	145.0	151.8	136.4	131.5	132.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	184.2	187.8	185.9	161.9	122.3	104.3	106.6
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	91.4	349.9	352.8	320.4	258.6	177.5	149.2	159.9
Iron and steel	78.4	389.3	394.2	354.6	282.3	179.5	144.4	161.9
Other manufactures	13.0	217.4	213.9	205.3	181.3	170.6	165.4	153.0
Construction	1.8	81.1	81.9	74.9	68.3	44.9	40.8	54.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	304.5	306.0	279.2	229.9	160.0	136.4	146.0
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	61.1	176.4	175.1	167.2	134.4	107.1	97.5	99.7
Animal products - edible	7.5	233.6	220.4	187.4	193.5	139.7	134.3	127.6
Printing and publishing	4.0	98.6	98.0	110.4	106.9	108.3	107.8	101.1
Textiles	7.8	243.4	241.8	240.9	201.0	159.6	136.0	137.2
Iron and steel	23.7	157.3	157.9	127.5	111.2	82.3	69.7	78.7
Other manufactures	18.1	198.3	197.8	225.1	140.6	121.2	116.9	114.2
Transportation	5.4	78.2	78.6	75.7	72.5	80.7	76.2	77.6
Construction	3.3	66.1	67.0	65.7	154.7	47.8	32.6	42.3
Trade	24.3	110.5	115.1	113.1	111.6	104.2	102.1	96.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	136.6	137.4	132.8	122.2	99.4	92.4	92.8
<b>Vancouver- Manufacturing</b>	66.7	434.1	430.2	332.5	185.4	137.7	116.0	111.2
Lumber products	5.7	110.0	107.8	125.5	131.2	108.0	86.0	69.8
Other manufactures	61.0	599.1	594.3	432.8	211.8	151.9	129.8	130.0
Communications	2.9	116.5	112.7	116.5	108.7	111.0	114.7	107.5
Transportation	7.1	93.3	94.4	79.6	83.7	92.5	97.6	99.0
Construction	4.7	104.9	123.3	99.8	79.2	52.7	42.8	51.4
Services	4.0	157.5	153.0	137.6	137.0	130.0	133.9	116.4
Trade	14.6	160.1	158.6	160.1	160.4	142.4	139.8	135.7
<b>Vancouver- All Industries</b>	100.0	240.2	240.1	197.7	141.9	118.6	109.9	108.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.-Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1, and May 1, 1943, and June 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at June 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,170,295	36,997,965	31.61	133.4	132.7	122.6	163.5	159.6	137.6
Animal Products - edible	56,632	1,062,724	29.01	106.9	102.5	101.2	124.6	120.0	112.0
Fur and Products	3,076	86,480	28.76	102.8	103.5	99.7	113.4	111.4	106.4
Leather and Products	29,081	649,416	22.35	102.6	103.2	101.2	120.8	118.8	109.2
Boots and shoes	17,380	385,025	22.04	96.5	97.1	98.2	119.5	117.2	104.6
Lumber and its Products	62,918	1,600,550	25.44	96.9	90.3	99.4	119.1	109.9	113.0
Rough and Dressed Lumber	34,975	911,217	26.05	85.2	76.1	95.0	107.4	96.5	110.6
Furniture	9,512	227,735	24.46	94.4	96.2	99.7	108.4	110.5 <sup>+</sup>	107.2
Other Lumber Products	18,651	461,598	24.73	132.9	127.7	112.4	161.7	150.7 <sup>+</sup>	125.0
Musical instrumentw	1,220	28,918	23.70	130.6	126.5	98.7	151.6	140.1	112.0
Plant Products - edible	44,344	1,136,393	25.63	103.2	101.5	102.5	117.0	115.5	107.2
Pulp and paper products	80,576	2,580,674	32.03	100.7	98.7	104.0	110.2	105.6	107.8
Pulp and paper	36,291	1,285,823	35.38	99.8	95.7	104.2	113.6	105.4	111.7
Paper products	15,215	391,853	25.75	113.1	112.4	113.0	119.8	117.6	115.3
Printing and publishing	29,070	904,998	31.13	96.2	96.0	99.4	102.3	101.5	100.1
Rubber products	16,269	492,032	30.24	94.1	95.1	93.7	116.2	111.9 <sup>+</sup>	104.3
Textile products	141,030	3,079,182	21.83	101.4	101.9	106.0	117.0	115.8	114.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	50,134	1,134,512	22.63	95.8	98.1	104.1	118.2	113.4	112.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	24,226	534,483	22.06	95.2	96.5	102.5	112.3	109.5	111.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,174	273,110	22.43	95.3	103.9	109.1	113.1	116.0	118.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,426	249,105	23.89	94.3	93.5	99.2	122.2	116.3	107.9
Hosiery and knit goods	22,002	444,595	20.21	98.9	96.2	101.0	108.5	107.4 <sup>+</sup>	108.9
Garments and personal furnishing	51,424	1,091,266	21.22	107.9	107.8	111.0	123.7	125.0	121.4
Other textile products	17,470	406,809	23.40	102.3	104.9	104.1	114.9	114.2	112.1
Tobacco	10,858	219,876	20.25	123.0	124.4	119.8	138.5	140.7	118.0
Beverages	11,644	596,711	34.07	103.0	103.0	114.5	118.9	115.2	122.7
Chemicals and allied products	92,378	2,835,241	30.69	202.6	207.0	199.2	244.9	241.4	210.5
Clay, glass and stone products	14,853	455,917	29.55	98.6	99.0	100.2	120.8	117.1	111.8
Electric light and power	17,856	637,319	35.69	93.6	91.5	96.9	103.6	100.8	103.4
Electrical apparatus	42,551	1,563,005	32.18	159.0	157.2	119.4	165.8	160.5	131.9
Iron and steel products	469,534	17,174,469	36.58	172.1	171.8	141.9	210.5	206.3	168.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,974	1,231,498	35.21	123.6	118.0	116.2	137.5	134.5 <sup>+</sup>	124.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,435	922,732	34.91	110.4	111.8	112.5	128.0	125.8 <sup>+</sup>	119.7
Agricultural implements	11,264	565,863	32.48	124.4	123.1	128.4	148.2	150.4	145.8
Land vehicles	179,941	6,721,315	37.35	158.4	156.6	131.4	189.8	186.2	149.5
Automobiles and parts	44,882	1,884,430	41.99	119.6	121.3	110.8	136.4	134.1 <sup>+</sup>	118.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	79,809	3,156,594	39.55	360.9	351.3	231.5	510.2	475.9 <sup>+</sup>	277.9
Heating appliances	5,512	159,133	28.87	105.7	100.3	98.2	117.3	127.5 <sup>+</sup>	102.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	20,987	800,808	38.16	140.7	147.0	128.8	174.6	177.9	145.4
Foundry and machine shop products	13,701	464,298	33.89	110.0	124.9	121.1	147.0	147.3 <sup>+</sup>	140.8
Other iron and steel products	96,911	3,552,223	34.59	215.2	219.9	177.4	273.6	274.1	209.0
Non-ferrous metal products	62,359	2,110,029	33.84	150.0	150.3	125.4	181.8	181.7	142.1
Non-metallic mineral products	15,643	580,067	37.08	114.1	113.1	109.6	127.9	126.7	116.9
Miscellaneous	17,673	526,972	29.82	197.1	197.2	166.1	258.2	259.8 <sup>+</sup>	194.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	43,970	1,077,697	24.51	92.8	85.3	106.8	117.2	109.4 <sup>+</sup>	118.0
<b>MINING</b>	73,056	2,643,395	36.18	88.1	89.1	97.7	101.3	100.8 <sup>+</sup>	108.7
Coal	24,439	797,487	32.63	97.3	98.3	100.8	127.4	123.8	120.7
Metallic ores	37,848	1,515,428	40.04	81.5	85.0	98.0	89.5	91.0	103.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,769	330,485	30.69	98.1	96.0	100.4	118.9	111.7	113.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,877	812,821	29.37	106.8	105.5	106.9	115.5	113.2	110.4
Telegraphs	7,548	216,874	28.73	113.9	113.9	104.2	129.8	129.8	115.6
Telephones	20,129	595,947	29.61	104.1	102.6	107.7	111.0	108.0	108.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	145,005	5,228,716	36.06	115.7	112.6	107.3	131.6	126.7	117.4
Street railways and cartage	40,656	1,329,553	32.70	113.7	111.7	104.4	129.6	124.1	112.9
Steam railways	81,513	3,170,206	38.89	118.7	117.4	109.9	131.4	129.4	118.4
Shipping and stevedoring	22,836	728,957	31.92	108.3	97.4	103.6	136.4	119.7	121.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	159,472	4,711,380	29.54	90.6	82.9	88.4	117.5	109.6	101.5
Building	68,467	2,331,834	34.79	111.3	112.8	98.4	134.7	136.3	104.4
Highway	52,051	1,285,670	24.71	72.9	56.4	75.0	91.8	74.2	86.5
Railway	38,974	1,043,826	26.79	89.9	83.5	95.8	124.3	112.4	120.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	42,875	794,375	18.53	112.4	106.9	106.7	130.1	123.2	113.6
Hotels and restaurants	26,648	470,403	17.55	115.2	106.9	105.9	140.3	129.9	119.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,229	324,272	19.93	108.1	106.9	105.4	117.7	116.3	107.1
<b>TRADE</b>	155,990	5,958,858	25.25	96.0	96.8	98.0	106.4	106.4	104.1
Retail	118,053	2,730,459	23.13	95.9	97.1	97.8	105.8	106.0	103.3
Wholesale	37,857	1,206,399	31.88	96.3	95.6	98.6	107.3	107.5	105.7
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,813,240	56,203,507	30.91	118.4	116.5	112.3	143.6	139.8	125.5
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,325	1,967,516	31.07	105.6	105.4	105.8	114.0	113.5	110.9
Banks and Trust Companies	36,755	1,007,916	27.42	113.8	113.7	113.9	119.5	119.6	117.1
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,385	48,719	35.18	90.8	90.0	88.1	104.6	100.8	97.6
Insurance	25,185	910,881	36.17	96.3	95.8	97.8	108.9	108.1	105.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,881,565	58,171,023	30.92	117.9	116.1	112.0	142.3	138.7	124.9

+ Revised.



Table 8.-Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments, in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1945, and June 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at June 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942
<b>Maritime</b>									
Manufacturing	58,095	1,765,752	30.36	156.5	132.4	116.9	181.4	176.2	137.4
Provinces									
Lumber Products	5,552	106,547	19.91	108.5	98.1	104.8	124.3	112.7	125.2
Pulp and Paper	5,526	174,675	31.61	106.8	101.5	100.5	128.2	117.0	115.2
Iron and Steel	51,554	1,115,599	35.52	188.1	185.4	145.7	247.9	242.5	165.5
Logging	4,678	101,440	21.69	78.8	81.2	87.2	108.2	110.9	81.2
Mining	14,774	446,450	30.22	92.5	82.5	92.7	109.3	105.3	114.4
Transportation	18,860	658,108	34.89	191.4	185.4	149.5	231.0	223.7	173.9
Construction	20,875	514,836	24.66	86.4	80.0	100.4	112.0	104.0	124.5
Trade	10,291	224,103	21.78	98.5	98.6	101.7	107.9	110.0	106.5
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>132,717</b>	<b>3,809,354</b>	<b>28.71</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>127.6</b>
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	407,665	12,037,912	29.53	140.8	133.1	115.3	178.3	173.6	140.7
Lumber Products	14,554	312,561	21.79	89.4	79.0	80.5	123.0	110.3	113.5
Pulp and Paper	29,563	918,492	31.07	99.4	96.9	103.4	107.8	101.0	107.6
Textile Products	75,154	1,584,149	21.08	104.3	104.7	108.1	120.7	117.8	119.3
Chemicals	55,056	1,645,718	29.86	227.6	232.1	207.8	293.6	289.7	256.0
Iron and Steel	127,132	4,388,611	36.09	194.2	187.2	170.2	258.1	222.1	186.8
Logging	18,457	297,107	16.10	91.4	75.1	108.5	105.6	97.7	129.4
Mining	14,406	481,648	33.43	106.5	107.7	103.4	116.1	114.4	112.6
Communications	6,920	219,608	31.74	107.5	106.6	112.0	109.4	106.1	108.6
Transportation	38,825	1,507,509	35.50	106.8	101.5	107.2	121.3	113.8	114.8
Construction	47,496	1,257,984	26.49	95.1	79.8	90.7	114.9	104.1	107.9
Services	12,406	229,688	18.51	120.6	115.2	113.7	144.2	136.8	123.4
Trade	55,832	909,103	25.37	98.4	98.6	97.9	107.9	107.9	103.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>590,007</b>	<b>16,749,352</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>137.0</b>
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing	558,609	17,825,971	32.66	134.1	124.1	110.5	146.3	148.6	120.7
Lumber Products	25,047	570,530	24.76	106.5	99.5	98.4	126.7	115.1	109.2
Plant Products - edible	23,409	605,580	25.87	103.8	101.4	104.2	116.0	114.9	107.6
Pulp and Paper	54,724	1,120,182	32.26	101.8	99.4	104.8	109.8	107.5	108.2
Textile Products	54,681	1,274,844	25.31	96.2	97.2	102.2	112.1	112.5	109.6
Chemicals	32,186	1,022,437	31.78	125.3	109.7	117.7	165.3	151.7	155.7
Electrical Apparatus	27,477	858,555	31.24	127.9	126.9	116.3	147.5	146.0	130.3
Iron and Steel	251,769	8,495,508	36.85	145.1	146.5	151.1	172.9	171.8	144.3
Non-ferrous metal products	50,425	1,052,707	34.60	127.7	127.3	119.8	161.6	160.8	139.3
Logging	8,750	204,451	23.38	94.0	78.4	104.7	108.9	91.2	124.5
Mining	23,705	847,480	35.77	78.0	75.7	81.2	88.7	89.0	102.8
Communications	9,825	298,883	30.40	100.2	108.5	104.5	111.5	108.5	108.9
Transportation	40,412	1,452,513	35.94	115.0	110.5	107.6	124.2	120.6	115.0
Construction	44,930	1,429,129	31.81	79.7	76.2	75.2	101.3	94.0	84.4
Services	16,979	516,752	18.65	112.4	105.8	105.1	127.5	117.6	111.6
Trade	62,049	1,586,549	25.57	92.1	95.0	96.1	103.0	102.9	102.5
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>743,257</b>	<b>23,761,088</b>	<b>31.97</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>127.1</b>
<b>Prairies</b>									
Manufacturing	72,553	2,191,696	30.15	135.7	120.8	91.7	169.6	148.6	120.8
Provinces									
Animal Products - edible	11,156	315,790	28.31	151.8	126.6	110.2	142.7	140.3	117.0
Lumber Products	5,690	96,259	25.82	92.5	87.2	99.4	113.7	102.5	111.5
Plant Products - edible	4,884	129,074	26.43	118.4	116.8	104.4	124.7	125.0	104.4
Textile Products	5,320	101,899	19.12	117.5	117.1	119.1	122.4	123.8	116.4
Iron and Steel	22,103	381,785	35.35	151.3	152.3	112.2	181.2	181.2	121.8
Mining	12,052	466,899	38.74	111.8	113.5	114.2	133.0	125.0	124.5
Communications	4,520	122,451	27.09	106.6	105.0	105.0	111.9	110.9	109.7
Transportation	54,271	1,276,472	37.25	110.6	108.5	101.6	122.6	118.0	108.9
Construction	25,680	716,814	27.91	77.4	66.7	91.5	99.1	84.1	103.8
Services	6,176	111,519	18.06	99.8	99.0	97.0	114.3	112.3	104.9
Trade	51,541	814,911	25.84	98.4	100.7	99.8	107.5	108.0	104.2
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>187,817</b>	<b>5,714,442</b>	<b>30.43</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>112.7</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing	95,878	3,433,864	36.60	187.5	188.1	141.3	218.7	211.1	160.6
Provinces									
Animal Products - edible	4,664	142,061	30.46	108.7	93.5	103.3	113.3	102.2	120.8
Lumber Products	18,495	515,855	31.27	90.1	88.6	106.5	109.7	105.8	114.7
Plant Products - edible	4,064	106,395	26.18	108.2	102.5	100.0	128.7	121.7	106.9
Pulp and Paper	6,856	241,999	35.40	102.5	105.5	108.3	113.6	109.8	105.2
Iron and Steel	50,118	2,017,181	40.25	423.6	420.3	286.8	579.2	558.7	356.5
Non-ferrous metal products	5,052	136,333	30.14	100.7	100.0	100.0	110.3	100.0	100.0
Logging	11,058	452,989	40.96	119.9	108.1	104.8	153.4	128.0	112.5
Mining	9,121	500,943	57.06	85.3	85.2	92.0	90.3	94.4	100.0
Transportation	14,657	554,514	36.52	109.0	109.5	94.9	135.5	133.0	113.3
Construction	20,491	782,617	38.66	162.2	172.3	107.1	247.5	262.3	118.6
Services	4,761	98,126	20.81	110.7	108.4	99.6	128.6	125.7	110.0
Trade	16,177	402,592	24.87	100.4	99.2	100.1	114.7	113.0	109.7
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>174,932</b>	<b>6,179,754</b>	<b>35.39</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>125.3</b>

+Revised.

Table 9.-Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1943, and June 1, 1942, based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at June 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	222,655	6,841,812	31.18	146.0	145.6	124.8	180.6	175.5	141.1
Plant Products - edible	7,981	205,783	25.55	95.1	95.1	100.8	110.4	110.7	107.9
Pulp and Paper	8,729	248,171	28.45	106.4	108.3	108.9	108.8	108.7	104.8
Textiles	55,251	784,571	21.70	108.9	107.5	112.0	119.8	118.6	121.9
Tobacco	7,188	148,749	20.42	123.8	125.2	117.2	145.4	146.3	116.7
Iron and Steel	91,245	5,382,076	37.07	198.4	195.8	150.8	241.4	235.7	175.2
Communications	3,545	130,997	39.19	104.9	105.8	109.8	110.8	107.9	109.0
Transportation	11,168	369,586	33.09	90.7	84.2	101.1	107.1	95.2	113.5
Construction	10,179	502,504	29.72	95.9	100.1	108.8	108.5	114.6	116.5
Services	8,753	168,844	19.29	113.5	111.8	108.3	138.0	134.7	118.8
Trade	28,564	745,809	26.11	99.6	99.8	97.7	109.9	110.5	105.2
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	284,720	8,662,057	30.42	132.2	131.9	118.2	160.7	156.4 <sup>+</sup>	152.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	51,582	855,447	27.04	190.6	197.5	150.4	255.3	242.1	175.1
Chemicals	12,702	358,898	26.68	292.7	296.8	210.8	439.5	449.9	246.5
Iron and Steel	8,722	294,521	33.74	343.1	323.0	189.9	595.5	528.8	257.1
Transportation	1,042	29,598	28.40	113.3	97.5	108.0	123.4	115.1	117.2
Construction	2,387	59,546	24.95	103.4	84.3	86.6	144.1	124.5	95.7
Services	1,256	19,966	15.90	114.6	110.5	112.8	151.8	128.3	125.2
Trade	3,028	64,836	21.41	99.8	100.3	97.4	109.9	109.4	104.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	59,580	1,035,361	26.17	189.6	184.8	154.2	244.2	205.3	154.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	188,060	6,128,750	32.59	139.3	139.3	127.3	167.1	166.1	156.6
Plant Products - edible	10,665	266,717	25.01	98.9	96.0	105.1	105.0	105.3	107.2
Pulp and Paper	14,699	462,115	31.44	97.7	96.7	101.6	104.4	103.5	104.3
Textiles	20,506	504,494	24.84	103.2	104.0	104.8	121.0	125.0	113.8
Chemicals	14,784	444,965	30.10	196.0	196.5	183.7	220.8	221.5 <sup>+</sup>	185.7
Electrical Apparatus	15,492	416,614	30.88	145.4	143.3	121.4	161.1	161.5 <sup>+</sup>	129.8
Iron and Steel	67,981	2,489,744	56.82	193.1	194.1	159.0	241.5	238.2	177.8
Communications	3,019	114,727	38.00	101.7	99.6	106.3	112.2	109.3	108.7
Transportation	8,362	278,661	33.32	115.0	109.7	107.1	129.3	125.1 <sup>+</sup>	116.1
Construction	6,237	210,022	33.67	75.6	74.1	58.7	82.5	80.3	62.3
Services	8,936	174,455	19.52	114.3	105.3	104.0	127.7	115.3	109.8
Trade	34,039	926,878	27.23	95.0	95.9	98.6	105.3	105.9	104.9
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	248,756	7,838,155	31.51	126.1	126.6	117.2	149.1	147.8	127.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,517	555,956	29.51	113.1	112.3	105.3	134.1	134.9	117.8
Pulp and Paper	3,119	94,211	30.21	111.0	110.6	107.6	117.0	118.5	107.1
Iron and Steel	3,569	119,948	33.61	105.5	102.4	89.8	154.7	154.3	125.3
Construction	2,223	61,828	27.81	90.3	90.0	102.7	107.4	102.1	108.0
Services	2,086	34,728	16.65	120.4	122.7	114.5	144.6	144.0	131.0
Trade	4,416	98,171	22.23	103.1	105.6	100.2	112.5	112.8	102.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,754	578,724	26.60	109.4	109.2	104.7	126.5	125.5	113.2
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	52,026	1,685,019	32.39	118.2	121.0	119.7	156.1	142.8	132.5
Textiles	6,299	142,631	22.64	91.0	92.7	101.0	103.0	107.1	107.2
Electrical Apparatus	6,254	200,927	32.13	120.1	120.4	117.5	145.8	146.8	146.5
Iron and Steel	29,120	1,051,347	35.42	133.6	138.8	135.9	148.9	159.2	142.7
Construction	1,800	60,953	33.86	72.6	70.2	66.5	95.0	81.6	72.8
Trade	3,994	98,818	24.74	95.9	95.1	95.5	101.4	105.5	105.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	60,179	1,911,857	31.77	113.8	116.0	114.8	131.5	136.3	128.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	37,825	1,655,505	43.24	135.3	136.4	123.9	148.7	144.5	129.5
Iron and Steel	52,435	1,455,797	44.82	137.9	139.6	125.6	152.2	147.6	132.3
Construction	756	27,084	35.85	118.7	119.9	109.7	146.3	141.7	121.3
Trade	1,222	33,981	27.81	98.0	94.2	97.5	100.3	94.4	96.5
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	41,588	1,749,233	42.24	132.4	135.1	121.4	147.5	142.6	128.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	54,856	1,012,308	29.04	131.3	130.3	124.4	150.3	147.9	136.0
Animal Products - edible	4,278	127,293	29.76	120.7	113.9	96.8	137.3	136.2	109.3
Textiles	4,457	82,873	18.59	121.1	120.3	119.9	121.8	125.4	118.5
Chemicals	2,712	90,278	33.29	480.8	502.1	856.8	595.5	592.1	914.7
Iron and Steel	13,557	441,630	32.58	141.5	142.0	114.7	170.3	166.6	134.6
Communications	1,206	33,258	27.56	95.9	94.4	97.4	96.2	93.5	102.2
Transportation	3,073	99,666	32.43	107.9	108.4	104.4	120.8	120.9 <sup>+</sup>	114.0
Construction	1,864	57,974	31.10	42.7	43.3	42.5	44.9	44.5	39.5
Services	2,170	37,419	17.24	110.9	109.0	107.5	120.6	119.8	114.2
Trade	13,862	364,154	26.27	99.0	103.1	101.3	108.5	110.5	107.2
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	57,063	1,605,575	28.14	111.8	112.4	108.7	124.4	123.5	115.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	57,285	2,141,691	37.59	234.1	232.0	179.3	319.0	307.3	219.7
Lumber Products	4,894	150,612	30.77	83.8	82.2	95.7	99.6	94.2	101.5
Iron and Steel	40,457	1,621,526	40.08	494.2	490.1	327.8	669.1	644.0	412.8
Communications	2,491	67,615	27.14	107.2	103.7	107.2	118.5	115.6	116.3
Transportation	6,077	216,781	35.67	111.5	112.8	95.1	130.0	128.5	108.5
Construction	4,053	138,781	34.24	132.4	135.7	126.0	160.4	154.1	133.9
Services	3,444	72,068	20.93	115.0	111.7	100.4	132.6	129.5	111.2
Trade	12,538	317,908	25.36	99.3	98.9	99.8	115.4	114.2	109.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	85,894	2,955,021	34.40	169.3	169.2	159.3	225.3	220.7	165.8

+Revised.









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72.002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JULY, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in June

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
Sept. 3, 1943

72.002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

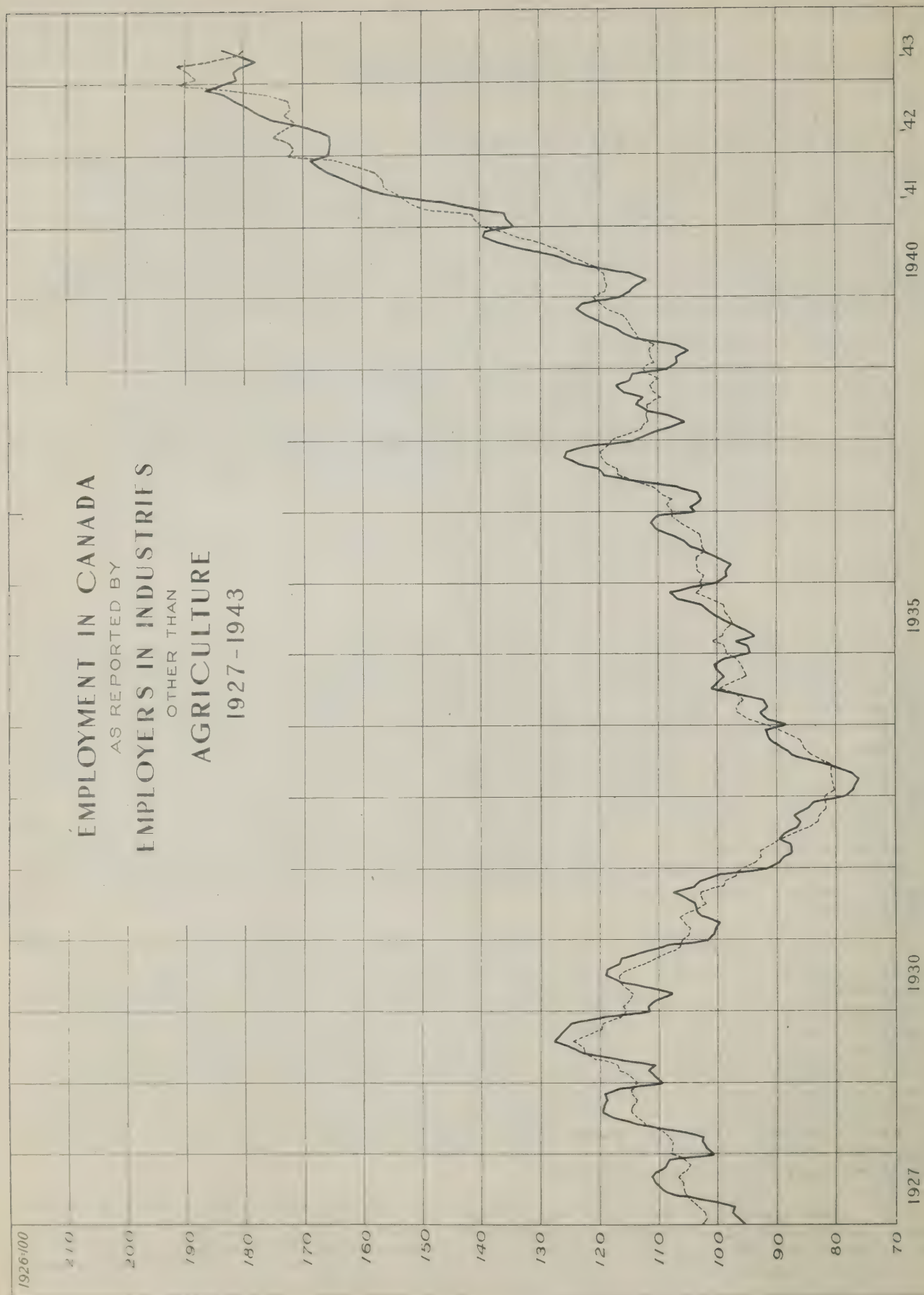
GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In conformity with the movement indicated in 21 of the last 22 years, there was considerable expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of July, when the 13,766 firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,845,284, as compared with 1,819,239 at the beginning of June. The increase of 26,045 persons, or 1.4 p.c., (which was accompanied by a rise of 1.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls) was considerably smaller than that at July 1 in any other year since the outbreak of war, being also below the general average in the period from 1920. Nevertheless, the index, at 183.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, was exceeded only by that of 186.5 at Dec. 1 of last year; the June 1, 1943, figure was 181.2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and that at July 1, 1942, was 175.7. Since the latest advance was rather less than usual for the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decline, falling from 181.2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at June 1, to 180.2 at the date under review; this is the third successive reduction in the seasonally-corrected index.

A considerable proportion of the gain in employment at the date under review as compared with June 1 took place in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments increased their staffs by 11,924. These additions were much smaller than at July 1 in either 1942 or 1941, but exceeded the average at that date in the experience of past years. In accordance with recent trends, most of the latest increase took place in plants turning out durable goods, in which the co-operating manufacturers reported an additional 9,400 employees; this was decidedly smaller than the gain at July 1, 1942. The largest advances were in non-ferrous metal and lumber plants. In the non-durable goods classes, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing groups showed considerably greater activity, but tobacco, textile and chemical works released employees.

Employment in most of the non-manufacturing divisions showed seasonal advances; except in transportation, these were generally rather below-average in extent. There moderate gains in the mining of non-metallic minerals (other than coal), and in communications, services and trade, together with larger increases in transportation and construction. The expansion in the latter was unusually



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first-day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



small for the season, being less than at July 1 in any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1921 and 1932.

Payrolls.- The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms at the beginning of July amounted to \$57,119,522, exceeding by 1.5 p.c. the sum of \$56,265,170 reported by the same establishments at June 1. The existence of industrial disputes in some areas and industries, the widespread observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in the province of Quebec, and the more general loss of working time due to vacations, affected the latest aggregate, and consequently, the average per employee. The latter, however, showed a slight advance, standing at \$30.95, as compared with \$30.93 at June 1. The average at July 1, 1942, had been \$28.49, and at July 1, 1941, \$25.49. The latest figure is the highest in the record of 26 months, with the exception of the Apr. 1, 1943, average of \$31.14; the number in recorded employment had then been smaller.

In the period from June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings of the typical employee of the co-operating establishments have risen by 22.6 p.c. In this period, the cost-of-living index has advanced by 7½ p.c., while increases in taxation and other expenses have also tended to offset a considerable part of the gain in the weekly pay envelope of the average wage-earner. Nevertheless, the employment of additional members of many families has resulted in a considerable improvement in the financial position of a large proportion of the total population.

From July 1, 1942, the general index of employment has risen by 4.6 p.c., that of payrolls, by 12.5 p.c. while the per capita average earnings have shown a gain of 8.6 p.c.

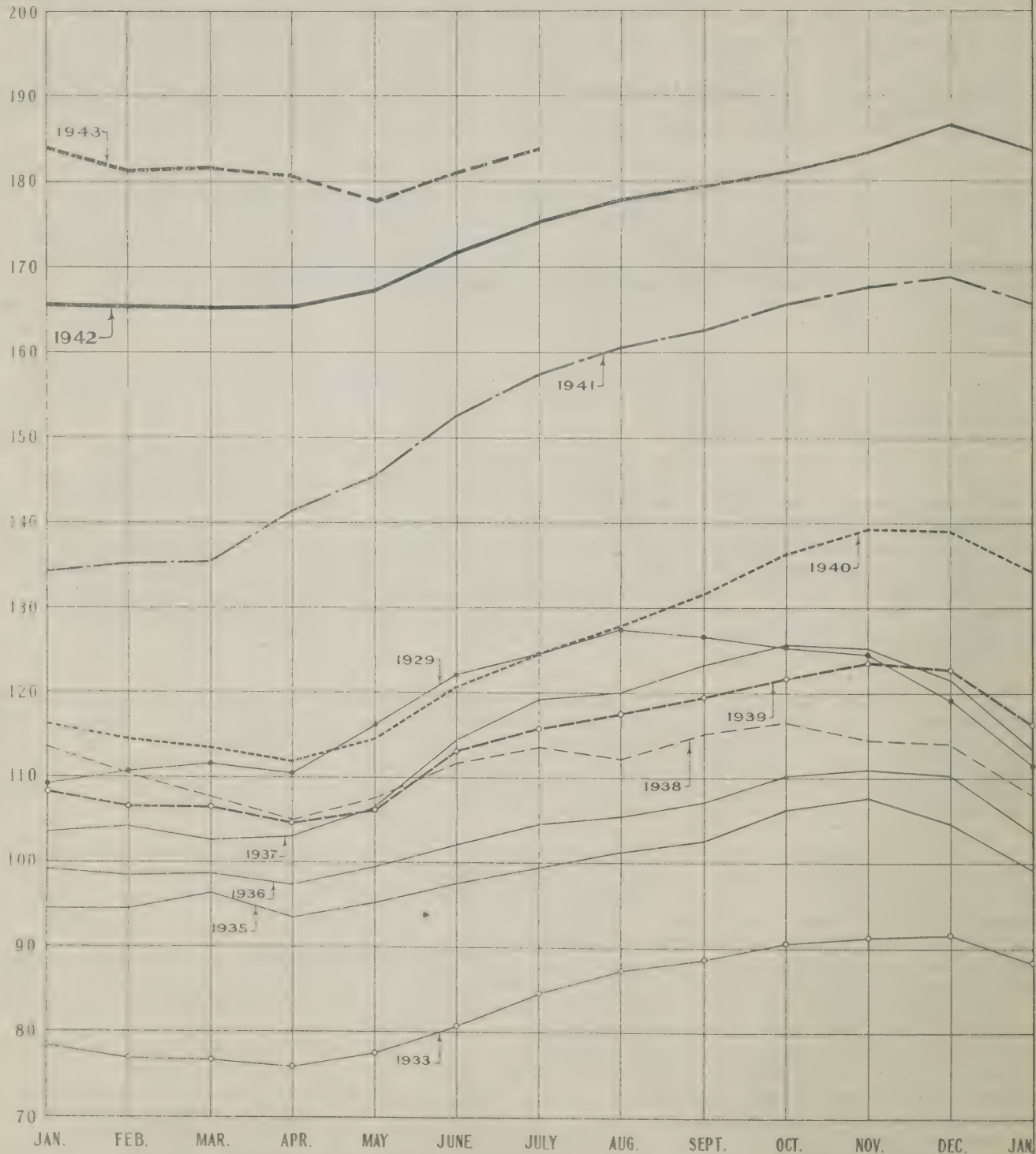
If the statistics of employment and payrolls for financial institutions are added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey depicts the situation reported by firms employing a total personnel of 1,908,607, as compared with 1,882,564 at the beginning of June. The aggregate weekly payroll in the nine leading industries (viz. manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), was \$59,112,149, as compared with \$58,232,686 at June 1. The per capita average in the nine industries was \$30.97, a figure slightly higher than that of \$30.93 at June 1. The average at the beginning of July, 1942, was \$28.55.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at June 1, 1943, and July 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 20.1 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 45.7 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1943, amounted to 19.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 44.5 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 34.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1943, and that of payrolls has advanced by 65.1 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

Employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods in the period of observation have shown especially marked expansion, there being an increase of 56 p.c. in the index of employment and of 94.2 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in some of the non-durable industries, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 15.8 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 34.6 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1943, and July 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926 100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- There was further expansion in manufacturing at the beginning of July, when the gain was decidedly above-normal for the time of year, although it was substantially less than that indicated at July 1 in either 1942 or 1941. Data were compiled from 7,704 factories with 1,182,859 employees, as compared with 1,170,935 at June 1. This increase of 11,924, or one p.c., raised the index from 224.2\* at June 1 to a new maximum of 226.5 at the date under review, when it was 8.1 p.c. higher than the July 1, 1942, index of 209.5. Reflecting the greater-than-average improvement recorded in the latest survey, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 219.8 at June 1, to 221.8 at July 1. This is the first increase since Jan. 1 in the seasonally-corrected index for manufacturing.

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\*Revised from 224.1.

Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1943 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1945 and July 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The Latest Figures are Subject to Revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
			July 1, 1943	June 1, 1943	July 1, 1942	June 1, 1942	Employment		July 1, 1945		
							July 1, 1945	June 1, 1945	July 1, 1945	June 1, 1945	
(a) Provinces.											
Maritime Provinces	139,859	5,987,677	26.51	28.72	24.50	116.5	121.2	115.0	159.3	152.5	135.0
Prince Edward Island	2,185	52,704	24.14	23.21	21.65	109.2	104.9	101.1	119.3	110.5	111.4
Nova Scotia	85,606	2,515,559	30.09	29.91	24.94	118.9	121.0	116.4	162.8	155.8	136.6
New Brunswick	54,070	1,419,414	26.25	27.05	23.92	113.4	122.9	113.9	155.2	148.4	133.4
Quebec	585,655	16,803,215	28.79	28.90	26.82	118.9	126.3	125.7	154.0	155.9	134.9
Ontario	751,282	24,134,904	32.12	31.98	29.86	111.9	114.2	113.0	136.1	134.0	119.5
Prairie Provinces	191,839	5,866,681	30.58	30.51	28.58	108.7	110.4	108.0	129.5	126.1	119.5
Manitoba	90,752	2,744,860	30.25	30.06	28.47	110.9	110.9	109.2	128.8	124.1	117.8
Saskatchewan	37,596	1,113,275	29.61	29.19	27.52	108.5	108.4	108.7	126.4	121.4	114.3
Alberta	63,491	2,008,548	31.64	31.95	29.34	112.2	112.1	108.8	134.7	131.9	125.7
British Columbia	178,649	6,327,045	35.42	35.54	31.46	124.5	142.5	159.1	180.7	176.2	144.4
CANADA	1,845,284	57,119,822	30.95	30.93	28.49	114.9	120.1	118.4	145.7	143.6	129.5
(b) Cities.											
Montreal	287,463	8,645,820	30.08	30.50	27.84	119.2	133.2	132.4	159.4	160.7	134.5
Quebec City	59,807	1,044,961	26.25	26.17	22.20	135.0	169.6	168.6	216.8	214.8	147.1
Toronto	250,665	7,982,549	31.85	31.51	29.64	118.5	127.1	126.1	151.8	149.1	137.2
Ottawa	22,215	597,674	26.91	26.60	25.48	108.4	111.7	109.4	130.6	126.5	118.9
Hamilton	60,866	1,971,566	32.39	31.77	31.54	116.6	115.1	113.8	135.7	131.5	134.2
Windsor	41,805	1,734,779	42.00	42.26	39.64	124.9	132.2	132.4	146.1	147.3	130.6
Winnipeg	58,008	1,641,152	28.29	28.16	26.88	108.8	113.7	111.8	127.2	124.4	116.2
Vancouver	87,688	5,005,779	54.27	54.41	50.89	147.8	172.9	169.3	228.9	225.3	178.4
(c) Industries.											
Manufacturing	1,182,859	57,591,552	51.61	51.62	29.16	124.7	154.8	153.5	165.1	163.5	141.7
Durable Goods/	662,999	23,086,410	34.79	34.80	32.35	137.0	156.0	153.7	194.2	191.4	160.1
Non-Durable Goods	501,557	15,669,058	27.25	27.32	25.38	115.5	115.8	115.4	134.3	132.0	123.0
Electric Light and Power	18,323	657,055	36.84	35.69	35.89	99.9	96.0	93.6	109.7	105.3	105.3
Logging	44,403	1,154,581	26.00	24.58	21.67	107.3	93.7	92.6	125.2	117.2	124.4
Mining	75,200	2,670,988	36.49	36.35	33.20	98.1	86.3	88.1	102.5	101.8	106.1
Communications	27,997	808,736	28.89	29.37	27.82	108.7	107.8	106.6	114.9	115.5	111.6
Transportation	147,992	5,277,491	35.66	36.06	34.40	118.1	118.1	115.7	132.8	131.6	118.4
Construction and Maintenance	168,665	5,011,825	29.71	29.54	25.99	98.7	95.8	90.5	125.0	117.5	116.1
Services	45,115	805,579	18.64	18.55	17.27	108.1	112.9	112.5	131.5	130.1	117.0
Trade	157,065	4,000,895	25.47	25.31	24.32	97.4	96.6	96.0	107.7	108.4	104.8
LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,645,284	57,119,822	50.95	50.95	28.49	114.9	120.1	118.4	145.7	143.6	129.5
Finance	63,523	1,992,627	31.47	31.07	30.11	105.4	105.6	105.6	115.4	114.0	110.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,908,607	59,112,149	50.97	50.93	28.55	114.5	119.6	117.9	144.5	142.3	128.7
1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.											

# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- May 1, 1945.5; June 1, 1945.1 and July 1, 1945.1; at July 1, 1942, the index was 128.2.



As was pointed out in the June 1 bulletin on employment and payrolls, the upward movement in manufacturing in the months of 1943 for which data were available at the time of writing, provided employment for a much smaller number of additional workers than was absorbed in factory operations in the same period of either 1942 or 1941; the general gain from Jan. 1 was, indeed, below-average in the experience of pre-war years. Thus, the increase in the index from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1943, has amounted to 6.9 points, or 3.1 p.c., as compared with an average advance of 10 points, or 10.9 p.c., between those two dates in the period, 1921-1939. In the years, 1940-1942, the rise averaged 14.3 p.c. The slackening in the rate of acceleration shown in more recent months has largely resulted from the following main factors: (1) the further absorption of the younger workers in the armed forces (2) changes in production requirements which have developed as the war progresses, and (3) increasing shortages of materials and labour for civilian production.

Continued and greater gains were reported at the beginning of July in the durable goods division; in this, 9,400 additional men and women were employed by the co-operating firms. Most of the expansion took place in the non-ferrous metal, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and lumber divisions, that in the first-named being particularly marked. The index in the durable goods group, at 283.9, established a new all-time maximum. The latest figure was 15.9 p.c. higher than that of 244.9 at July 1, 1942. Among the non-durable classes, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, petroleum and miscellaneous product factories showed the most noteworthy improvement. On the other hand, textile, tobacco and chemical plants released considerable numbers of employees. The losses in textiles were seasonal in character, but rather exceeded the average at July 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. The index of employment in the light manufacturing industries as a whole, at 181.7, was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1942, the third month in succession in which the comparison over the 12 months has been unfavourable.

**Payrolls.**- The sum of \$37,391,532 was expended at July 1 by the co-operating manufacturers in payment of services rendered in the week preceding; this figure exceeded by one p.c. that of \$37,027,356 indicated at June 1. The average per employee showed little change, being \$31.62 at June 1, and \$31.61 at July 1, as compared with \$29.16 at the beginning of July, 1942. The latest figure was affected by the widespread observance of a religious holiday in Quebec, together with a fairly general loss of working time resulting from vacations.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 165.1; this was slightly higher than the June 1 figure of 163.8, and 15.4 p.c. higher than that of 141.7 at July 1 of last year. The latter increase has accompanied that of 8.1 p.c. in the index of employment. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of gain have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the upgrading of employees as they acquire experience is of especial and increasing importance, tending to offset the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the shortage of workers which has become acute with the development of the war effort. The changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater gain in payrolls, there being a rising proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At July 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 56.9 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at the same date in 1942, the proportion was 53.1 p.c. The importance of this growing concentration in the durable goods group is emphasized by the fact that the July 1, 1943, average, at \$34.79, was \$6.76 higher than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing classes, the latest average, standing at \$27.25, has risen by only \$3.88 in the 26 months.

From the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been extremely marked advances in salaries and wages distributed to persons employed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in those industries have been accompanied by noteworthy, though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita average earnings in the various branches

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of	Index Numbers of	Index Numbers of	Index Numbers of	Index Numbers of	Index Numbers of
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	100.0	100.0	\$25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.48
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.95	134.8	165.1	31.61
Aug. 1						
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at July 1, 1942.

The latest per capita average weekly earnings in the various industries are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- There was a further but smaller increase in employment in logging; this was contra-seasonal in character. Returns were received from 498 firms having 44,403 employees, as compared with 43,970 at June 1. The amount paid in weekly earnings at July 1 aggregated \$1,154,581, considerably exceeding that of \$1,080,649 reported at June 1. The average per employee at the date under review was \$26.00, as compared with \$24.58 at June 1, and \$21.67 at July 1, 1942. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

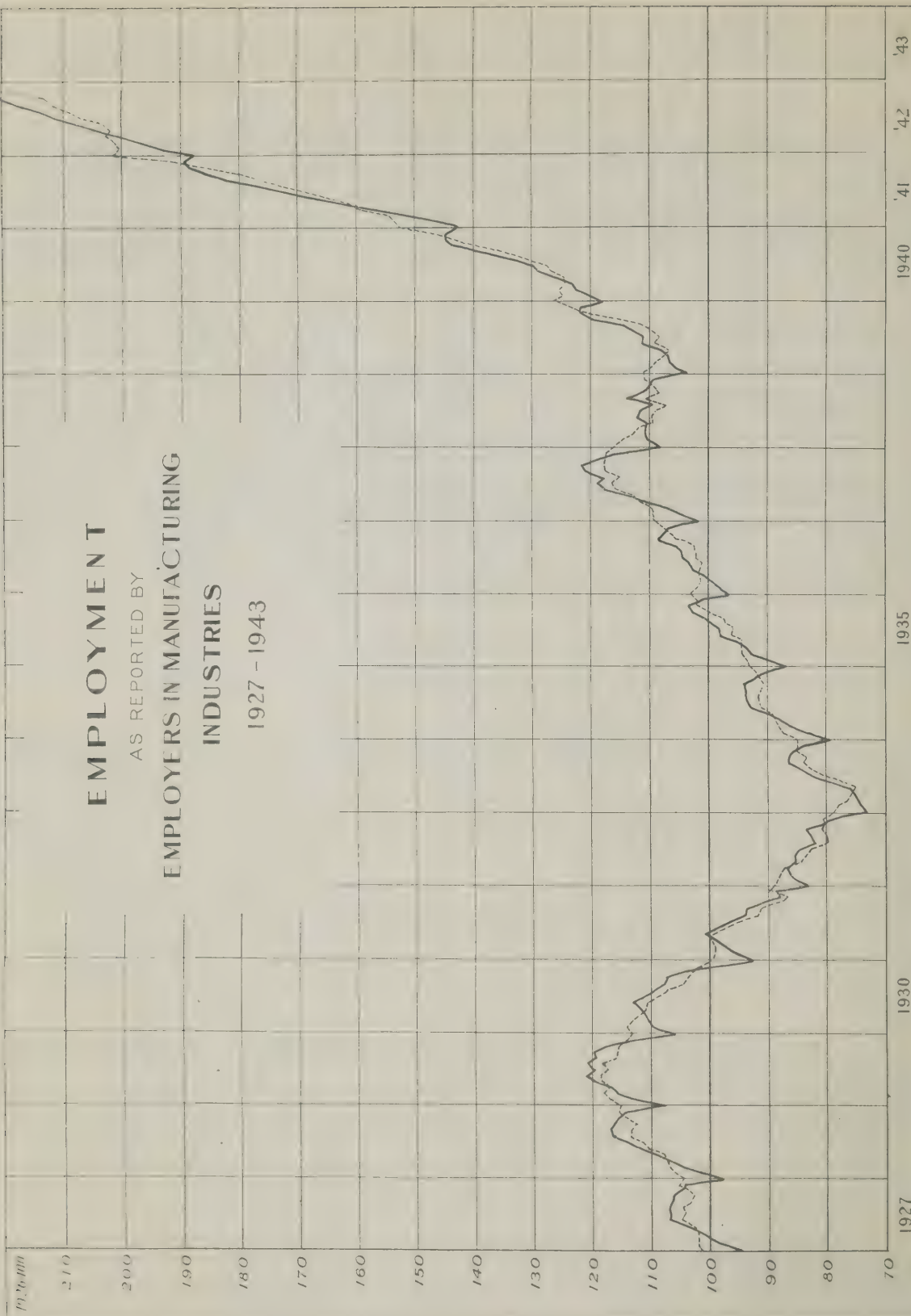
The July 1 index of employment stood at 148.3; as compared with 169.8 at July 1, 1942, there was a falling-off of 12.7 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 0.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- A slight seasonal advance was indicated in mining at July 1. This took place in quarrying and the mining of various non-metallic minerals, other than coal; the extraction of coal showed a further small reduction, and there was also a falling-off in employment in metallic ore mines. The general increase of 144 workers was below-average, being also less than that at July 1, 1942, when the index of employment in mining was higher by 11.2 p.c. Information was tabulated from 466 operators, with a staff of 73,200 at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$2,670,983, exceeding by 0.6 p.c. the June 1 total of \$2,655,254. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$36.49, as compared with \$36.35 in the preceding period of observation, and \$33.20 at July 1, 1942. Since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.5 p.c., a decline which was considerably less than that of 11.2 p.c. in the number of employees.

Communications.- Further moderate improvement was noted in telegraphs and telephones at July 1, when there was, however, a decrease in the indicated payrolls; 59 employers reported 27,927 employees and a weekly payroll of \$808,736, as compared with 27,677 workers and the sum of \$812,821 paid in salaries and wages at June 1. The per capita average was reduced from \$29.37 at that date, to \$28.89 at the first of July, as compared with \$27.82 at the same date last year. The latest index of employment, at 104.8, was fractionally lower than that of 105.7 at July 1, 1942, but the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by three p.c. in the year.

Transportation.- Continued expansion was indicated in transportation at July 1, there being greater employment on steam railways, in local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. The general improvement rather exceeded the average for the time of year. Data were received from 589 companies and branches with a staff of 147,992 persons, as compared with 145,005 at the beginning of June. This advance of 2,987, or 2.1 p.c., raised the index to 117.2, as compared with 114.8 at June 1, and 108.1 at July 1, 1942; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 8.4 p.c., accompanied by that of 12.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review aggregated \$5,277,391, exceeding by \$48,675 the total of \$5,228,716 indicated in the last

# **EMPLOYMENT** AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES** 1927 - 1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



report. The per capita average fell from \$36.06 at June 1, to \$35.66 at July 1, as compared with \$34.40 at the same date in 1942.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was brisker, but the additions to the working forces were extremely small for the time of year; only at July 1 of 1921 and 1932 were the gains lower than those at the date under review. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work showed moderate improvement. Information was furnished by 1,537 employers, with a working force of 168,665 persons, as compared with 159,494 at June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed totalled \$5,011,826, as compared with \$4,711,380 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$29.54 at June 1, to \$29.71 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$25.99 at July 1, 1942. The index of employment, at 133.6, was three p.c. lower than at the same date of last year; the index of payrolls, however, has risen by 7.6 p.c. in the 12 months.

Services.- Following unusually large increases in employment at June 1, there was a relatively slight gain at July 1, when the 638 co-operating establishments indicated a staff of 43,115 persons, 222 more than at June 1. The advance was reported largely in laundries and dry cleaning plants, while hotels and restaurants released some workers. An aggregate of \$803,579 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of July, as compared with \$794,976 at June 1. The index of employment, at 193.0, was 4.4 p.c. higher than that of 184.8 at the first of July of last year; in this period, the index of payrolls showed a rise of 12.4 p.c. The per capita average advanced from \$18.53 in the preceding report, to \$18.64 at the date under review, as compared with \$17.27 at July 1, 1942. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed received board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.- There was a seasonal increase of slightly less than normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 2,275 establishments making returns increased their staffs by 844 men and women, to 157,053. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$4,000,895, an average of \$25.47 per employee; at June 1, the reported payrolls aggregated \$3,954,018, a per capita average of \$25.31. The July 1, 1942, figure had been \$24.32. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by practically one p.c., but the payrolls have gained almost three p.c.

Financial Institutions.- A combined working force of 63,323 men and women was employed by the 753 co-operating financial institutions; this showed little change from the staffs at June 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,992,627, as compared with \$1,967,516, paid on or about June 1. The per capita average rose from \$31.07 at June 1, to \$31.47 at July 1, as compared with \$30.11 at July 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.6, was practically the same as that of 122.4 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 4.7 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and the economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at July 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls.

the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity advanced in all provinces, but except in the Prairie Area, the expansion was not equal to that indicated at July 1 of last year, being in most cases also less than the average gain at the same date in the period, 1921-1942. Except in Alberta and Prince Edward Island, the level of employment in the latest period of observation was higher than at the beginning of July in 1942, or any earlier year; in Alberta, the indexes at July 1, 1943, and July 1, 1942, practically coincided, while in Prince Edward Island there was a falling-off of about four p.c. over the 12 months.

The payrolls distributed at the date under review were generally greater than at June 1, also exceeding the disbursements indicated at July 1, 1942. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the per capita average earnings were higher at July 1 than at June 1, 1943, but in the remaining provinces, the gains in employment were relatively larger than those in the payrolls, so that the averages per employee were lower. In all areas, however, the latest per capita figures were higher than at July 1 of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Substantial increases were recorded in the three Maritime Provinces at July 1, when the 974 co-operating establishments reported a working force of 129,859 men and women, as compared with 132,717 at June 1. The increase of 7,142 persons, or 5.4 p.c., was smaller than that noted at the same date in either 1942 or 1941, being also somewhat below-average according to the experience of earlier years.

Heightened activity was shown in manufacturing, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel plants. Logging and construction and maintenance also afforded considerably more employment, while there were gains on a small scale in communications and trade. Mining was slacker. Little general change was noted in either transportation or services.

The salaries and wages reported at July 1 aggregated \$3,987,677, as compared with \$3,611,995 at June 1; this was an increase of 4.6 p.c., as compared with that of 5.4 p.c. in the number in recorded employment. The per capita average earnings fell from \$23.72 at June 1, to \$26.51 at the first of July, as compared with \$24.50 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 184.7, was 4.2 p.c. higher than that indicated at the same date in 1942, while the index of payrolls has risen by 18.0 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec.- The seasonal advance in employment in Quebec was relatively slight. With rare exceptions, it was less than that in any earlier July in the period since 1920. The index, however, was at its maximum for that date; at 198.7, it was 6.2 p.c. above the July 1, 1942, figure of 187.1. The latest index was exceeded only by those of 198.9 at Mar. 1 of the present year, and 202.2 at Dec. 1, 1942. Data were received from 3,544 establishments with a combined working force of 583,655 men and women, as compared with 581,006 at June 1; this was a gain of 2,649, or 0.5 p.c.

The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms amounted to \$16,803,215, a sum exceeding by only 0.1 p.c. their disbursements of \$16,791,556 at June 1. The latest total was affected by the widespread observance of religious holidays in Quebec. The per capita average of \$28.79 was consequently a few cents lower than that of \$28.90 in the preceding report; however, the latest figure was \$2.17 higher than the average of \$26.62 at July 1, 1942. In the intervening period, there has been a gain of 6.2 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 13.6 p.c. in the payrolls.

There were rather slight increases at the date under review in all the main industrial groups except logging and mining, where some curtailment was



indicated. The largest gains took place in transportation and construction, but were not particularly pronounced. Within the manufacturing division, a relatively small general increase resulted from considerable changes in the various groups. Leather, rubber, textile, tobacco and chemical plants released employees, while heightened activity was shown in food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, and in central electric stations.

Ontario.- There was further moderate improvement in employment in Ontario, according to information furnished by 5,882 establishments with a personnel of 751,282 men and women, as compared with 743,257 at June 1. The increase of 1.1 p.c., was somewhat below-normal, being considerably smaller than that noted at July 1 in any earlier year since the outbreak of war.

The index, at 184.9, was only 2.1 p.c. higher than at July 1, 1942; it was lower than at any date in the period from Nov. 1, 1942, to Apr. 1, 1943, inclusive, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

The payrolls reported at the date under review aggregated \$24,134,002, as compared with \$23,765,726 at June 1. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment was \$32.12; this was 14 cents above the average in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1942, figure had been \$29.96, and that at July 1, 1941, \$27.04.

Iron and steel and chemical plants continued to release employees; there was little general change in textiles, while the trend in the remaining manufacturing industries was upward. The largest increase took place in pulp and paper, lumber and vegetable food factories; gains on a rather smaller scale were indicated in the miscellaneous manufactured products, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, animal food and other classes. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and mining reported contractions in employment, although the losses were not especially marked. Additions to the working forces were recorded in communications, transportation and construction, while the general situation in services and trade was unchanged.

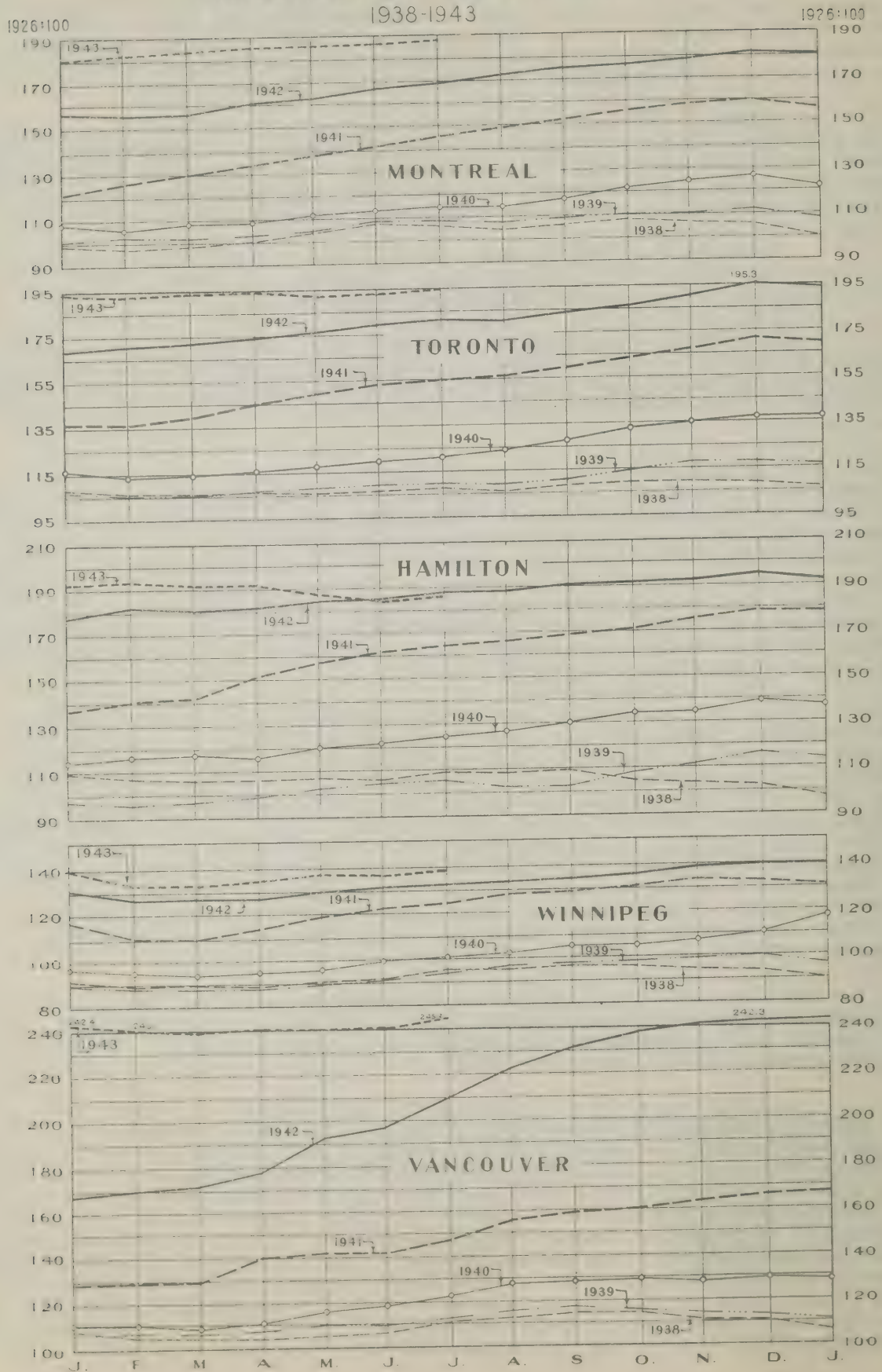
Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity continued to expand in the Prairie Provinces, where the gain was greater than at July 1, 1942, but was nevertheless not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of July. All three provinces in the area showed improvement, the most noteworthy being in Alberta. The 1,854 employers furnishing data had a combined working force of 191,839, as compared with 187,617 in their last return. The increase amounted to 2.3 p.c., and was accompanied by that of 2.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$5,866,681, as compared with \$5,724,407 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The latest per capita average stood at \$30.58, slightly higher than the June 1 figure of \$30.51; that at July 1, 1942, was \$28.58. Over the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 1.6 p.c., while the index of payrolls has gained by 8.2 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review. The improvement in construction and manufacturing was greatest. Within the latter, the food and iron and steel divisions reported most of the indicated gains.

British Columbia.- For the fifth consecutive month, employment in British Columbia showed an increase; the number of workers added to the reported staffs was smaller than at July 1 of last summer, but was rather above the average at that date in the years since 1920, although the per centage gain was fractionally less. A combined working force of 178,649 persons was employed by the 1,500 firms making returns, whose employees at June 1 had aggregated 174,642. This increase, which amounted to 2.3 p.c., was accompanied by that of 4.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers; these totalled \$6,327,043, as against \$6,171,476 at the first of June. The per capita average advanced from \$35.34 at June 1, to \$35.42 at July 1, as compared with \$31.46 at the same date in 1942. In the intervening months, the index of payrolls has risen by 25.1 p.c., while that of employment has gained by 14.3 p.c.

Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES





General improvement was shown at July 1. The largest gains were in manufacturing, mainly in food and iron and steel factories. Lumber, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper and other classes were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and construction reported moderate increases, while those in the remaining groups were slight.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment showed expansion at the beginning of July in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the trend in Windsor continued unfavourable. The increases in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver were most noteworthy; in each of these centres, the gain was smaller than those indicated at July 1, 1942, but rather exceeded the average at that date in the years since 1920. Except in Hamilton, the level of industrial activity in each of the cities for which statistics are tabulated was higher at July 1, 1943, than at the same date in 1942 or any earlier year.

In Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were greater than in the preceding report; in each of these centres, except Vancouver, the average per employee was also higher. In Vancouver, and also in Montreal and Windsor, on the other hand, the per capita averages were lower than at June 1. In all eight cities, however, the aggregate payrolls and the per capita averages were higher than at the beginning of July, 1942.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed its sixth successive increase at July 1, when the advance was above-average for the time of year, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1942. Statistics were furnished by 2,063 firms employing 287,463 persons, as compared with 285,697 in their last return. Despite this gain of 0.6 p.c., the reported weekly payrolls, at \$8,645,620, were lower by 0.8 p.c. than those disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The decline was largely due to loss of working time over the St. Jean Baptiste holiday, widely observed in Quebec during the pay period for which statistics were given; shut-downs for vacations also reduced the total. The per capita average fell from \$30.50 paid on or about June 1, to \$30.08 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.84 at the first of July in 1942. Since that date, payrolls have mounted by 18.5 p.c., while the increase in the number employed by the co-operating establishments has been 11.8 p.c.

Minor advances were indicated in manufacturing at the date under review; there were gains in non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and printing and publishing plants, but the textile, chemical, tobacco and some other classes released employees. Transportation showed considerable improvement, while little general change was noted in the remaining industries.

Quebec City.- Further expansion in employment was indicated in Quebec, for the sixth consecutive month. Information supplied by 241 firms showed a combined working force of 39,907 persons, 247 more than at June 1. This increase of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.9 p.c. in the total disbursements in weekly payrolls reported by the same establishments. These aggregated \$1,044,961, as against \$1,035,361 paid on or about June 1. The per capita average rose from \$26.17 at that date, to \$26.25 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$22.20 at July 1, 1942. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has advanced by 47.4 p.c., while employment has risen by 25.7 p.c.

Manufacturing operations continued to increase at the date under review, the advance again taking place largely in iron and steel and pulp and paper. Services and trade also afforded more employment, while construction was quieter.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was moderately upward at July 1, when the index was 7.2 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1942; the

latest index of 194.8 was exceeded only by that of 195.3 at Dec. 1 of last year. Most of the improvement took place in manufacturing, mainly of electrical apparatus, lumber, food, pulp and paper and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, textile and iron and steel factories were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation and construction afforded more employment, while trade and services showed rather small declines.

Data were furnished by 2,069 establishments employing 250,665 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$7,982,549; at June 1, their staffs had included 248,720 persons, whose weekly salaries and wages had amounted to \$7,837,273. The increase in employment was 0.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, 1.9 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$31.85, as compared with \$31.51 at June 1, and \$29.64 at July 1, 1942. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have risen by 14 p.c., a proportion which exceeds the gain of 7.2 p.c. in the number in recorded employment during the same period.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was reported in Ottawa at July 1, according to returns from 255 employers with a combined working force of 22,213 men and women, as compared with 21,754 at the beginning of June. Manufacturing generally afforded more employment, the greatest advances being in food and iron and steel works. The changes in the non-manufacturing divisions were slight. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were given as \$597,674; this was greater by 3.3 p.c. than the weekly total reported at June 1. The latest per capita average, at \$26.91, was 31 cents higher than in the preceding return, also exceeding the July 1, 1942, average of \$25.48. In the intervening months, the index of employment has advanced by 4.9 p.c., and that of aggregate payrolls by 9.8 p.c.

Hamilton.- There was partial recovery at July 1 from the losses in employment indicated in Hamilton in the last two reports; this raised the index from 184.2 at June 1, to 166.3 at the beginning of July, when it was nevertheless rather lower than in any preceding month since June 1, 1942. The falling-off from July 1 of last year was 1.3 p.c. In that comparison, however, there was an increase of 1.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls. An aggregate staff of 60,866 was indicated by the 360 co-operating establishments; the weekly earnings of these employees amounted to \$1,971,566; at June 1, 60,179 workers were employed by these firms, and the payrolls were given as \$1,911,957. There was thus a gain of 1.1 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 3.1 p.c. in salaries and wages as compared with June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in many plants, together with industrial disputes in certain cases, had lowered the total. The per capita average advanced from \$31.77 at June 1, to \$32.39 at July 1, as compared with \$31.54 at July 1 of last year.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor again showed a falling-off, in a recessive movement which has extended over five months. The latest decline was small, 83 persons having been released by the 216 co-operating firms, whose employees numbered 41,305 at July 1. Partly as a result of holidays, together with variations in the amount of overtime, the weekly payrolls showed a relatively larger reduction; standing at \$1,734,779, the total was lower by 0.8 p.c. than that of \$1,749,042 at June 1. The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$42.00, as compared with \$42.26 at June 1, 1943, and \$39.64 at July 1 of last year. In the 12 months since then, employment has risen by 5.8 p.c., and aggregate weekly payrolls by 11.9 p.c.

Iron and steel plants reported most of the loss in employment at the date under review, while slight gains were indicated in food factories and in trade, transportation and services.

Winnipeg.- Considerable improvement was recorded in Winnipeg at the beginning of July; 582 employers reported the addition of 964 workers since June 1, bringing their personnel to 58,008. The payrolls were also higher, rising from \$1,606,470 in the last report, to \$1,641,152 at the date under review. The per capita average was \$28.16 at June 1 and \$28.29 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$26.89 at the same date in 1942. Over the year,



recorded employment has advanced by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., and payrolls by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. The greatest gain at the date under review was in manufacturing, notably in food and iron and steel plants. Transportation, trade and construction also afforded more employment.

Vancouver. - There was an important increase in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when manufacturing reported most of the gain. This took place largely in iron and steel plants. Food factories, trade, services and construction also reported greater activity. Transportation was rather quieter. Returns were received from 639 firms whose staffs aggregated 87,688, an increase of 1,794 from June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$3,003,779, as compared with \$2,955,565 reported at June 1. This advance of 1.6 p.c. was not equal to that of 2.1 p.c. in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average earnings, which had been \$34.41 at June 1, fell to \$34.26 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.89 at July 1, 1942. In the intervening months, the index of employment has risen by 16.9 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 28.4 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at July 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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Aug. 26, 1943.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	-	-	-	109.6	108.9	110.7	-	-	-	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	-	-	-	113.6	117.7	129.8	-	-	-	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.9	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	108.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	86.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.8	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.8	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.6	138.8	116.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.5
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	135.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.6	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	167.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	136.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2*	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8*	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.5	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1943

100.0    7.6    .1    4.6    2.9    31.6    40.7    10.4    4.9    2.0    3.5    9.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.



TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	81.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Jan. 1, 1940	103.0	107.3	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.3	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	123.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.3	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	236.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.0	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	176.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	163.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.6	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	256.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8*	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.6	136.6	240.2
July 1	186.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1943								
	15.6	2.2	13.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	3.1	4.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	86.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.6	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	96.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.2	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	83.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.3	176.2	132.8	179.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.9	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	168.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	106.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.9	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2*	224.2*	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3*	192.0*	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1943.

100.0      64.1      2.4      4.0      1.5      8.0      9.2      2.3      5.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.



TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative weight	July 1 1943	June 1* 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.1	226.5	224.2	209.5	172.4	130.3	111.3	111.8
Animal products - edible	2.1	194.8	184.9	179.9	175.1	151.6	143.2	139.0
Fur and products	.2	127.3	127.1	125.2	124.4	119.8	108.0	97.7
Leather and products	1.6	140.5	140.6	136.9	137.4	110.3	108.5	103.4
Boots and shoes	.9	126.6	126.4	127.1	131.6	107.7	110.9	106.9
Lumber and products	3.6	122.5	117.3	125.3	124.1	102.6	93.1	89.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	103.8	98.4	116.1	118.3	98.3	88.7	84.6
Furniture	.5	106.2	106.6	112.9	113.9	91.6	81.7	81.6
Other lumber products	1.1	208.3	198.2	171.3	155.2	127.0	116.6	113.6
Musical instruments	.1	52.1	51.2	40.5	40.7	63.9	51.2	52.8
Plant products - edible	2.5	147.1	138.1	145.7	147.8	126.8	119.1	120.9
Pulp and paper products	4.5	132.2	129.2	134.5	131.3	118.7	110.4	106.7
Pulp and paper	2.0	122.3	120.2	127.7	124.7	113.5	100.1	97.5
Paper products	.9	196.7	189.2	188.9	172.2	143.2	130.3	130.9
Printing and publishing	1.6	123.0	120.5	124.3	126.0	117.0	116.8	110.4
Rubber products	.9	126.3	126.7	127.0	133.4	108.2	108.5	97.8
Textile products	7.4	158.7	161.5	166.3	159.2	139.7	115.5	116.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	159.9	161.5	176.6	171.0	154.4	121.4	124.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	117.0	119.8	128.4	127.0	121.7	94.8	95.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	173.3	171.7	203.0	188.2	167.5	126.3	125.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	554.0	552.5	583.3	582.9	474.7	386.6	425.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	143.6	143.5	139.0	142.8	136.7	121.5	118.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	162.2	167.9	169.6	154.9	131.8	109.5	112.3
Other textile products	.8	167.5	169.5	169.2	163.2	123.7	105.8	98.6
Tobacco	.6	126.8	131.6	123.6	107.8	100.0	96.9	97.4
Beverages	.6	218.8	211.8	238.8	216.9	179.7	175.3	174.7
Chemicals and allied products	4.8	707.4	734.5	719.4	387.5	198.5	159.1	155.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	132.6	131.6	135.2	135.2	107.3	97.4	94.9
Electric light and power	1.0	143.9	140.3	149.8	152.3	139.7	134.0	134.2
Electrical apparatus	2.3	302.7	296.2	252.7	217.1	151.6	131.0	138.0
Iron and steel products	25.5	344.7	343.7	291.7	205.0	128.1	93.7	100.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	265.5	262.3	250.6	219.6	152.6	126.5	124.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	249.3	247.6	254.9	205.6	139.0	112.5	122.1
Agricultural implements	.6	135.6	134.2	139.0	107.2	80.9	53.0	67.4
Land vehicles	9.8	285.7	285.3	240.3	183.3	111.1	83.8	92.3
Automobiles and parts	2.4	306.2	306.7	288.4	256.2	144.2	108.6	132.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.5	1563.4	1517.9	1074.2	446.8	253.8	62.8	84.4
Heating appliances	.3	170.3	167.4	155.2	161.9	122.6	127.4	131.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	316.8	316.9	294.9	231.7	150.6	109.1	123.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	259.6	262.1	290.3	236.8	131.1	103.9	100.4
Other iron and steel products	5.2	456.7	465.9	401.9	238.4	140.9	102.2	99.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.6	439.0	412.4	356.7	288.3	185.6	156.4	156.2
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	211.9	205.1	199.7	184.5	173.7	160.5	160.0
Miscellaneous	1.1	377.7	363.9	350.6	212.2	150.6	144.2	147.0
LOGGING	2.4	148.3	146.9	169.8	152.7	121.4	95.3	86.1
MINING	4.0	156.5	156.2	174.1	176.8	167.2	164.1	154.5
Coal	1.3	88.8	89.0	93.4	89.3	85.8	82.5	85.1
Metallic ores	2.1	302.0	303.2	359.1	372.3	352.8	349.8	318.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	162.9	158.0	162.3	160.7	155.9	151.2	137.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	104.8	103.6	105.7	99.7	89.4	86.0	87.2
Telegraphs	.4	133.2	131.5	123.9	122.0	103.3	98.7	100.9
Telephones	1.1	97.0	96.0	100.7	93.6	85.6	82.6	83.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	117.2	114.3	108.1	103.7	93.7	87.6	86.3
Street railways and cartage	2.2	168.2	166.5	155.8	148.6	134.5	125.9	121.6
Steam railways	4.5	103.2	102.3	95.6	89.3	81.8	75.0	73.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	111.3	102.8	101.0	106.6	93.2	93.9	98.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.2	133.6	126.3	137.7	149.9	105.0	133.1	124.9
Building	3.8	159.5	157.0	148.0	148.1	79.9	62.5	60.9
Highway	3.2	149.9	131.3	165.6	200.0	152.7	270.7	250.7
Railway	2.2	92.3	90.7	101.6	105.7	86.2	76.2	71.6
SERVICES	2.3	193.0	192.0	164.8	179.8	149.2	147.6	146.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	187.3	188.2	178.8	176.0	145.7	146.0	143.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	202.7	198.4	195.2	186.4	155.3	150.5	149.6
TRADE	8.5	151.4	150.6	152.8	158.5	142.8	137.4	133.3
Retail	6.4	158.3	157.9	159.7	166.3	148.6	143.4	139.4
Wholesale	2.1	133.6	131.8	134.5	137.6	127.8	121.3	118.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.7	181.2	175.7	157.4	124.7	115.8	113.5

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Largely as a result of industrial classifications, a number of the indexes here shown for June 1, 1943, have been revised.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries			1/Relative Weight	July 1 1943	June 1* 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	42.5		212.6	207.7	191.6	154.5	129.8	112.6	109.5
	Lumber products	4.0		126.0	119.1	123.0	112.3	106.9	97.1	91.8
	Pulp and paper	3.9		199.0	199.9	196.0	188.8	172.9	160.5	153.5
	Textile products	3.1		115.8	115.3	119.6	118.2	109.1	86.2	76.7
	Iron and steel	23.0		352.9	344.4	270.6	189.6	142.2	117.3	114.1
	Other manufactures	8.5		150.1	146.7	143.7	145.8	124.0	111.9	115.4
	Logging	4.5		271.5	199.5	326.9	311.4	183.6	111.7	82.6
	Mining	10.2		94.6	97.9	109.1	115.5	113.8	113.1	113.4
	Communications	1.9		121.4	120.2	121.2	108.2	94.8	90.4	96.9
	Transportation	13.5		163.1	163.1	112.0	87.8	71.3	61.6	62.5
	Construction	18.2		265.9	218.5	322.1	320.9	157.4	182.3	204.7
	Services	1.8		294.2	296.9	291.2	295.5	223.8	215.5	215.2
	Trade	7.4		167.3	166.2	170.7	170.1	146.7	136.9	133.5
	- All Industries	100.0		184.7	175.3	177.2	163.9	124.0	115.9	116.7
Quebec	Manufacturing	70.1		245.2	244.8	220.5	180.2	134.6	112.6	114.4
	Lumber products	2.7		139.5	128.7	139.7	146.7	111.6	99.5	104.0
	Pulp and paper	5.2		126.4	123.7	131.1	128.0	118.3	105.5	105.4
	Textile products	12.4		181.8	187.7	189.3	179.3	154.8	129.1	130.2
	Iron and steel	21.8		376.5	374.4	288.1	203.0	122.7	81.2	91.2
	Other manufactures	28.0		281.0	281.0	225.3	185.6	138.7	124.8	122.3
	Logging	3.0		197.4	208.4	228.2	205.6	170.0	100.0	118.1
	Mining	2.5		312.8	314.0	309.0	299.7	294.7	287.4	254.5
	Communications	1.2		99.2	98.4	102.4	93.4	81.2	76.9	76.2
	Transportation	6.6		106.4	102.5	105.5	105.5	91.4	87.8	90.0
	Construction	8.3		118.1	115.2	130.6	121.7	89.4	186.0	147.8
	Services	2.1		179.1	179.1	171.3	154.0	128.9	128.0	132.1
	Trade	6.2		163.3	162.1	162.4	166.1	151.0	143.8	143.4
	- All Industries	100.0		198.7	197.8	187.1	161.8	126.6	124.0	119.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.2		215.3	213.0	206.6	175.0	129.5	110.9	111.2
	Lumber products	3.2		112.2	106.5	102.6	103.2	89.5	81.0	77.2
	Pulp and paper	4.8		131.2	127.3	131.3	128.7	114.7	110.3	105.2
	Textile products	7.3		135.4	135.5	143.7	140.5	126.7	104.0	105.2
	Iron and steel	30.5		322.5	324.9	299.1	226.4	137.8	101.8	107.1
	Other manufactures	26.4		216.1	210.4	209.3	181.2	138.7	128.6	127.3
	Logging	1.2		89.9	93.1	129.1	110.1	104.7	81.2	77.3
	Mining	3.1		234.3	238.5	296.3	312.6	292.0	288.6	251.8
	Communications	1.3		91.4	90.1	94.2	91.3	84.1	79.4	81.7
	Transportation	5.5		110.3	107.7	105.2	99.0	92.5	84.2	84.1
	Construction	6.2		121.9	118.1	116.0	155.2	116.2	104.5	112.8
	Services	2.3		220.6	219.4	210.5	202.7	168.9	165.3	164.3
	Trade	8.2		152.1	152.1	156.4	166.3	149.3	144.4	138.9
	- All Industries	100.0		184.9	182.9	181.1	165.3	129.6	114.7	114.0
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	38.3		186.1	183.2	172.7	141.4	116.4	105.5	105.6
	Lumber products	1.9		129.0	130.2	146.5	143.7	111.0	105.5	102.9
	Pulp and paper	2.1		101.3	99.7	106.2	107.6	101.3	102.8	96.6
	Textile products	2.7		225.5	228.8	232.1	194.3	152.0	127.1	118.9
	Iron and steel	15.3		169.3	167.5	144.3	113.2	86.6	74.5	81.6
	Other manufactures	16.3		239.4	232.8	225.7	179.3	152.6	140.9	136.3
	Logging	.4		41.5	59.2	78.4	64.0	41.2	33.0	14.9
	Mining	6.7		144.3	135.9	143.5	123.7	108.8	98.9	99.4
	Communications	2.4		118.5	117.8	116.9	115.9	98.5	97.0	97.6
	Transportation	18.1		124.1	122.2	115.3	114.4	105.5	96.6	89.7
	Construction	14.2		107.5	101.3	123.9	139.1	104.5	95.8	86.9
	Services	3.3		166.2	162.4	166.5	179.3	142.9	141.8	137.3
	Trade	16.6		131.3	129.7	131.1	135.2	125.3	120.7	117.2
	- All Industries	100.0		141.6	138.5	139.4	132.5	112.4	104.0	99.8
British Columbia	Manufacturing	55.1		273.6	265.6	240.5	165.3	130.6	114.0	112.9
	Lumber products	9.4		122.5	121.6	145.7	139.0	113.4	103.5	95.8
	Pulp and paper	3.9		154.6	152.0	159.0	150.1	126.1	112.9	103.3
	Textile products	.7		195.6	191.0	183.1	171.0	142.1	111.8	122.4
	Iron and steel	28.8		1068.0	1040.3	784.2	263.1	137.5	82.5	92.7
	Other manufactures	12.3		178.9	168.2	169.3	163.0	148.9	136.8	141.3
	Logging	6.4		149.9	145.6	122.9	113.7	83.2	117.5	75.0
	Mining	4.6		98.9	98.0	104.6	118.5	112.0	113.0	117.9
	Communications	2.2		140.0	137.5	131.2	120.1	114.5	116.7	114.5
	Transportation	8.2		111.2	110.6	104.2	103.7	98.1	101.8	98.2
	Construction	11.7		173.7	170.2	114.3	116.3	81.3	78.0	97.7
	Services	2.7		158.5	158.3	141.7	147.5	130.8	134.6	121.9
	Trade	9.1		160.9	159.5	159.6	160.4	141.4	137.0	129.9
	- All Industries	100.0		191.9	187.6	167.9	139.2	114.8	111.0	108.0
B.C.										

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Largely as a result of industrial reclassifications, a number of the indexes here shown for June 1, 1943, have been revised.



TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1943	June 1* 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>198.8</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>106.4</b>
Plant products - edible	2.8	137.9	136.9	141.5	147.6	135.3	128.0	124.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	133.9	131.5	133.4	125.8	116.2	115.2	108.6
Textiles	11.4	161.0	170.2	168.7	157.5	133.0	113.1	115.2
Tobacco and beverages	3.8	167.3	172.2	175.5	147.3	128.4	119.5	121.7
Iron and steel	31.7	367.5	366.3	271.1	193.5	119.8	81.5	89.9
Other manufactures	25.0	227.4	221.2	175.9	158.3	121.1	110.3	107.0
Communications	1.2	68.4	68.2	70.6	65.2	68.0	64.9	64.9
Transportation	4.3	102.1	91.7	112.5	117.1	96.2	96.1	96.0
Construction	3.6	63.4	63.1	80.0	70.4	51.2	117.8	98.1
Trade	10.1	155.9	155.3	153.0	156.8	145.7	137.9	135.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>188.0</b>	<b>186.8</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>106.4</b>
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>378.1</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>109.3</b>
Leather products	7.0	108.1	109.3	105.7	109.2	79.1	95.1	96.8
Other manufactures	72.9	496.3	491.7	367.3	236.7	153.6	112.7	115.0
Transportation	2.6	78.1	78.2	76.3	70.9	124.5	97.6	97.9
Construction	5.8	157.3	163.3	138.0	170.2	110.7	329.6	98.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>278.0</b>	<b>276.3</b>	<b>221.2</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>109.1</b>
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>164.6</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>105.6</b>
Plant products - edible	4.4	152.6	147.3	157.4	155.2	122.5	116.2	114.1
Printing and publishing	6.1	152.1	146.0	152.4	150.8	131.2	129.9	123.8
Textiles	7.9	121.9	123.9	124.8	119.5	102.5	95.6	87.6
Iron and steel	26.8	455.3	461.0	338.8	237.7	159.6	98.2	95.3
Other manufactures	30.5	220.3	215.0	201.3	160.6	123.1	113.9	111.9
Communications	1.2	72.8	72.1	75.4	70.8	70.3	68.2	67.8
Transportation	3.4	120.7	119.5	113.7	107.7	105.7	100.1	102.7
Construction	2.6	108.5	101.8	89.0	132.0	69.3	60.2	66.6
Trade	13.5	139.0	139.9	142.8	149.9	137.8	131.7	127.4
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>107.4</b>
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>97.6</b>
Lumber products	2.2	46.1	44.8	48.6	76.3	80.0	71.3	51.4
Pulp and paper	14.2	130.7	129.2	126.0	124.4	102.7	94.6	92.7
Other manufactures	36.5	253.5	241.6	226.6	212.3	140.1	116.2	117.8
Construction	10.1	146.9	145.7	175.7	159.0	161.4	142.6	123.0
Trade	19.8	178.8	178.9	170.6	171.2	149.4	140.8	139.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>195.8</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>111.2</b>
Textiles	10.6	99.9	97.3	109.8	109.9	106.5	85.3	87.9
Electrical apparatus	10.7	203.0	194.5	185.2	164.1	126.9	106.7	122.0
Iron and steel	47.0	279.8	284.8	287.2	221.6	135.2	109.8	116.5
Other manufactures	18.0	163.3	154.8	162.5	152.1	134.5	117.9	120.3
Construction	3.0	112.3	111.0	123.0	115.9	63.7	58.0	56.3
Trade	6.6	142.9	142.6	147.1	155.8	140.3	134.3	137.8
<b>Hamilton- All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>184.2</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>109.8</b>
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>349.9</b>	<b>330.3</b>	<b>266.8</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>138.2</b>
Iron and steel	77.8	384.5	389.3	361.1	286.3	150.8	110.0	130.6
Other manufactures	13.5	225.2	217.4	226.9	203.6	173.1	158.6	163.7
Construction	1.8	80.7	81.1	77.0	85.5	45.6	40.8	49.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>303.9</b>	<b>304.5</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>128.8</b>
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>176.4</b>	<b>166.3</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>95.5</b>
Animal products - edible	7.6	240.5	233.6	191.9	175.3	142.6	136.5	132.4
Printing and publishing	4.0	100.0	98.6	108.3	110.0	106.4	106.3	99.6
Textiles	7.5	238.8	243.4	238.8	198.4	156.2	128.9	132.2
Iron and steel	23.6	159.0	156.9	128.4	114.3	84.0	71.8	77.7
Other manufactures	18.2	203.3	199.0	220.2	149.1	125.5	119.5	116.0
Transportation	5.5	80.9	78.2	76.8	75.4	85.3	79.0	81.0
Construction	3.6	73.8	66.1	66.7	154.2	54.7	39.0	55.8
Trade	24.1	111.6	110.5	114.0	115.9	104.9	102.6	99.5
<b>Winnipeg- All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>95.2</b>
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>443.8</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>358.5</b>	<b>193.0</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>117.1</b>
Lumber products	5.8	111.1	111.9	124.1	133.6	105.5	90.7	82.9
Other manufactures	61.0	619.0	603.8	471.9	222.0	161.2	132.2	132.7
Communications	2.9	118.5	116.5	122.2	111.6	111.8	115.3	113.0
Transportation	6.8	91.8	93.3	88.1	84.4	97.1	106.0	105.6
Construction	5.1	116.2	104.9	103.0	98.3	58.3	43.1	61.5
Services	4.0	159.8	157.5	138.0	139.0	133.8	135.8	118.2
Trade	14.4	161.2	160.1	160.5	161.7	145.0	140.4	132.4
<b>Vancouver- All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>111.0</b>

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Largely as a result of industrial reclassifications, a number of the indexes here shown for June 1, 1943, have been revised.

Table 7.-Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, and June 1, 1943, and July 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at July 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at July 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1943	June 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1943	June 1 1943	July 1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,182,859	57,591,532	51.61	154.8	155.5	124.7	165.1	165.5	141.7
Animal products - edible	38,806	1,128,506	29.25	112.7	106.9	104.0	132.3	124.6	114.5
Fur and products	5,082	87,857	28.50	103.0	102.8	101.5	112.6	115.4	104.9
Leather and products	29,082	658,747	21.98	102.6	102.6	99.9	118.8	120.8	109.7
Boots and shoes	17,400	370,575	21.30	96.8	96.5	97.0	116.6	119.5	103.9
Lumber and its products	65,878	1,718,899	26.09	101.3	97.0	103.8	127.4	119.1	120.9
Rough and dressed lumber	36,828	992,078	26.94	89.7	85.0	100.3	116.7	107.4	119.8
Furniture	9,401	287,590	25.27	94.9	95.5	100.9	110.9	108.1	115.2
Other lumber products	19,651	489,255	24.90	140.5	135.5	115.4	171.4	161.7	129.8
Musical instruments	1,240	28,679	25.13	132.9	130.8	105.3	150.4	161.6	119.0
Plant products - edible	47,212	1,202,549	25.47	109.9	105.2	108.9	123.7	117.0	114.1
Pulp and paper products	82,451	2,629,664	51.90	105.0	100.7	104.8	112.5	109.7	110.0
Pulp and paper	36,939	1,286,012	34.81	101.5	99.8	106.0	115.8	112.5	113.8
Paper products	15,818	407,065	25.74	117.6	115.1	112.9	124.5	119.8	118.2
Printing and publishing	29,676	936,597	31.56	98.2	96.2	99.7	105.8	102.5	102.2
Rubber products	18,228	483,923	29.82	95.8	94.1	94.4	115.0	116.2	106.8
Textile products	157,505	2,957,451	21.54	99.6	101.5	104.3	115.8	117.2	112.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,862	1,105,902	22.14	94.1	95.1	103.9	112.0	115.4	112.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,657	505,554	21.28	93.0	95.2	102.1	105.8	112.3	110.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,529	287,485	22.95	95.0	92.2	109.0	119.0	114.2	120.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,454	237,963	22.76	94.8	94.3	99.8	116.8	122.2	105.0
Hosiery and knit goods	21,670	442,325	20.41	100.4	100.3	97.2	109.1	108.1	105.8
Garments and personal furnishings	49,702	1,055,561	20.79	104.2	107.9	109.0	117.1	125.7	117.5
Other textile products	18,069	377,863	23.62	100.9	102.1	101.9	116.0	116.0	111.4
Tobacco	10,466	206,002	19.68	118.5	125.0	115.5	129.5	158.5	109.9
Beverages	12,028	404,499	33.65	106.4	105.0	116.1	121.1	118.9	125.1
Chemicals	88,966	2,725,961	30.64	195.1	202.6	178.4	255.6	245.1	215.0
Clay, glass and stone products	14,983	455,492	29.07	99.5	98.8	101.4	120.7	120.8	116.1
Electric light and power	18,323	657,055	36.84	96.0	95.6	99.9	109.7	103.6	105.5
Electrical apparatus	45,279	1,587,796	32.07	142.0	139.0	118.6	168.8	165.8	155.0
Iron and steel products	470,386	17,274,981	36.72	172.6	172.1	146.1	212.1	210.6	168.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	55,897	1,250,244	35.02	125.7	124.9	118.7	158.5	157.5	129.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	28,392	929,696	35.25	110.7	109.9	115.2	130.1	128.0	125.4
Agricultural implements	11,379	385,829	35.91	125.7	124.4	128.8	156.3	143.2	145.9
Land vehicles	180,510	6,755,591	37.51	158.9	158.7	135.8	190.0	189.8	162.4
Automobiles and parts	44,800	1,876,950	41.87	119.4	119.6	112.4	155.8	156.4	120.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82,202	3,250,764	39.55	371.7	360.9	255.4	524.4	509.8	301.1
Heating appliances	5,609	165,361	29.48	107.5	105.7	96.0	122.4	117.8	108.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	20,770	787,951	37.94	140.1	140.1	130.4	174.5	176.0	151.1
Foundry and machine shop products	12,761	455,061	35.50	111.7	112.8	125.0	151.4	144.6	155.6
Other iron and steel products	95,078	3,516,484	34.88	208.4	212.6	229.1	270.0	273.8	222.8
Non-ferrous metal products	67,821	2,220,585	35.05	180.5	150.6	130.2	188.1	181.8	146.4
Non-metallic mineral products	16,167	605,042	37.50	117.9	114.1	111.1	152.9	127.9	119.0
Miscellaneous	19,986	599,886	30.02	183.8	177.1	170.8	258.6	227.7	204.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	44,408	1,154,581	26.00	95.7	92.6	107.3	125.2	117.2	124.4
<b>MINING</b>	75,200	2,670,983	36.49	88.3	88.1	98.5	102.5	101.8	105.1
Coal	24,589	828,994	35.99	97.0	97.3	102.1	150.9	127.6	111.3
Metallic ores	57,707	1,808,199	39.94	81.2	81.5	96.2	88.9	89.5	101.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,104	355,790	30.24	101.2	98.1	100.8	120.5	118.9	115.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,997	808,756	28.89	107.8	106.6	108.7	114.9	115.5	111.6
Telegraphs	7,644	217,619	28.47	115.3	113.9	107.5	150.2	129.8	120.0
Telephones	20,353	591,117	29.04	105.2	104.1	109.2	110.1	111.0	108.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	147,992	5,277,891	35.68	118.1	115.7	109.0	132.8	151.6	118.4
Street railways and cartage	41,084	1,542,310	32.87	114.8	115.7	106.3	130.9	129.6	114.8
Steam railways	82,172	3,182,129	38.73	119.7	118.7	110.9	151.6	151.4	118.2
Shipping and stevedoring	24,756	752,952	30.44	117.3	108.3	108.4	140.9	158.4	125.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	168,665	5,011,825	29.71	95.8	90.5	96.7	125.0	117.5	116.1
Building	69,597	2,441,859	35.09	113.0	111.3	104.9	138.1	154.7	120.9
Highway	59,589	1,496,679	25.20	85.1	72.8	91.8	106.8	81.8	104.7
Railway	59,679	1,073,287	27.05	91.5	89.9	100.7	127.8	124.5	126.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	45,115	803,579	18.64	112.9	112.3	108.1	131.5	150.1	117.0
Hotels and restaurants	26,558	475,287	17.91	114.5	115.0	109.3	141.6	140.3	122.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,577	328,312	19.81	110.4	108.1	108.3	119.2	117.7	110.0
<b>TRADE</b>	157,053	4,000,895	25.47	96.8	96.0	97.4	107.7	106.4	104.6
Retail	118,419	2,775,415	25.42	96.2	95.9	97.0	107.3	105.8	103.9
Wholesale	38,634	1,227,479	31.77	98.1	96.8	98.8	108.4	107.8	106.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,845,284	57,112,522	30.95	120.1	118.4	114.9	145.7	145.6	129.5
<b>FINANCE</b>	65,323	1,992,627	31.47	105.8	105.6	105.4	115.4	114.0	110.2
Banks and Trust Companies	56,790	1,011,657	27.50	113.9	113.8	115.2	120.0	119.5	117.1
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,424	50,517	35.48	93.3	90.8	87.0	108.4	104.6	85.9
Insurance	25,109	950,453	37.06	101.1	96.5	96.8	111.2	108.9	104.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,908,607	59,112,149	30.97	119.8	117.9	114.5	144.5	142.3	128.7



Table 8.-Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest data are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>		\$	\$						
Manufacturing	59,446	1,815,248	30.50	139.7	136.5	119.5	186.5	181.4	145.5
Lumber products	5,661	122,028	21.56	112.5	106.3	109.8	142.6	125.6	137.7
Pulp and paper	5,499	172,701	31.41	106.4	106.8	104.8	128.8	128.2	119.0
Iron and steel	52,152	1,134,244	35.30	192.7	188.1	147.8	251.8	247.7	176.2
Logging	6,366	140,959	22.14	104.5	76.8	125.8	151.6	109.2	173.6
Mining	14,274	459,045	32.16	79.6	82.5	91.8	112.2	109.5	89.2
Transportation	18,865	654,825	35.65	191.4	191.4	131.5	222.9	251.0	147.5
Construction	25,404	614,196	24.18	105.1	86.4	127.4	155.6	112.0	157.1
Trade	10,359	224,255	21.65	99.2	98.5	101.2	108.0	107.9	105.8
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>159,859</b>	<b>3,987,677</b>	<b>28.51</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>135.0</b>
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	409,071	11,967,410	29.26	141.0	140.8	126.8	175.4	176.9	141.5
Lumber products	15,556	544,642	22.18	96.9	89.4	97.1	155.7	125.0	124.7
Pulp and paper	50,199	936,714	31.02	101.6	99.4	105.4	109.9	107.8	108.1
Textile products	72,210	1,455,954	20.15	101.2	104.5	105.4	112.1	120.9	111.1
Chemicals	52,647	1,565,805	29.70	217.6	227.6	173.5	279.5	295.6	225.5
Iron and steel	127,555	4,595,195	36.02	195.8	194.7	149.8	239.8	239.1	173.4
Logging	17,488	531,867	18.98	178.2	91.4	100.1	117.9	105.6	123.2
Mining	14,552	474,324	33.05	99.6	106.5	104.9	114.5	116.1	111.9
Communications	6,974	219,902	31.55	110.5	107.5	111.9	109.5	109.4	109.5
Transportation	58,205	1,526,850	34.73	110.8	106.8	109.9	125.1	121.5	119.9
Construction	48,726	1,518,656	27.06	97.5	95.1	107.8	120.4	114.9	155.9
Services	12,408	228,514	18.42	120.6	120.6	115.4	145.4	144.2	124.9
Trade	56,451	955,712	25.88	98.9	98.2	98.4	109.1	107.9	104.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>585,655</b>	<b>16,805,215</b>	<b>28.79</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>134.9</b>
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing	542,395	17,807,148	32.83	125.5	124.1	120.4	150.6	148.3	155.7
Lumber products	24,208	615,452	25.39	112.2	106.5	102.6	136.5	126.7	118.5
Plant products - edible	25,498	649,908	25.49	115.1	105.8	115.4	124.2	116.0	118.4
Pulp and paper	55,794	1,184,895	32.54	104.4	101.5	104.5	114.2	109.8	111.1
Textile products	54,401	1,289,541	23.70	96.1	96.2	102.0	114.2	112.1	114.5
Chemicals	51,464	1,002,217	31.85	162.3	165.9	174.4	184.3	188.1	187.7
Electrical apparatus	28,580	885,705	31.14	152.1	127.9	115.5	151.6	147.5	132.2
Iron and steel	229,929	8,519,144	37.05	144.0	145.1	155.6	173.5	172.9	150.5
Non-ferrous metal products	51,522	1,060,221	35.85	150.9	127.7	122.2	162.2	161.6	140.2
Logging	8,446	198,337	23.48	81.1	84.0	116.5	105.7	108.9	129.5
Mining	25,282	955,428	40.18	74.6	76.0	94.4	85.7	86.9	100.9
Communications	9,969	295,454	29.45	101.7	100.2	104.8	109.6	111.5	108.4
Transportation	41,394	1,475,114	35.64	115.7	115.0	110.4	126.2	124.2	115.9
Construction	46,392	1,501,509	32.37	82.5	79.7	78.5	106.5	101.5	90.1
Services	17,089	322,671	18.88	112.7	112.1	107.6	129.7	127.5	116.0
Trade	62,015	1,601,265	25.82	92.1	92.1	94.7	104.0	105.0	102.9
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>751,282</b>	<b>24,154,904</b>	<b>32.12</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>125.1</b>
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing	73,485	2,222,216	30.24	133.7	131.7	124.1	155.5	152.6	137.9
Animal products - edible	11,545	527,174	28.54	156.5	151.8	115.5	147.8	142.7	119.5
Lumber products	5,657	97,242	26.59	91.5	92.5	105.9	116.1	115.7	116.7
Plant products - edible	5,151	135,059	26.22	124.8	118.4	107.0	150.5	124.7	108.2
Textile products	5,140	99,919	19.44	114.5	116.2	117.9	122.9	122.7	116.7
Iron and steel	29,379	974,255	33.16	152.9	151.5	130.4	187.9	185.4	154.5
Mining	12,798	488,575	38.18	118.7	111.8	118.0	156.8	135.5	130.4
Communications	4,548	125,896	27.24	107.2	106.6	105.8	113.2	111.9	110.4
Transportation	34,809	1,505,751	37.51	112.5	110.6	104.5	125.4	122.6	111.5
Construction	27,252	770,665	28.50	82.2	77.4	94.7	106.5	99.1	107.9
Services	6,521	114,226	18.07	102.2	99.8	102.5	117.1	114.5	110.2
Trade	51,926	825,477	25.86	99.6	98.4	99.5	108.6	107.5	104.9
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>191,859</b>	<b>5,866,681</b>	<b>30.58</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>119.5</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing	98,462	5,581,510	36.87	172.6	167.6	151.7	225.8	217.5	179.5
Animal plants - edible	5,291	182,542	30.72	112.4	108.7	108.5	152.1	115.5	116.9
Lumber products	16,816	559,555	32.09	91.1	90.1	108.4	113.5	109.7	119.2
Plant products - edible	4,554	111,805	25.80	115.4	108.2	107.0	155.5	128.7	117.5
Pulp and paper	6,952	229,247	32.98	104.0	102.5	107.0	107.5	107.9	112.0
Iron and steel	51,425	2,054,185	39.94	454.7	425.6	519.2	589.8	579.2	407.5
Non-ferrous metal products	5,256	202,912	38.74	108.5	104.7	109.5	123.0	116.8	108.8
Logging	11,365	467,541	41.07	123.5	119.9	101.2	156.8	135.4	108.4
Mining	8,194	515,613	58.27	84.0	85.5	88.9	94.1	90.5	102.8
Transportation	14,721	554,855	36.55	109.6	109.0	102.7	155.6	135.5	118.7
Construction	20,911	806,821	38.58	165.8	162.2	109.0	251.7	247.5	126.4
Services	4,767	100,025	20.98	110.8	110.7	99.1	151.1	128.6	111.1
Trade	16,522	414,210	25.38	101.5	100.4	100.5	118.1	114.7	110.9
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>178,649</b>	<b>6,527,043</b>	<b>36.42</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>144.4</b>

Table 9.-Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1943, and July 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at July 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at July 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1943	June 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1943	June 1 1943	July 1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	223,567	6,885,012	30.80	146.5	146.5	124.6	178.5	180.6	141.6
Plant products - edible	8,056	210,917	26.25	95.8	95.1	98.5	114.5	110.4	104.4
Pulp and paper	8,885	255,227	28.73	108.5	106.4	107.9	111.9	108.8	105.8
Textiles	52,761	678,275	20.70	101.5	107.1	106.2	109.4	120.2	110.9
Tobacco	6,787	154,063	19.75	114.9	125.8	116.6	152.8	145.4	111.5
Iron and steel	91,188	3,558,526	38.82	199.7	199.1	147.5	241.6	242.8	172.2
Communications	3,551	129,202	36.56	104.2	104.3	106.7	108.5	110.8	108.4
Transportation	12,435	391,899	31.52	101.7	90.7	111.5	115.5	107.1	128.8
Construction	10,232	299,524	29.27	94.5	93.3	117.0	107.4	108.5	135.2
Services	8,795	169,599	19.28	114.1	117.8	109.7	133.6	158.0	119.8
Trade	23,999	767,820	26.48	110.7	98.1	97.9	110.7	109.9	105.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	287,463	8,645,920	30.08	133.2	132.4	119.2	159.4	160.7	134.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	51,788	864,450	27.19	201.0	199.6	152.8	258.6	255.5	165.8
Chemicals	12,696	358,814	26.69	292.5	292.7	211.1	459.4	459.5	249.5
Iron and steel	8,924	304,459	34.11	551.0	545.1	206.1	407.0	395.5	206.6
Transportation	1,040	29,813	28.67	115.2	115.5	110.6	124.2	125.4	115.9
Construction	2,500	56,108	24.39	99.6	105.4	87.5	155.8	144.1	114.6
Services	1,287	20,277	15.76	117.5	114.8	116.5	138.9	131.8	113.4
Trade	5,103	66,209	21.34	102.1	99.6	95.9	112.2	109.9	105.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	59,907	1,044,961	26.25	159.6	168.6	155.0	216.8	214.8	147.1
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	189,727	6,257,429	32.96	140.5	139.3	128.9	170.6	167.1	148.5
Plant products - edible	11,048	285,276	25.64	102.4	98.9	105.6	111.5	105.0	112.7
Pulp and paper	15,509	490,388	32.03	101.7	97.7	101.9	110.8	104.4	108.5
Textiles	19,791	500,259	25.28	101.6	105.5	104.0	122.1	121.6	118.0
Chemicals	14,905	454,575	30.48	197.6	196.0	188.6	225.5	220.8	200.6
Electrical apparatus	15,724	425,168	30.96	148.9	145.4	121.5	164.4	161.1	131.1
Iron and steel	67,139	2,490,840	37.10	190.7	192.1	162.9	241.6	241.5	190.5
Communications	5,048	110,599	36.29	102.7	101.7	106.5	108.2	112.2	106.8
Transportation	8,452	284,512	33.66	116.2	115.0	109.4	152.0	129.5	119.0
Construction	6,608	217,951	32.98	80.1	75.1	65.7	85.7	82.0	75.2
Services	8,899	177,321	19.93	115.9	114.5	107.0	129.8	127.7	116.1
Trade	35,825	950,090	27.50	91.4	95.0	96.9	105.7	105.5	105.1
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	250,635	7,982,549	31.85	127.1	126.1	118.5	151.8	149.1	135.2
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,746	347,606	29.59	117.4	113.1	107.9	139.5	134.1	125.9
Pulp and paper	3,155	95,107	30.14	112.3	111.0	108.2	118.1	117.0	111.2
Iron and steel	5,608	122,435	35.95	107.6	106.5	93.5	162.6	154.7	138.0
Construction	2,242	55,867	29.58	91.0	90.3	108.9	114.4	107.4	123.1
Services	2,146	55,835	16.70	120.0	120.4	115.6	147.4	144.6	130.0
Trade	4,394	98,437	22.40	107.7	106.6	98.0	115.2	112.5	105.8
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	22,213	597,674	26.91	111.7	109.4	108.4	150.6	126.5	118.9
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	52,498	1,756,084	33.07	112.3	118.2	121.0	140.2	156.1	159.5
Textiles	6,434	144,641	22.48	92.9	91.0	102.1	104.4	105.0	115.2
Electrical apparatus	6,530	212,179	32.49	125.4	120.1	114.4	165.9	145.8	152.2
Iron and steel	28,611	1,050,115	36.70	131.2	135.6	134.7	151.7	148.9	151.0
Construction	1,821	64,756	35.55	75.4	72.6	80.4	98.7	93.0	92.9
Trade	4,005	100,641	25.14	94.1	95.9	96.9	103.5	101.4	104.4
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	60,868	1,971,566	32.59	112.1	115.8	116.6	155.7	151.5	154.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	57,621	1,617,878	45.00	136.2	137.9	127.9	150.1	152.2	155.9
Iron and steel	52,059	1,455,586	44.74	118.2	118.7	112.7	151.9	148.5	125.2
Construction	752	28,126	37.40	172.7	98.0	96.5	106.5	100.8	97.0
Trade	1,280	55,918	28.06	152.2	152.4	124.9	146.1	147.5	150.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	41,305	1,734,779	42.00	133.0	131.5	123.7	155.0	150.5	156.6
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	55,327	1,050,844	29.18	124.8	120.7	99.8	141.6	137.5	112.4
Animal products - edible	4,405	151,285	29.82	112.5	121.1	116.6	126.5	128.8	112.2
Textiles	4,372	84,267	19.27	95.7	98.8	102.2	99.2	618.4	851.7
Chemicals	2,649	87,496	33.03	114.5	141.1	114.5	175.8	170.9	156.0
Iron and steel	15,697	448,598	32.74	96.5	95.9	100.9	94.7	96.2	95.9
Communications	1,212	32,742	27.01	111.6	107.9	105.9	127.9	120.8	111.0
Transportation	5,182	106,472	35.15	47.7	42.7	45.1	49.5	44.0	42.9
Construction	2,079	65,226	31.57	112.1	107.9	107.0	122.4	120.6	115.6
Services	2,195	57,980	17.50	100.6	99.5	102.2	109.8	108.5	108.0
Trade	15,984	368,154	26.55	115.7	111.8	108.8	127.2	124.4	116.2
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	58,008	1,641,162	28.29	125.4	124.1	123.4	152.7	148.7	132.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	58,565	2,169,190	37.04	84.7	85.5	94.6	105.1	99.6	104.8
Lumber products	5,055	161,656	31.98	502.7	494.2	587.6	668.4	669.1	456.6
Iron and steel	41,152	1,619,959	39.57	109.0	107.2	112.4	117.2	118.5	117.5
Communications	2,555	66,876	26.58	109.7	111.5	105.5	126.7	130.0	111.6
Transportation	5,979	209,600	35.06	146.7	152.4	150.1	191.2	160.4	144.4
Construction	4,491	156,770	34.91	116.6	115.0	100.7	136.3	132.6	112.7
Services	5,494	74,075	21.20	100.5	99.8	100.1	119.7	115.4	111.0
Trade	12,622	327,149	25.92	172.9	169.5	147.3	228.9	225.5	179.4
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	87,588	3,005,779	34.37						









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**AUGUST, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in July

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
Oct. 6, 1943

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JULY, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.)F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

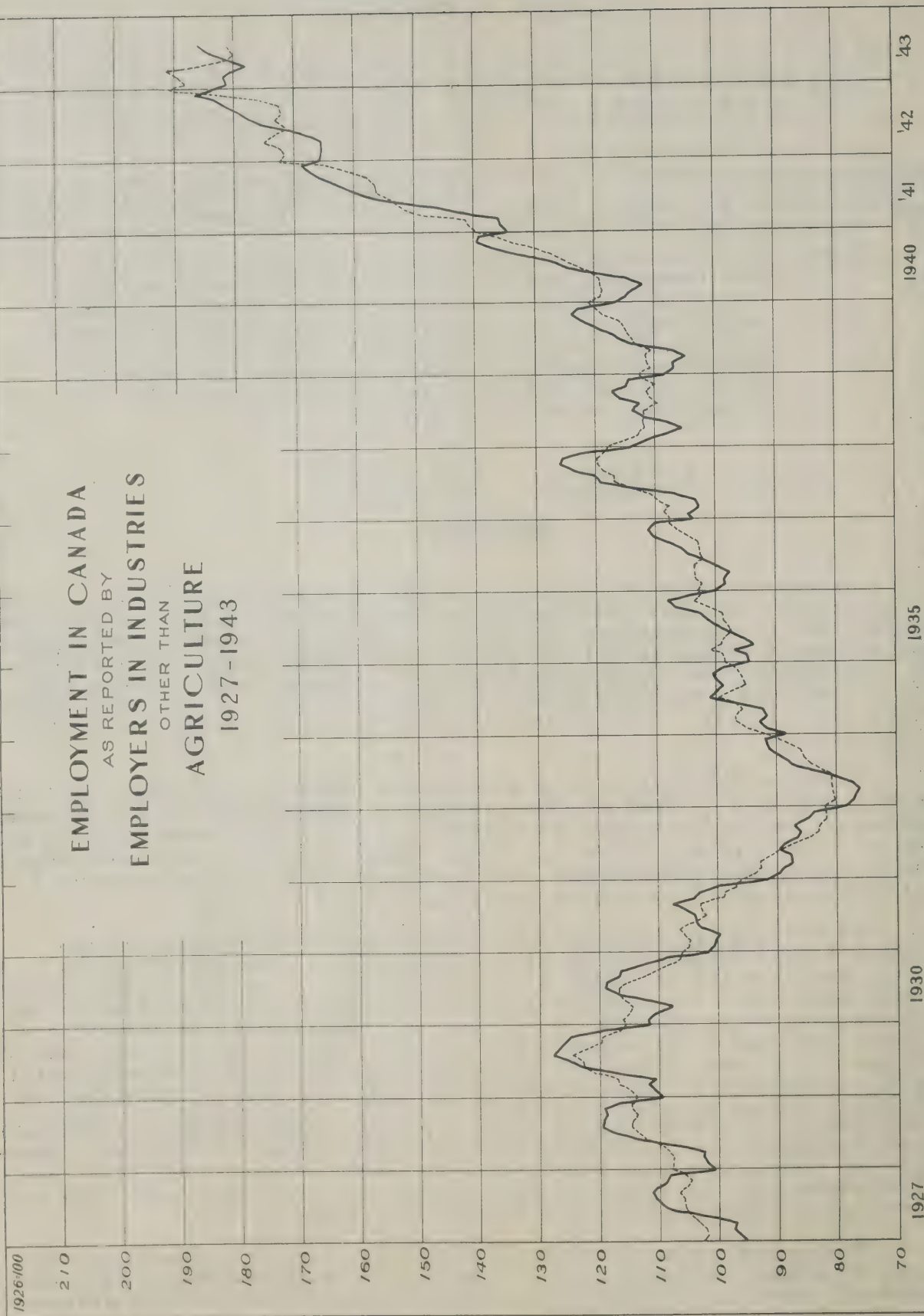
Industrial activity showed a further upward movement at Aug. 1, when the general increase exceeded the average at that date in the experience of the years since 1920; it approximated the general gain at the beginning of August in 1942, but was smaller than in 1940 or 1941. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received information from 13,834 establishments employing 1,867,898 men and women; this total was greater by 22,033 persons, or 1.2 p.c., than that reported at the beginning of July. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were also higher by 1.2 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment, at 185.9, exceeded by 4.6 p.c. that of 177.8 at Aug. 1, 1942, previously the maximum for midsummer. The latest figure was, however, fractionally lower than the all-time peak of 186.5, reached at Dec. 1, 1942. Since the increase in the index at the first of August was above-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further advance, rising from 180.2 at July 1, to 180.9 at Aug. 1.

As has usually been the case at midsummer, the majority of the persons added to the working forces at the date under review were taken on in the non-manufacturing industries, which absorbed some 72 p.c. of the 22,033 persons additionally employed. The co-operating manufacturers reported an increase of some 6,200, a gain which exceeded the average at the beginning of August in the period since 1920, but which was nevertheless considerably smaller than that at Aug. 1 in any other year since 1938; prior to that, the trend in manufacturing had usually been downward. Within this group, there was further expansion in iron and steel, lumber, electrical apparatus and other branches of the durable goods industries. In plants turning out non-durable goods, further considerable curtailment was indicated in chemical works; the production of textiles, tobacco and some other commodities also showed a falling-off, which in some cases was seasonal in character. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and petroleum factories reported greater activity.

Within the non-manufacturing industries, logging recorded seasonal curtailment of about average proportions, while the trend was upward in trade, communications, services, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance. The largest increase, of over 13,300 employees, took place in construction, but this gain of 7.9 p.c. was considerably smaller than usual at the beginning of August. Except for the advance of more than 3,200 persons in transportation,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA  
AS REPORTED BY  
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES  
OTHER THAN  
AGRICULTURE  
1927-1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



and 1,200 in mining, the improvement in the remaining industries was rather slight. The expansion in coal-mining, which absorbed most of those taken in the extractive industries, was the largest indicated since Sept. 1, 1941.

Payrolls.- The amounts expended by the co-operating employers in salaries and wages at Aug. 1 were given as \$57,870,495, an average of \$30.98 per employee. At July 1, these firms had reported the disbursement of \$57,168,949, a per capita average of \$30.97. The mean at Aug. 1, 1942, had been \$28.62, and at Aug. 1, 1941, \$25.69. It is probable that under normal circumstances, there would be a falling-off in the general average per employee at midsummer, partly because of vacations, and partly because the considerable increase in the number in recorded employment would ordinarily take place in the industries in which the earnings tend to be less-than-average. Although loss of working time during vacations affected the latest payrolls to some extent, they are nevertheless the highest in the record of 27 months; the average per employee, however, continued rather below the Apr. 1, 1943, high figure of \$31.14. As compared with Aug. 1, 1942, there was a rise of 12 p.c. in the index of payrolls, while the gain in the general index of employment was 4.6 p.c. The weekly average earnings of those in recorded employment have risen by 8.2 p.c. in the 12 months.

A brief review of the statistics of payrolls from their institution shows that since June 1, 1941, the contents of the average pay envelope of the typical employee in the eight leading industries has advanced by 22.2 p.c. During this period, the cost-of-living index has risen by 7.9 p.c., while increases in taxation and other expenses have also tended to offset a considerable part of the gain in the weekly earned income of the average employee. Nevertheless, the general rise in current earnings, together with the employment of additional members of many of the families, has resulted in a considerable improvement in the financial position of a large proportion of the total population.

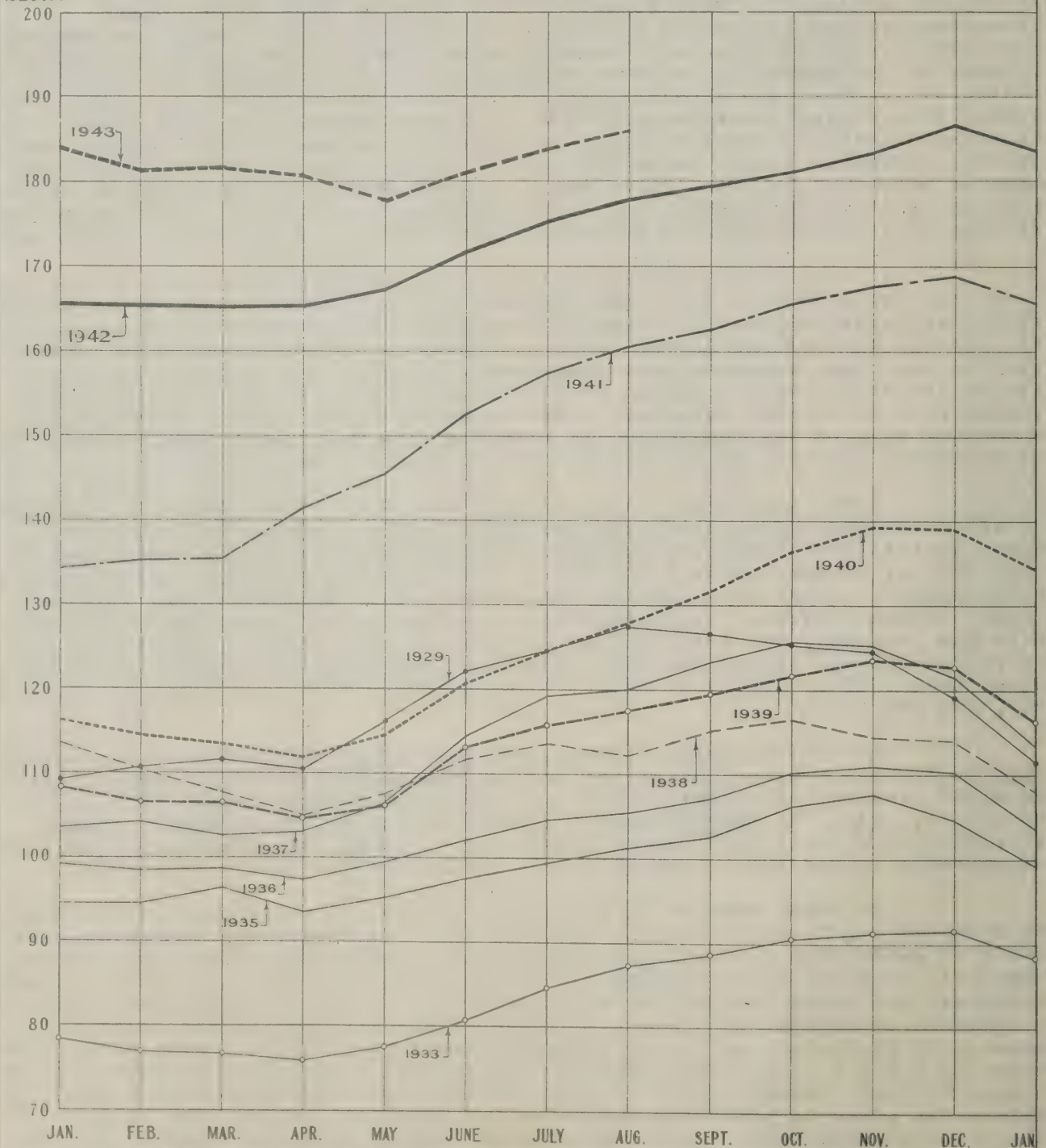
If the statistics of employment and payrolls for financial institutions are added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey depicts the situation reported by firms employing a total personnel of 1,932,350, as compared with 1,909,188 at the beginning of July. The aggregate weekly payroll in the nine leading industries (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), was \$59,906,132, as compared with \$59,161,576 at July 1. The per capita average in the nine industries was \$31.00, a figure insignificantly higher than that of \$30.99 at July 1. The average at the beginning of August, 1942, was \$28.68.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at July 1, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 21.6 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 47½ p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1943, amounted to 21.0 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 46.3 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926=100  
1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 35.5 p.c. from June 1, 1941 to Aug. 1, 1943, and that of payrolls has advanced by 66.2 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

Employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods<sup>1/</sup> in the period of observation have shown especially marked expansion, there being an increase of 58 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 96.6 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in some of the non-durable goods industries, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 15.2 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 34 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregate and average, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page, 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1943, and Aug. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing continued upward; as in recently preceding months, the expansion at Aug. 1 was greater-than-average according to pre-war standards, but was considerably smaller than at the same date in any other year since 1938. A combined working force of 1,188,869 was reported by the 7,720 establishments furnishing information, as compared with 1,182,740 at the beginning of July. The increase of 6,129 persons, or 0.5 p.c., (which was accompanied by a gain of 0.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls) raised the index from its previous all-time peak of 226.5 at July 1, to 227.7 at the beginning of August; it then exceeded by 7.2 p.c. the figure of 212.4 at Aug. 1, 1942. This increase, though not inconsiderable, was the smallest

<sup>1/</sup>For list of these industries, see the table on page 6.

Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1943 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1943 and August 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The Latest Figures are Subject to Revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Aug. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of				
			Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
					Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	
(a) Provinces.									
Maritime Provinces	147,279	4,158,777	28.24	28.53	127.6	121.2	111.8	159.3	135.4
Prince Edward Island	2,347	58,518	24.93	28.14	112.9	104.9	104.4	119.3	109.6
Nova Scotia	92,521	2,653,526	28.68	30.10	126.6	121.0	105.1	171.8	141.0
New Brunswick	52,411	1,446,733	27.60	26.26	119.1	122.9	107.9	158.1	127.5
Quebec	590,824	17,337,220	29.34	28.61	127.7	126.3	121.7	158.6	140.3
Ontario	751,102	23,953,881	31.89	32.13	114.1	114.2	112.1	135.0	124.6
Prairie Provinces	196,453	5,950,223	30.29	30.60	113.1	110.4	110.7	131.1	122.4
Manitoba	92,149	2,761,353	29.97	30.25	112.6	110.9	110.7	127.6	119.2
Saskatchewan	38,480	1,117,782	29.05	30.34	108.4	106.4	107.9	126.8	118.4
Alberta	65,824	2,071,088	31.46	31.67	116.3	112.1	116.0	134.7	129.5
British Columbia	182,240	6,470,494	35.50	35.48	145.1	142.3	129.9	184.5	150.0
CANADA	1,867,898	57,870,495	30.98	30.97	121.6	120.1	116.3	147.5	131.6
(b) Cities.									
Montreal	289,430	8,845,735	30.56	30.10	133.9	133.2	121.8	162.6	139.9
Quebec City	39,695	1,095,078	27.59	26.25	169.1	169.6	139.6	227.2	164.0
Toronto	247,127	7,885,207	31.91	31.86	125.2	127.1	117.9	149.9	131.1
Ottawa	22,406	606,045	27.05	26.91	112.6	111.7	108.2	132.4	120.7
Hamilton	59,568	1,941,448	32.59	32.39	112.6	115.1	116.2	133.6	134.3
Windsor	41,852	1,691,001	40.40	42.01	133.7	132.2	128.8	142.1	128.1
Winnipeg	59,300	1,656,673	27.94	28.24	115.5	113.7	109.2	127.8	117.3
Vancouver	89,089	3,072,999	34.52	34.28	175.5	172.9	156.3	234.0	186.7
(c) Industries.									
Manufacturing	1,188,869	37,649,459	31.67	31.62	135.5	134.8	126.4	166.2	143.2
Durable Goods 1/	671,188	23,359,284	34.80	34.81	158.0	156.0	139.7	196.6	161.4
Non-Durable Goods	498,771	13,612,784	27.29	27.26	115.2	115.8	114.4	134.6	124.1
Electric Light and Power	18,910	677,391	35.82	35.86	99.1	96.0	102.0	110.1	107.8
Lumber	40,737	1,092,292	26.81	26.09	86.0	93.7	89.8	118.2	110.4
Mining	74,404	2,666,904	35.84	36.51	89.8	88.3	97.2	102.5	108.6
Communications	28,620	829,749	28.89	27.56	110.2	107.8	109.8	117.9	111.6
Transportation	151,223	5,373,784	35.54	35.66	120.7	118.1	111.3	135.2	120.9
Construction and Maintenance	181,991	5,380,175	29.56	29.71	103.4	95.8	105.2	134.3	127.3
Services	43,918	814,666	18.55	18.64	115.0	112.9	110.8	133.3	119.8
Trade	158,136	4,063,466	25.70	25.56	96.8	96.6	97.3	108.5	104.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,867,898	57,870,495	30.98	30.97	121.6	120.1	116.3	147.5	131.6
Finance	64,452	2,035,637	31.58	31.47	107.5	105.6	105.4	117.9	111.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,932,350	59,906,132	31.00	30.99	121.0	119.6	115.8	146.3	131.0
1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.									

# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS

## MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- June 1, 136.1; July 1, 136.4 and Aug. 1, 155.9 at Aug. 1, 1942, the index was 128.8.



recorded in the 12 months' comparison over a lengthy period.

The fact that the latest advance was above normal is reflected in a gain in the seasonally-adjusted index; from 221.9 at July 1, this rose to 222.7 at the date under review.

There was further expansion in the durable goods industries at Aug. 1, but the number of employees added (viz., 8,185) was less than at the beginning of July; the gain was also considerably smaller than that at Aug. 1, 1942. The largest increase at the date under review was in iron and steel plants, which employed some 5,300 additional workers. Electrical apparatus and lumber mills also reported considerable advances, while there were small gains in clay, glass and stone factories.

The non-durable goods industries as a whole were quieter, mainly as a result of losses in chemicals and textiles; those in the latter were seasonal. The leather, tobacco and miscellaneous manufactured products divisions were also quieter. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and petroleum factories showed considerable improvement. Employment in the production of non-durable goods as a whole was at a rather lower level at Aug. 1 than at the same date in 1942. A gain of some 3,500 workers had then been indicated, while at the latest date, there was a reduction of over 2,600.

Payrolls.- The manufacturers furnishing data at the beginning of August reported that they had distributed \$37,649,459 in salaries and wages, a sum which was greater by 0.7 p.c. than that of \$37,403,056 expended by the same firms at July 1. The per capita average, at \$31.67, was slightly higher than that of \$31.62 at July 1, and considerably exceeded the average of \$29.08 and \$26.06 at Aug. 1 in 1942 and 1941, respectively.

Based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 166.2, being a little higher than that of 165.1 at July 1, 1943, and 16.1 p.c. higher than that of 143.2 at Aug. 1, 1942, since when the index of employment has risen by 7.2 p.c. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of gain have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the upgrading of employees as they acquire experience is of especial and increasing importance, tending to offset the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the shortage of workers which has become acute with the development of the war effort. As has previously been pointed out, the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater gain in payrolls, there being a growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Aug. 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 57.4 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at the same date in 1942, the proportion was 53.4 p.c. The importance of this growing concentration in the durable goods group is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita average earnings of persons engaged in these classes, at \$34.80, were \$6.98 higher than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries, the latest average, standing at \$27.29, has risen by only \$3.99 in the 27 months.

From the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been extremely marked advances in salaries and wages distributed to persons employed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in those industries have been accompanied by noteworthy, though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita average earnings in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at Aug. 1, 1942.

The latest per capita average weekly earnings in the various industries are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Index Numbers of	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls
			Per Capita Earnings			Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.5	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.97	134.8	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	30.98	135.5	166.2	31.67
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defense Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in employment in logging; the losses were generally below-average, being considerably smaller than those indicated at Aug. 1 in either 1942 or 1941. Statements were tabulated from 502 employers with 40,737 persons on their working forces, as compared with 44,373 at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,092,292, an average of \$26.81 per employee; the payrolls at July 1 had aggregated \$1,157,509, while the average had been \$26.09. At Aug. 1, 1942, the mean was \$22.98. As has previously been stated, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

The Aug. 1 index of employment stood at 136.1; this was 12.2 points below that at July 1, and 4.2 p.c. lower than at Aug. 1, 1942. There was, however, an increase of 7.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Mining.- Activity in mining was greater than in any of the three months preceding; the improvement took place in the extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals, there being continued declines in metallic ore mining, in which there was also a considerable reduction in the payrolls. Statistics furnished by 467 operators indicated the employment of 74,404 workers, exceeding their July 1 staffs by 1,204, or 1.6 p.c. This gain was greater than usual for the time of year.

The salaries and wages paid in mining as a whole at Aug. 1 were given as \$2,666,904, as compared with \$2,672,831 reported at the beginning of July. The average per employee at that date was \$36.51, and at Aug. 1, \$35.84. The latter was \$1.20 higher than the figure at the beginning of August of last year. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 7.7 p.c., while there has been a loss of 5.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

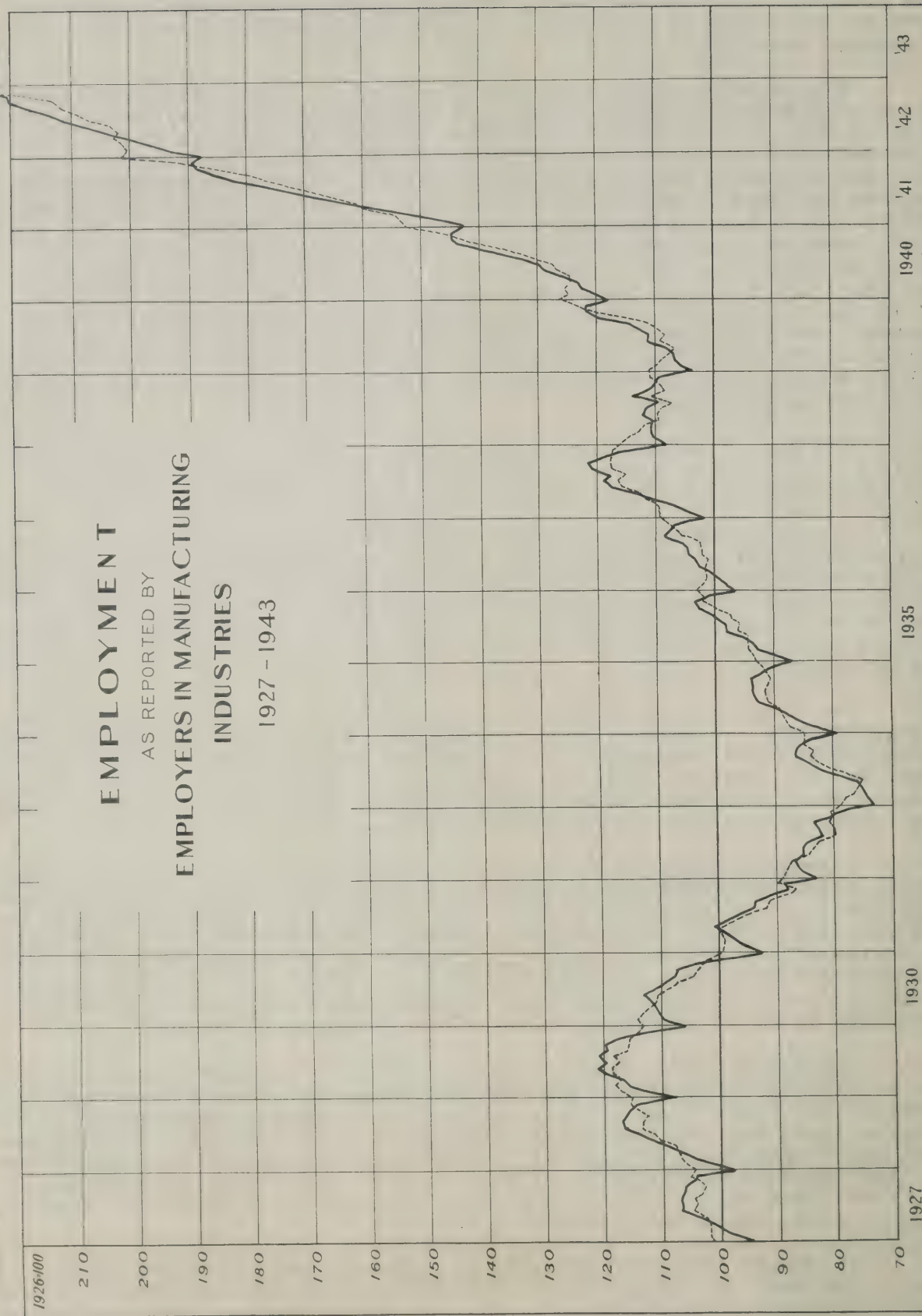
Communications.- The tendency continued favourable in communications, there being heightened activity at the date under review in the telephone and telegraph divisions. The payrolls also were higher, standing at \$829,749, as compared with \$808,736 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average advanced from \$28.89 at July 1, to \$28.99 at the first of August, as compared with \$27.56 at the same date last year. The latest index of employment, at 107.1, was slightly higher than that of 106.7 at Aug. 1 of last year, since when the index of aggregate payrolls has gained by 5.6 p.c.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation showed further seasonal advances at the beginning of August, when the expansion was above-average in the experience of the years since 1920. The trend was upward in employment on steam railways, in local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. Returns were furnished by 592 employers having 151,223 workers, as compared with 147,992 at July 1. The index rose from 117.2 at that date, to 119.7 at the beginning of August; it was then higher than in any other month in the record. As compared with Aug. 1, 1942, there was a gain of 8.4 p.c.

The payrolls disbursed at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding, totalled \$5,373,784, exceeding by 1.8 p.c. the sum of \$5,277,810 reported at July 1. The per capita average stood at \$35.54, being a few cents lower than the July 1 figure of \$35.66, but considerably higher than that of \$34.38 at Aug. 1, 1942.

Chart 3

# **EMPLOYMENT** AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING** **INDUSTRIES** 1927 - 1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.



Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was again indicated in construction and maintenance; the increase was larger than in the preceding report, and also exceeded that at Aug. 1 of last year. Most of the advance took place in the highway division, while there were smaller gains in railway construction and maintenance. There was a slight decline in building. Data were received from 1,550 contractors whose employees numbered 181,991, as compared with 168,665 at the beginning of July. This increase of 7.9 p.c., was accompanied by that of 7.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid, which aggregated \$5,380,175, as compared with \$5,011,825 in the preceding report. The per capita average fell from \$29.71 at July 1, to \$29.56 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$26.72 at Aug. 1, 1942. The index of employment, at 144.2, was slightly lower than that of 146.8 at the same date of last year; the index of payrolls, however, has risen by 5.5 p.c. in the intervening period.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed further improvement, while there was a small decline in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; the 637 firms making returns had a personnel of 43,918, as compared with 43,115 in their last report. The recorded payrolls amounted to \$814,666, an average of \$18.55 per employee; at July 1, the total of \$803,579 represented a per capita average of \$18.64. The Aug. 1, 1942, average had been \$17.26. Over the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 3.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 11.3 p.c.

In connection with the average weekly earnings in the service division, attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review. Par-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.- There was a contra-seasonal increase in trade at Aug. 1, according to information from 2,305 employers with a working force of 158,136, as compared with 157,783 at the beginning of July. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$4,063,466, as compared with \$4,033,603 in the preceding period of observation. The average per employee at Aug. 1 was \$25.70, 14 cents higher than the July 1 figure, and \$1.45 more than the Aug. 1, 1942, average. Since then, the index of employment has fractionally declined, while that of payrolls has risen by 4.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were furnished by 753 financial institutions which reported a staff of 64,452 at Aug. 1, as compared with 63,323 at their last report. The weekly salaries and wages distributed totalled \$2,035,637, as compared with \$1,992,627 at July 1. The average per employee advanced from \$31.47 at July 1, to \$31.58 at the beginning of August; the figure at the same date of last year had been \$30.34. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 124.8, was rather higher than that of 122.4 at the beginning of August, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 6.1 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and the economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Aug. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their

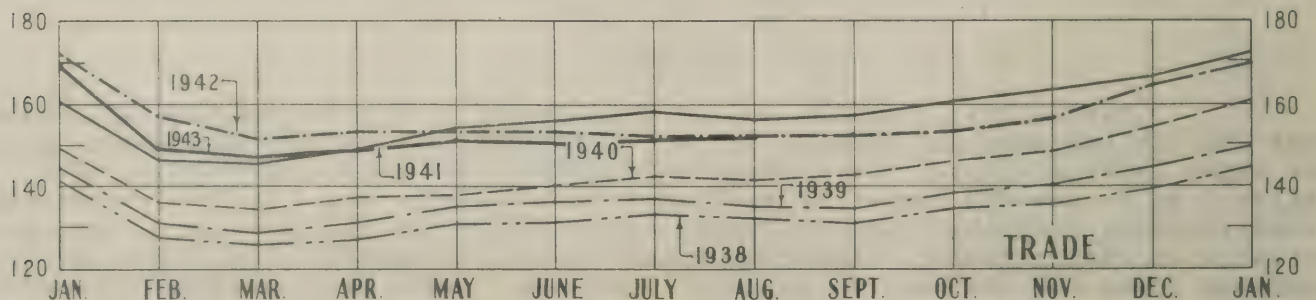
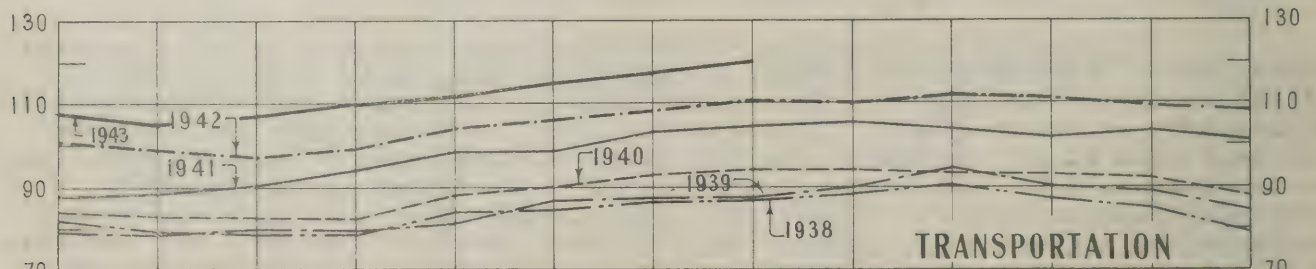
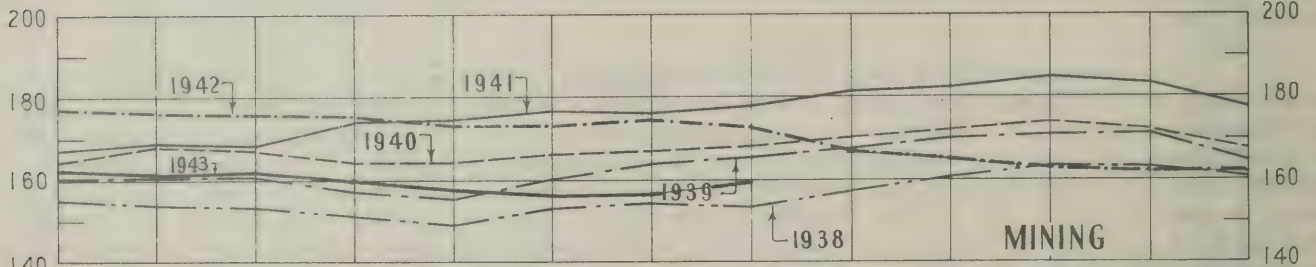
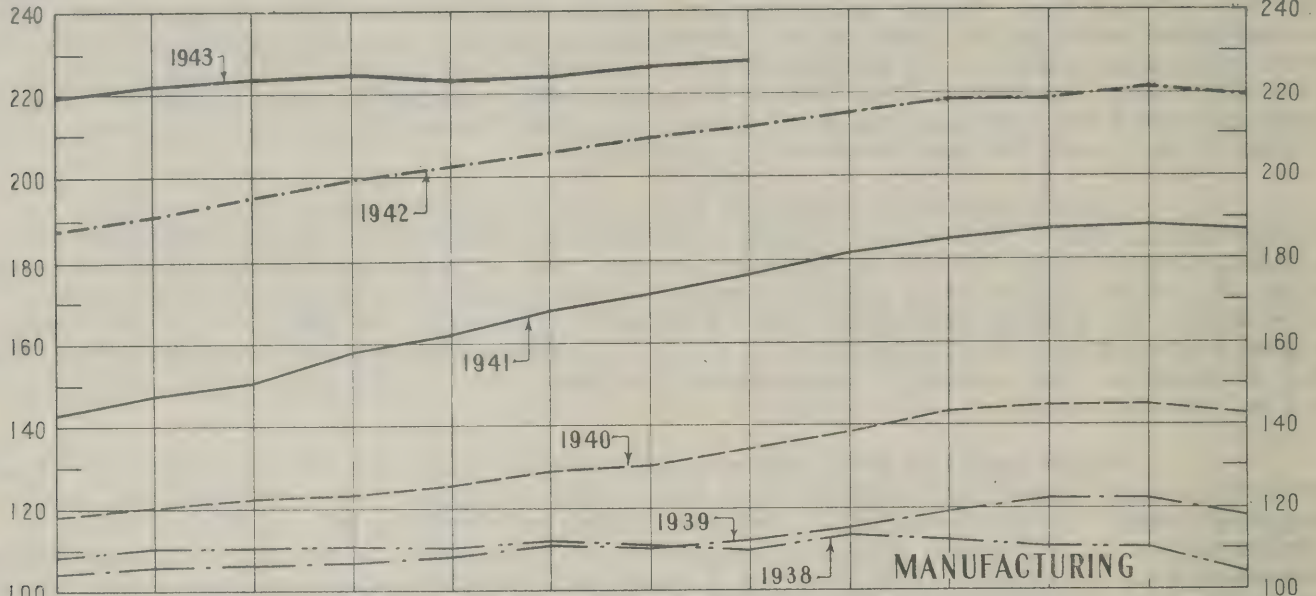
Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 — 1943

1926=100

1926=100





original base, 1926 100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in all provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario was brisker than at July 1, while in all cases, it was at a higher level than at the beginning of August of 1942. The declines from the preceding month in New Brunswick and Ontario were seasonal.

The weekly salaries and wages reported as having been paid at Aug. 1 were higher than at July 1 in all provinces except Ontario, where losses due to vacations augmented those resulting from the minor declines in the staffs. In Nova Scotia and the three Prairie Provinces, the holiday factor was partly responsible for the fact that the rise in payrolls was less than that in the personnel, although the employment of considerable numbers of persons in highway construction and maintenance, and other low-pay seasonal industries, also contributed to the relatively small gains in the salaries and wages.

The per capita average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were lower at the beginning of August than at July 1; in all provinces, however, the averages were higher than at Aug. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Further marked improvement was shown in the Maritime Provinces as a whole at Aug. 1, the gain in employment taking place mainly in Nova Scotia. There was also an increase in Prince Edward Island, while seasonal curtailment in logging resulted in a general decline in New Brunswick. The staffs of the 979 firms in the Maritime Area co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey, aggregated 147,279, as compared with 139,987 at July 1; this was an advance of 5.3 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 4.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These totalled \$4,158,777, an average of \$28.24 per employee, as compared with \$28.53 at July 1, and \$25.58 at Aug. 1, 1942. The falling-off in the latest average as compared with the preceding month was due to the fact that the majority of those taken on in the pay period under observation were employed in the highway construction division and other seasonal industries, where earnings usually are below-average, partly because the work is more or less casual. Over the last twelve months, the index of employment has risen by 14.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has shown a gain of 22.7 p.c.

There was continued activity in manufacturing, in which the reporting establishments indicated the addition of nearly 1,100 workers; this took place mainly in iron and steel plants. There was a minor gain in pulp and paper and certain other classes, while food factories released some employees. Mining, transportation and construction afforded considerably more employment, the gain in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, trade was rather quieter, and there was an important seasonal reduction in logging.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed its third successive advance at the beginning of August. The seasonal gain was above the average for Aug. 1 in the period since 1920, although it was considerably smaller than that reported at the same date in any other year since 1938. The index rose from 198.7 at July 1, to 200.9 at the date under review, when it was five p.c. higher than the Aug. 1, 1942, figure of 191.4; with the exception of that at Dec. 1, 1942, the latest index was the highest in the record. Statistics were tabulated from 3,579 firms whose employees numbered 590,824 - 6,753, or 1.2 p.c., more than in their last return. The salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1 were given as \$17,337,220, exceeding by three p.c. the sum of \$16,825,293 reported by the same establishments at the beginning of July. The payrolls had then been affected by the widespread observance of religious holidays in Quebec. The latest per capita average of \$29.34 was higher by 53 cents than that at July 1, 1943; it was also considerably above the Aug. 1, 1942, average of \$27.05. In the intervening



period, there has been a rise of 13 p.c. in the recorded payrolls, as compared with the gain of five p.c. already given for the index of employment.

There was expansion at the date under review in all the main industrial groups except logging, in which the decline was seasonal. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest advances were in iron and steel; smaller, but nevertheless considerable gains were made in pulp and paper, food, lumber, electrical apparatus and beverage factories. Central electric stations also afforded more employment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade reported increased activity, that in construction being most noteworthy.

Ontario.- In accordance with the customary movement in pre-war years, there was a slight slackening in industrial activity in Ontario at the beginning of August, when the 5,897 co-operating employers released 317 men and women, bringing their staffs to 751,102. This minor reduction was accompanied by that of 0.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls, the relatively greater falling-off in these being due mainly to holidays. As a result, the per capita weekly average declined from \$32.13 at July 1, to \$31.89 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.80 at Aug. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 184.8, was only 1.7 p.c. above that of 181.5 at the same date last year, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

For the fifth successive month, there was a recession in employment in iron and steel plants in Ontario. Leather, textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing factories were also slacker. On the other hand, food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage and electrical apparatus works reported improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging showed a seasonal decrease, and mining and trade were rather slacker. Communications, services, transportation and construction, however, recorded heightened activity, that in the last-named being greatest, although it was below-average according to the experience of earlier years.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Area showed further expansion, which in extent approximated the average. All three provinces shared in the upward movement, the gain in Alberta being especially pronounced. Data were compiled from 1,861 firms, whose employees rose from 191,839 at July 1, to 196,453 at the beginning of August. The improvement was about normal. Accompanying the rise of 2.4 p.c. in the reported personnel, was a gain of 1.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed, which totalled \$5,950,223. The average per employee was \$30.29, as compared with \$30.60 at July 1, and \$28.45 at the beginning of August, 1942. In the intervening period, the number in recorded employment has advanced by 1.1 p.c., and the index of payrolls has gained by 7.1 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review. The most marked gains were in construction and manufacturing; within the latter, there was fairly general improvement, that in food and iron and steel works being greatest.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia continued to mount; the 1,517 co-operating establishments reported 182,240 employees, as compared with 178,649 in the month before. The general gain was smaller than that noted at Aug. 1, 1942; the percentage increase was also below the average at that date in preceding years of the record, although the number added was larger than usual.

The greatest gains at Aug. 1 again took place in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel factories. Fish, vegetable and fruit canning, lumber and some other classes also afforded more employment. Transportation, services and trade, among the non-manufacturing industries, likewise reported heightened activity, while mining and construction were slacker.



The weekly payrolls distributed by the firms furnishing data at Aug. 1 aggregated \$6,469,994, as compared with \$6,338,899 at the beginning of July. This increase of 2.1 p.c., was almost the same as that in the reported employees, so that the latest per capita average, at \$35.50, showed little change from that of \$35.49 at July 1. The Aug. 1, 1942, figure was \$31.31. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 23 p.c., while recorded employment has increased by 11.7 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The tendency in Quebec City, Toronto and Hamilton was unfavourable at the beginning of August, but improvement was noted in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Firms in Montreal and Vancouver showed the greatest advances, which, however, were not particularly marked. Except in Hamilton, employment in these cities was at a higher level than at the beginning of August, 1942.

In Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver, the weekly payrolls reported at the date under review were higher than at July 1. In the remaining centres, they were rather lower, partly as a result of vacations. Except in Hamilton, however, the aggregates exceeded those indicated at Aug. 1, 1942, while in all cases, the average weekly earnings per employee were higher at the latest date.

Montreal.- There was continued expansion in employment in Montreal, where the 2,101 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 289,430, or 1,567 more than at July 1. The seasonal gain of 0.5 p.c. was decidedly smaller than that at Aug. 1 in either 1941 or 1942. Most of the latest increase took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and electrical apparatus works. Smaller additions to the working forces were reported in food, printing and publishing and beverage factories. On the other hand, chemical, textile and tobacco works were slacker, the losses in some cases being seasonal. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and retail trade showed moderate improvement. Employment in services declined.

The general gain in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger rise in the salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1, when the weekly total was given as \$8,845,735, exceeding by 2.1 p.c. the July 1 figure of \$8,664,875. The average per employee advanced from \$30.10 at the latter to \$30.56 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$28.14 at Aug. 1, 1942. Since then, the recorded aggregate payrolls have risen by 17.1 p.c., accompanying the gain of 9.9 p.c. in the index of employment.

Quebec City.- For the first time since Jan. 1, the trend in Quebec was downward; data received from 241 employers indicated a personnel of 39,695, as compared with 39,807 at July 1. This decline of 0.3 p.c. was accompanied by an increase of 4.8 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which were given as \$1,095,078, as compared with \$1,044,961 paid on or about July 1. The latter total had been lowered by the observance of religious holidays. The per capita average advanced from \$26.25 at the beginning of July, to \$27.59 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$23.93 at the same date in 1942. In the intervening months, the index of payrolls has risen by 38.5 p.c., and that of employment has gained by 21.2 p.c.

There was a considerable reduction in chemicals at the beginning of August, but iron and steel plants were decidedly busier. On the whole, manufacturing showed a moderate reduction. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and trade reported rather small increases.

Toronto.- Industrial employment in Toronto was curtailed at the beginning of August, according to information furnished by 2,072 firms with a combined working force of 247,127, as compared with 250,689 in their last report. The index declined from 194.8 at July 1, to 192.0 at the date under review, when it was higher by 6.2 p.c. than at Aug. 1, 1942.



Services and transportation showed improvement at the beginning of August, but there were considerable losses in manufacturing, partly as a result of holidays; within this group, beverage, chemical and electrical apparatus works were busier, but food, textile, miscellaneous manufactured products and iron and steel factories released employees.

The salaries and wages distributed on or about Aug. 1 amounted to \$7,885,207, as compared with \$7,985,852 at July 1, when the average per employee was \$31.86, as compared with \$31.91 at the date under review. The figure at Aug. 1, 1942, was \$29.42. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have risen by 14.3 p.c., while there has been a gain of 6.2 p.c. in the index of employment.

Ottawa. - Further moderate additions to the working forces were recorded in ~~OTTAWA~~ at Aug. 1, when the 255 co-operating establishments reported 22,406 employees, 193 more than at July 1. This gain of 0.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.4 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls. The per capita rose from \$26.91 at July 1, to \$27.05 at the date under review, being then higher by \$1.61 at Aug. 1 of last year. In the intervening period, there has been a rise of 9.7 p.c. in the disbursements in salaries and wages, together with a gain of four p.c. in recorded employment.

Manufacturing, mainly of lumber products, showed improvement at the date under review; there were minor gains in trade and services, while construction was slacker.

Hamilton. - Employment generally in Hamilton showed a contraction of 2.1 p.c. at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1. A total of 59,568 employees was reported at the date under review by the 360 firms furnishing data, whose staffs in the last report had numbered 60,866. The index, at 182.3, was 3.1 p.c. below that of 188.1 at Aug. 1, 1942, when reduced activity had also been noted. The latest contraction took place mainly in manufacturing, chiefly of iron and steel products. Construction, services and trade also released some employees, while there was a small gain in transportation.

The salaries and wages distributed at Aug. 1 by the co-operating employers aggregated \$1,941,448, a sum which was less by 1.5 p.c. than that of \$1,971,566 reported at the beginning of July. The latest per capita average was \$32.59, being 20 cents higher than that in the preceding return, and 89 cents more than at Aug. 1 of 1942. Over the year, the index of payrolls has shown a small fractional decline, in consequence of the loss in employment mentioned above.

Windsor. - A moderately upward movement was indicated in Windsor, reversing the trend of the last five months; the advance was contra-seasonal, but was decidedly smaller than that noted at Aug. 1, 1942. The latest index was 3.8 p.c. higher than at that date, while in the same comparison, the index of payrolls showed a gain of 10.3 p.c. The 225 co-operating employers reported a staff of 41,852 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,691,001; at July 1, they had employed 41,357 persons, and had disbursed the sum of \$1,737,258 in salaries and wages. The falling-off in the payrolls was largely due to vacations; the per capita average, at \$40.40, was lower than the July 1 figure of \$42.01, but was higher than that of \$37.90 at Aug. 1 of last year, when a reduction of approximately the same size had been indicated in the average earnings per employee.

There were rather small gains in employment in construction, trade and manufacturing, while other industries showed little general change. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest advances were in iron and steel plants.

Winnipeg. - There were further increases in industrial activity in Winnipeg, where the 583 firms whose returns were received reported a working force of 59,300 persons, or 617 more than at July 1. Largely as a result of holidays, the payrolls were rather lower, at \$1,656,672, as compared with



\$1,657,463 in the last report. The average per employee declined from \$28.24 at July 1, to \$27.94 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$27.04 at Aug. 1, 1942. In the intervening 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 5.8 p.c., and that of payrolls by 9.0 p.c.

General improvement was noted at the date under review. The largest additions to the payroll were in trade and manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, printing and publishing and food products.

Vancouver. - Continued expansion on a large scale was reported in Vancouver at Aug. 1; most of the gain took place in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products, while there were moderate advances in services, trade and other divisions. A combined staff of 89,089 was reported by the 639 co-operating establishments, as compared with 87,688 in their last report. Their weekly payrolls at Aug. 1 aggregated \$3,074,999, a sum higher by 2.3 p.c. than their July 1 disbursements of \$3,005,994. The per capita average rose from \$34.28 at July 1, to \$34.52 at the latest date, as compared with \$30.58 at Aug. 1, 1942. Since then, there has been a rise of 12.3 p.c. in the index of employment, while the payrolls have mounted by 25.3 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Aug. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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Sept. 30, 1943.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	-	-	-	109.8	109.3	114.0	-	-	-	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	115.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.5	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.2
Apr. 1	111.9	111.3	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.3	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.3
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.5	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.5	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	125.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	139.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.9
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.3	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.5	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	145.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.3	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.5	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	109.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	136.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.4	120.9	224.6	160.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1943.

100.0    7.9    .1    5.0    2.8    31.6    40.2    10.5    4.9    2.1    3.5    9.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	113.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.8
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Aug. 1, 1939	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	180.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	182.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.8	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1943.  
15.5      2.1      13.2      1.2      3.2      2.2      3.2      4.8

Note.- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	108.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.6
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.6	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.6
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.6	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.6	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.6	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.6
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.6
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.6
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1943.									
	100.0	63.6	2.2	4.0	1.5	8.1	9.7	2.4	8.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	63.6	227.7	226.5	212.4	176.8	134.4	112.8	110.0
Animal products - edible	2.1	196.1	194.8	183.5	192.6	156.6	162.0	142.1
Fur and products	.2	124.7	127.3	123.0	121.7	119.0	106.8	94.5
Leather and products	1.5	138.8	140.5	137.3	140.1	116.3	114.0	109.3
Boots and shoes	.9	125.0	126.6	128.1	133.5	116.6	116.7	115.0
Lumber and products	3.6	125.8	122.5	126.5	128.3	106.3	93.8	90.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	106.1	103.8	117.9	123.5	103.2	89.6	86.4
Furniture	.5	107.6	106.2	112.5	114.3	94.5	81.5	81.3
Other lumber products	1.1	217.1	208.3	172.1	158.8	127.2	117.4	112.9
Musical instruments	.1	51.8	52.1	41.6	41.3	64.3	57.2	58.4
Plant products - edible	2.6	153.6	147.1	155.3	150.5	134.7	126.6	128.7
Pulp and paper products	4.5	135.1	132.2	133.8	132.7	120.5	110.5	107.3
Pulp and paper	2.0	126.7	122.3	127.4	125.8	116.5	100.7	99.1
Paper products	.9	199.6	196.7	182.6	176.1	144.7	129.8	130.7
Printing and publishing	1.6	124.0	123.0	125.4	126.8	117.6	116.5	110.1
Rubber products	.9	127.0	126.3	126.6	135.3	110.9	107.6	97.2
Textile products	7.2	156.2	158.7	165.8	159.9	142.1	115.8	113.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	150.4	159.9	177.0	172.6	158.1	125.7	122.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	115.3	117.0	128.0	127.7	123.3	98.0	93.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	171.5	173.3	202.5	189.4	173.5	132.8	121.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	553.7	554.0	592.7	592.5	490.5	400.5	439.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	142.3	143.6	137.9	144.3	135.1	121.2	115.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	157.0	162.2	167.4	155.0	134.7	106.3	108.5
Other textile products	.8	167.9	167.5	172.0	161.5	127.2	106.2	100.9
Tobacco	.5	119.5	126.8	123.2	109.9	103.3	98.0	99.7
Beverages	.7	229.8	218.8	242.9	220.8	182.6	181.5	172.8
Chemicals and allied products	4.5	676.2	707.4	720.6	416.1	203.5	159.0	157.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	134.1	132.6	135.1	137.5	112.8	99.9	93.8
Electric light and power	1.0	148.5	143.9	152.9	154.5	144.2	138.6	134.7
Electrical apparatus	2.4	310.2	302.7	256.4	223.0	156.1	130.8	132.2
Iron and steel products	25.5	348.6	344.7	298.2	210.7	132.2	92.1	91.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	267.3	265.5	248.6	222.1	169.2	124.4	112.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	243.4	249.3	256.6	212.8	145.4	111.6	120.0
Agricultural implements	.6	136.0	135.6	139.3	106.8	82.4	51.5	58.8
Land vehicles	9.8	288.3	285.7	243.5	186.8	110.8	80.3	77.7
Automobiles and parts	2.4	306.6	306.2	293.1	245.6	139.5	94.7	86.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.7	1667.8	1563.4	1151.5	472.4	277.2	64.7	85.8
Heating appliances	.3	169.8	170.3	157.5	165.4	125.5	131.2	132.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	316.6	316.8	303.4	243.4	159.4	110.7	121.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	261.0	259.6	293.6	237.6	141.9	104.9	94.3
Other iron and steel products	5.0	448.4	456.7	473.9	250.3	147.3	103.0	99.7
Non-ferrous metal products	3.6	438.6	439.0	363.7	292.0	199.4	156.9	156.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	215.0	211.9	202.5	189.5	176.5	162.3	162.0
Miscellaneous	1.0	364.2	377.7	351.1	220.5	151.0	146.7	145.4
LOGGING	2.2	136.1	148.3	142.1	132.8	112.2	73.5	59.6
MINING	4.0	159.1	156.5	172.3	178.1	168.1	165.6	153.6
Coal	1.4	92.9	88.8	92.8	89.6	87.3	83.5	83.9
Metallic ores	2.0	300.8	302.0	349.7	377.7	351.6	352.9	319.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	166.1	162.9	167.7	160.1	158.0	162.1	134.5
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	107.1	104.8	106.7	101.6	90.9	87.5	88.2
Telegraphs	.4	137.3	133.2	127.3	125.7	108.6	101.1	101.8
Telephones	1.1	98.9	97.0	101.1	95.1	86.1	83.7	84.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.1	119.7	117.2	110.4	105.0	94.8	87.5	86.9
Street railways and cartage	2.2	171.2	168.2	157.0	151.6	135.7	127.8	119.3
Steam railways	4.5	105.4	103.2	96.9	89.7	82.7	74.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	114.7	111.3	108.7	109.1	95.7	91.5	102.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.7	144.2	133.6	146.8	160.7	114.3	146.3	128.0
Building	3.7	159.5	159.5	164.8	155.9	97.8	76.1	64.6
Highway	3.8	179.6	149.9	172.3	224.9	162.5	297.1	261.4
Railway	2.2	96.0	92.3	104.9	106.9	85.7	76.4	66.7
SERVICES	2.4	196.6	193.0	189.4	184.0	155.4	149.8	143.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	193.4	187.3	186.1	182.3	154.6	150.5	141.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	202.0	202.7	195.1	187.0	156.8	148.7	146.5
TRADE	8.5	151.8	151.4	152.5	156.8	141.4	135.5	132.1
Retail	6.4	157.9	158.3	159.0	163.4	145.9	140.3	137.3
Wholesale	2.1	136.1	133.6	135.4	139.2	129.8	122.8	119.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	185.9	183.7	177.8	160.6	127.9	117.5	112.1

1/The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	41.1	216.4	212.6	183.9	156.7	132.7	111.5	103.7
	Lumber products	3.8	125.9	126.0	128.1	112.7	109.4	92.8	88.3
	Pulp and paper	3.9	205.7	199.0	189.7	188.0	173.6	159.9	162.5
	Textile products	2.9	114.9	115.8	120.7	117.5	111.9	84.2	78.3
	Iron and steel	22.7	365.6	352.9	275.3	192.6	149.6	115.9	98.2
	Other manufactures	7.8	146.0	150.1	146.3	147.2	123.6	113.5	110.5
	Logging	2.9	181.3	271.5	181.4	176.9	147.3	66.3	57.9
	Mining	10.3	100.6	94.6	106.7	114.2	113.2	112.3	111.7
	Communications	1.8	124.4	121.4	119.8	110.9	97.1	94.2	101.0
	Transportation	12.9	164.2	163.1	110.0	91.2	75.2	61.6	62.1
	Construction	22.3	343.5	265.9	303.4	348.2	155.8	193.6	196.9
	Services	1.8	303.7	294.2	311.5	318.1	235.7	225.9	220.9
	Trade	6.9	164.6	167.3	169.6	169.9	147.0	136.3	133.1
	- All Industries	100.0	194.4	184.7	170.4	164.2	124.5	115.6	112.6
Quebec	Manufacturing	69.6	246.6	245.2	223.7	186.8	139.1	115.0	114.8
	Lumber products	2.7	141.6	139.5	138.3	152.6	115.9	100.2	104.1
	Pulp and paper	5.3	131.7	126.4	130.7	129.9	120.1	105.9	106.4
	Textile products	12.1	179.8	181.8	188.2	180.8	157.7	129.5	127.1
	Iron and steel	22.2	387.8	376.5	294.4	215.9	123.3	81.0	86.6
	Other manufactures	27.3	277.3	281.0	232.0	193.1	147.7	131.0	128.0
	Logging	2.8	186.3	197.4	203.0	195.2	167.6	89.9	87.2
	Mining	2.5	316.5	312.8	301.4	304.7	290.8	286.8	253.1
	Communications	1.2	101.3	99.2	102.5	95.8	81.9	77.9	77.2
	Transportation	6.7	110.3	106.4	110.4	103.7	92.1	86.8	88.9
	Construction	8.8	126.5	118.1	148.9	140.8	100.5	197.1	140.8
	Services	2.1	180.3	179.1	177.5	156.0	133.7	129.6	128.4
	Trade	6.3	163.4	163.3	163.2	164.1	148.1	142.6	140.8
	- All Industries	100.0	200.9	198.7	191.4	167.6	130.6	126.4	117.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	71.9	214.4	215.3	207.5	176.2	133.4	109.8	107.5
	Lumber products	3.3	117.2	112.2	106.3	104.3	91.8	80.8	80.1
	Pulp and paper	4.8	131.7	131.2	130.4	129.6	116.2	109.9	106.2
	Textile products	7.1	132.5	135.4	143.4	140.7	128.2	104.2	102.5
	Iron and steel	30.3	319.5	322.5	302.0	228.4	143.9	97.6	95.5
	Other manufactures	26.4	216.0	216.1	209.2	182.4	143.2	129.0	126.3
	Logging	1.1	84.0	89.9	112.7	98.3	87.6	49.2	49.9
	Mining	3.1	236.4	237.3	292.2	318.3	293.1	290.6	251.9
	Communications	1.4	92.6	91.4	95.2	92.5	85.5	80.2	80.8
	Transportation	5.6	112.3	110.3	105.5	100.8	93.0	84.8	83.7
	Construction	6.4	126.3	121.9	119.0	160.8	129.0	116.5	118.4
	Services	2.3	225.0	220.6	212.4	206.3	174.0	164.3	163.0
	Trade	8.2	150.9	152.1	154.5	162.0	147.3	140.9	136.2
	- All Industries	100.0	184.8	184.9	181.5	166.3	132.8	114.2	111.2
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	38.1	189.8	186.1	176.2	148.2	117.9	109.7	105.5
	Lumber products	1.9	131.2	129.0	145.4	153.9	119.2	108.0	108.2
	Pulp and paper	2.1	105.4	101.3	103.6	109.9	101.5	104.1	98.2
	Textile products	2.5	216.1	225.5	230.0	197.3	159.9	131.7	130.3
	Iron and steel	15.1	171.2	169.3	149.2	114.7	85.9	80.8	76.6
	Other manufactures	16.5	248.3	239.4	231.2	194.1	154.4	143.5	138.7
	Logging	.3	39.6	41.5	68.8	66.8	38.8	32.8	12.3
	Mining	6.7	148.2	144.3	150.4	128.7	114.3	102.7	97.7
	Communications	2.4	123.6	118.5	119.8	118.0	100.9	99.0	101.9
	Transportation	18.0	126.4	124.1	118.0	115.9	105.6	95.9	93.9
	Construction	14.5	112.0	107.5	134.3	139.6	112.8	116.6	109.0
	Services	3.3	170.7	166.2	170.5	182.2	152.5	148.5	133.8
	Trade	16.7	134.3	131.3	131.4	136.6	124.5	120.8	118.5
	- All Industries	100.0	145.1	141.6	143.5	135.6	114.9	109.4	104.9
British Columbia	Manufacturing	55.8	282.7	273.6	254.8	182.6	137.8	128.1	115.7
	Lumber products	9.4	125.2	122.5	144.4	146.5	118.4	107.0	94.5
	Pulp and paper	3.8	155.9	154.6	162.4	151.7	133.3	114.2	94.2
	Textile products	.7	196.8	195.6	193.3	174.3	144.8	117.4	126.3
	Iron and steel	29.3	1107.8	1068.0	855.3	293.4	149.6	82.7	93.7
	Other manufactures	12.6	186.5	178.9	183.1	193.3	157.3	172.9	153.6
	Logging	6.2	150.0	149.9	111.1	103.4	82.8	97.2	49.6
	Mining	4.4	97.4	98.9	100.5	113.2	113.1	116.7	118.4
	Communications	2.2	143.1	140.0	134.4	122.5	116.7	119.0	116.1
	Transportation	8.3	113.7	111.2	108.8	109.0	102.4	104.0	99.9
	Construction	11.3	170.7	173.7	129.4	123.8	83.4	88.5	96.6
	Services	2.7	182.9	158.5	145.5	154.3	137.2	138.2	117.6
	Trade	9.1	163.1	160.9	162.4	160.9	143.3	136.4	130.6
	- All Industries	100.0	195.8	191.9	175.3	146.6	119.0	117.0	107.1
B.C.									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	77.6	234.7	233.6	201.2	170.6	126.2	106.1	104.9
Plant products - edible	2.8	139.9	137.9	141.7	146.9	140.5	130.5	124.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	137.6	133.9	132.2	125.2	116.4	113.3	107.6
Textiles	11.1	158.2	161.0	168.7	157.2	134.5	110.1	110.7
Tobacco and beverages	3.6	160.4	167.3	174.0	154.0	134.0	124.0	120.2
Iron and steel	32.3	377.1	367.5	276.9	208.3	118.7	80.7	84.9
Other manufactures	24.6	225.1	227.4	178.1	161.9	124.7	114.5	110.1
Communications	1.2	68.9	68.4	71.1	66.8	67.9	65.3	65.1
Transportation	4.4	105.3	102.1	117.8	114.3	97.7	95.0	93.4
Construction	3.6	65.1	63.4	95.7	65.0	46.8	109.3	96.9
Trade	10.2	155.6	155.9	153.9	153.0	143.1	136.6	132.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	188.9	188.0	171.9	149.5	114.9	107.6	104.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	79.4	374.7	378.1	301.3	207.4	138.4	109.6	109.7
Leather products	7.0	108.1	108.1	110.9	110.9	90.8	100.0	103.6
Other manufactures	72.4	491.4	496.3	385.0	250.4	159.0	114.0	112.5
Transportation	2.7	80.0	78.1	75.9	72.7	120.0	99.9	102.6
Construction	6.0	163.0	157.3	136.9	187.7	148.3	294.2	93.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	277.2	278.0	228.8	179.1	134.9	126.9	109.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.3	224.3	223.6	208.8	167.5	127.8	107.4	104.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	148.3	152.6	145.8	156.9	124.3	118.0	113.0
Printing and publishing	6.2	151.4	152.1	151.5	153.1	131.7	127.6	124.5
Textiles	7.6	116.5	121.9	123.3	119.3	106.0	85.2	87.0
Iron and steel	26.5	444.0	455.3	387.8	245.7	150.7	98.3	92.8
Other manufactures	30.7	218.2	220.3	203.1	163.3	127.5	114.2	110.8
Communications	1.3	73.8	72.8	75.5	71.9	71.2	68.5	68.4
Transportation	3.6	125.7	120.7	116.0	109.6	103.4	100.3	98.9
Construction	2.7	109.8	108.5	93.7	123.9	83.0	62.1	65.3
Trade	13.5	136.9	139.0	139.3	149.9	134.9	127.3	123.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	192.0	194.8	180.8	156.7	124.4	108.6	105.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	53.4	179.1	176.0	167.8	158.8	120.9	101.8	99.4
Lumber products	3.0	62.4	46.1	68.9	85.1	81.8	74.7	73.9
Pulp and paper	14.3	132.5	130.7	128.5	120.7	106.9	95.7	89.9
Other manufactures	36.1	253.3	253.5	230.8	217.3	146.3	116.6	115.6
Construction	9.7	143.0	146.9	172.7	176.3	158.5	130.6	127.2
Trade	19.7	179.5	178.8	170.2	166.5	145.6	139.3	136.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	169.6	168.2	163.0	157.0	126.1	110.2	107.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.0	192.9	197.6	199.3	172.5	129.7	100.9	109.2
Textiles	10.6	98.1	99.9	110.0	108.1	107.1	82.5	88.2
Electrical apparatus	10.9	202.8	203.0	188.4	167.1	129.6	111.6	114.8
Iron and steel	46.4	270.3	279.8	285.4	227.7	140.6	96.3	112.7
Other manufactures	18.1	161.0	163.3	158.8	153.4	134.3	120.0	121.4
Construction	3.0	110.4	112.3	126.0	117.1	76.0	62.2	56.8
Trade	6.6	141.1	142.9	145.5	150.1	139.0	132.4	136.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	182.3	186.3	188.1	165.8	126.8	102.1	108.3
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	90.6	350.6	348.0	341.2	256.1	162.1	117.7	108.3
Iron and steel	77.0	386.8	384.5	372.4	279.2	160.9	106.2	91.5
Other manufactures	13.6	229.1	225.2	236.3	180.6	165.8	156.4	164.4
Construction	1.9	86.2	80.7	76.0	112.4	61.3	46.3	49.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	307.3	303.9	296.1	229.3	149.2	112.1	105.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	61.0	180.9	178.7	168.0	146.1	110.7	102.5	98.8
Animal products - edible	7.4	239.3	240.5	198.6	173.9	143.5	130.6	131.8
Printing and publishing	4.1	106.6	100.0	105.0	113.2	108.2	109.7	102.0
Textiles	7.0	225.6	238.8	237.2	202.9	164.6	134.3	136.8
Iron and steel	24.5	164.0	159.0	130.2	115.3	84.8	78.5	73.7
Other manufactures	18.0	206.0	203.3	223.4	161.7	127.7	121.3	117.9
Transportation	5.5	33.4	80.9	75.1	75.2	87.2	81.0	84.5
Construction	3.5	74.6	73.8	69.4	147.1	65.4	40.5	56.2
Trade	24.0	113.4	111.6	112.9	114.6	103.5	102.8	98.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	141.2	138.9	133.5	128.6	102.8	96.5	95.2
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	67.0	452.2	443.8	379.6	209.1	150.1	122.6	120.9
Lumber products	5.8	113.4	111.1	118.6	140.2	115.6	94.2	88.9
Other manufactures	61.2	630.7	619.0	505.7	242.7	166.7	135.9	135.4
Communications	2.9	120.9	118.5	122.2	114.5	113.1	117.3	113.0
Transportation	6.7	92.0	91.8	92.7	86.4	100.0	107.0	105.2
Construction	5.1	116.8	116.2	129.2	112.3	62.7	47.6	65.0
Services	4.0	163.1	159.8	143.4	145.2	136.2	137.5	112.1
Trade	14.3	162.8	161.2	162.2	161.4	147.5	140.0	131.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	249.1	245.2	221.8	155.6	127.3	115.1	112.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1, and July 1, 1943, and August 1, 1942. Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,188,869	57,649,459	51.67	135.5	134.8	126.4	166.2	165.1	143.2
Animal products - edible	88,835	1,147,702	29.55	113.4	112.7	106.1	154.8	152.5	116.8
Fur and products	5,020	84,519	27.92	100.9	103.0	99.5	108.1	112.6	104.8
Leather and products	28,715	643,027	22.39	101.3	102.6	100.2	119.6	118.8	111.5
Boots and shoes	17,189	376,872	21.93	95.4	96.6	97.8	117.6	115.6	108.2
Lumber and its products	67,871	1,773,730	26.25	104.1	101.3	104.6	151.5	127.4	123.5
Rough and dressed lumber	37,615	1,016,133	27.01	91.7	89.7	101.9	119.5	116.7	123.1
Furniture	9,520	258,096	25.01	96.2	94.9	100.5	111.2	110.9	115.9
Other lumber products	20,436	519,501	25.42	146.2	140.3	115.9	182.5	171.4	132.0
Musical instruments	1,234	29,006	23.51	132.1	132.9	106.1	152.1	150.4	108.9
Plant products - edible	49,334	1,241,776	25.17	114.8	109.9	116.1	127.5	123.7	120.0
Pulp and paper products	84,255	2,690,731	31.94	105.3	103.0	104.3	114.8	112.3	109.5
Pulp and paper	38,278	1,355,786	34.90	105.1	101.5	105.7	118.2	113.8	113.4
Paper products	16,055	411,161	25.61	119.3	117.6	109.1	125.6	124.5	114.4
Printing and publishing	29,922	943,804	31.54	99.0	98.2	100.2	106.5	105.8	102.5
Rubber products	16,312	476,695	29.22	94.4	93.8	94.1	113.3	115.0	101.6
Textile products	155,068	2,987,086	21.87	98.0	99.6	104.0	114.5	113.8	113.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,418	1,104,552	22.35	93.2	94.1	104.2	112.0	112.0	113.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,519	500,830	21.49	91.7	93.0	101.7	105.2	105.8	109.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,599	284,688	22.96	92.1	93.0	108.7	117.8	119.0	120.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,448	242,271	23.19	94.6	94.6	101.2	118.4	117.0	108.1
Hosiery and knit goods	21,481	450,722	20.05	99.5	100.4	96.4	106.3	109.1	102.3
Garments and personal furnishings	48,135	1,051,871	21.85	100.9	104.2	107.6	119.1	117.1	118.4
Other textile products	16,034	380,121	23.71	101.1	100.9	103.6	117.0	116.0	112.2
Tobacco	9,864	219,460	22.25	111.7	118.5	115.1	158.3	129.5	123.1
Beverages	12,567	458,398	34.75	111.8	106.4	118.1	132.0	121.3	130.1
Chemicals	85,046	2,505,002	29.45	186.5	195.1	198.8	218.5	235.6	214.2
Clay, glass and stone products	15,153	448,687	29.61	100.8	99.5	101.4	124.3	120.7	117.3
Electric light and power	18,910	677,591	35.82	99.1	96.0	102.0	110.1	106.8	107.8
Electrical apparatus	44,350	1,408,566	31.72	145.6	142.0	120.3	171.1	168.8	118.9
Iron and steel products	475,714	17,446,788	36.67	174.6	172.6	149.3	214.2	212.1	169.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	35,945	1,276,407	35.51	126.6	125.7	117.7	141.4	138.5	129.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,798	915,044	35.59	108.1	110.7	113.9	128.2	127.7	123.7
Agricultural implements	11,411	375,992	32.95	126.0	125.7	129.1	152.5	156.3	147.0
Land vehicles	182,142	6,654,125	36.53	160.3	158.9	135.4	187.8	190.0	151.0
Automobiles and parts	44,861	1,785,754	39.76	119.5	119.4	114.5	129.1	135.8	118.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	87,812	3,516,600	40.05	396.5	371.7	272.4	565.0	525.2	314.5
Heating appliances	5,590	167,268	29.92	107.2	107.5	99.4	123.8	122.4	108.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	20,755	795,566	38.33	140.0	140.1	140.5	176.0	174.5	162.9
Foundry and machine shop products	12,828	447,377	34.88	112.4	111.7	128.4	149.5	151.4	159.6
Other iron and steel products	95,435	3,500,409	36.52	204.7	208.4	188.9	268.5	270.0	222.8
Non-ferrous metal products	67,166	2,254,527	33.57	160.1	160.3	127.9	190.8	188.1	154.6
Non-metallic mineral products	16,410	615,820	37.41	119.6	117.9	112.7	135.1	132.7	120.4
Miscellaneous	19,359	586,788	30.31	177.2	183.8	170.9	235.1	238.3	204.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	40,757	1,092,292	26.81	86.0	93.7	89.8	118.2	125.2	110.4
<b>MINING</b>	74,404	2,666,904	35.84	89.8	88.3	97.2	102.3	102.5	108.6
Coal	25,528	849,980	33.30	101.5	97.0	101.4	135.7	130.9	129.1
Metallic ores	37,554	1,467,853	39.09	80.8	81.2	94.0	86.7	88.9	99.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,322	349,071	30.83	103.2	101.2	104.2	125.2	120.5	118.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	28,620	829,749	28.99	110.2	107.8	109.8	117.9	114.9	111.6
Telegraphs	7,861	230,873	29.29	118.9	115.3	110.2	138.2	130.2	121.7
Telephones	20,759	598,876	28.88	107.3	105.2	109.7	111.6	110.1	108.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	151,223	5,373,794	35.54	120.7	118.1	111.3	135.2	132.8	120.8
Street railways and cartage	41,818	1,379,003	32.98	116.9	114.8	107.2	134.4	130.9	115.8
Steam railways	85,911	3,213,865	38.50	122.3	119.7	112.4	135.2	131.8	119.4
Shipping and stevedoring	25,494	780,916	30.65	120.9	117.3	114.5	146.1	140.9	137.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	181,991	5,380,175	29.56	103.4	95.8	105.2	134.3	125.0	127.3
Building	69,582	2,475,187	35.58	113.0	113.0	116.8	139.9	138.1	138.7
Highway	71,174	1,815,766	25.51	99.6	85.1	95.6	129.8	107.0	115.5
Railway	41,235	1,089,222	26.40	95.1	91.5	104.0	129.7	127.8	128.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	43,918	814,666	18.55	115.0	112.9	110.8	133.3	131.5	119.8
Hotels and restaurants	27,397	488,684	17.84	118.2	114.5	113.8	145.6	141.6	128.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,521	325,982	19.73	110.0	110.4	108.3	118.3	119.2	108.6
<b>TRADE</b>	158,156	4,063,466	25.70	96.8	96.6	97.5	108.5	107.7	104.1
Retail	118,341	2,798,556	23.65	95.9	96.2	95.6	107.8	107.3	102.7
Wholesale	39,795	1,264,910	31.79	99.9	98.1	99.7	109.9	108.4	107.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,867,898	57,870,495	30.98	121.6	120.1	116.3	147.5	145.7	131.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	64,452	2,035,657	31.58	107.5	105.6	105.4	117.9	115.4	111.1
Banks and Trust Companies	57,770	1,055,280	27.41	117.0	113.9	113.5	122.8	120.0	117.0
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,490	54,171	36.36	97.6	95.3	85.6	118.3	108.4	92.0
Insurance	25,192	946,196	37.56	98.3	101.1	96.6	113.1	111.2	106.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,932,350	59,906,132	31.00	121.0	119.6	115.8	146.3	144.5	131.0



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1943, and August 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest data are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Aug.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug.1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug.1 1942
<b>Maritime</b>									
Manufacturing	60,520	1,825,678	30.17	142.2	139.7	120.8	187.4	186.3	144.0
Provinces									
Lumber products	5,655	125,207	22.14	112.4	112.5	114.4	146.4	142.6	147.3
Pulp and paper	5,685	178,327	31.37	109.9	106.4	101.4	130.9	126.8	107.6
Iron and steel	53,582	1,150,189	34.46	200.2	192.7	150.4	255.1	251.9	174.3
Logging	4,264	97,254	22.81	70.0	104.5	69.8	104.6	151.6	95.9
Mining	15,182	469,190	30.90	84.6	79.6	89.7	114.5	112.1	113.3
Transportation	18,988	646,837	34.07	192.7	191.4	129.1	227.1	222.9	148.6
Construction	52,810	789,016	24.05	135.8	105.1	120.0	172.5	134.2	156.6
Trade	10,222	226,558	22.16	97.6	99.2	100.5	108.8	108.0	103.9
<b>Maritimes</b>	<b>- All Industries</b>	<b>147,279</b>	<b>4,158,777</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>135.4</b>
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	411,434	12,314,951	29.93	141.8	141.0	128.6	180.4	175.4	147.5
Lumber products	15,769	362,597	22.99	98.4	96.9	96.1	142.6	135.7	128.1
Pulp and paper	51,472	984,933	31.80	105.9	101.6	105.1	115.4	109.9	109.4
Textile products	71,448	1,486,087	20.80	100.1	101.2	104.8	114.5	112.2	113.2
Chemicals	49,087	1,397,364	28.47	202.9	217.8	210.2	249.6	279.3	226.9
Iron and steel	151,363	4,886,544	37.20	201.7	195.8	158.1	255.1	239.8	176.0
Logging	16,501	322,138	19.52	81.7	178.2	89.0	114.4	117.9	123.7
Mining	14,520	477,440	32.88	107.4	99.6	102.3	115.1	114.3	111.3
Communications	7,124	224,183	31.47	110.7	110.3	112.0	111.6	109.5	109.0
Transportation	59,600	1,372,101	34.65	114.9	110.8	115.0	127.3	123.1	126.2
Construction	52,190	1,439,822	27.59	104.5	97.5	125.0	131.5	120.4	157.8
Services	12,489	229,754	18.40	121.4	120.6	119.5	144.2	143.4	135.4
Trade	56,966	956,831	25.88	99.0	98.9	98.8	109.5	109.1	104.7
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>- All Industries</b>	<b>590,824</b>	<b>17,337,220</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>140.3</b>
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing	540,517	17,580,923	32.54	124.9	125.5	120.9	148.7	150.6	134.9
Lumber products	25,241	643,354	25.49	117.2	112.2	106.3	143.3	136.7	122.0
Plant products - edible	26,012	659,036	25.34	115.3	113.1	113.5	125.7	124.1	117.3
Pulp and paper	55,937	1,164,631	32.41	104.8	104.4	103.7	114.1	114.2	109.9
Textile products	53,201	1,276,037	23.99	94.0	96.1	101.8	113.0	114.2	112.4
Chemicals	51,164	954,015	30.61	160.7	162.3	173.2	175.5	184.3	186.0
Electrical apparatus	28,608	888,578	31.06	133.2	132.1	114.7	152.4	151.6	129.6
Iron and steel	227,941	8,333,983	36.56	142.7	144.0	134.9	169.7	173.5	149.5
Non-ferrous metal products	51,058	1,047,375	35.72	129.8	130.9	122.9	160.1	162.2	143.0
Logging	7,891	203,635	25.81	75.8	81.1	101.7	108.5	105.7	126.9
Mining	23,494	909,872	38.73	75.3	74.6	93.1	83.4	85.7	99.4
Communications	10,098	300,365	29.74	103.0	101.7	105.9	112.1	109.6	108.1
Transportation	42,144	1,495,467	35.48	117.8	115.7	110.7	127.9	126.2	117.7
Construction	48,065	1,545,590	32.11	85.2	82.3	80.3	109.4	106.5	95.9
Services	17,429	326,902	18.76	115.0	112.7	108.5	131.4	129.7	114.6
Trade	61,664	1,593,127	25.84	91.4	92.1	93.6	103.0	104.0	100.4
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>- All Industries</b>	<b>751,102</b>	<b>23,953,881</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>124.6</b>
<b>Prairie</b>									
Manufacturing	74,645	2,217,454	29.63	136.4	133.7	126.6	155.5	155.6	140.0
Provinces									
Animal products - edible	11,626	329,421	28.33	137.3	136.3	116.2	149.5	147.9	121.7
Lumber products	3,720	102,153	27.46	93.0	91.5	103.1	121.0	115.9	117.2
Plant products - edible	5,783	147,588	25.52	140.1	124.8	115.3	141.3	130.5	115.7
Textile products	4,889	94,898	19.41	109.8	114.5	116.8	117.1	122.9	117.1
Iron and steel	29,687	951,707	32.06	154.7	152.9	134.8	183.6	188.0	156.7
Mining	13,138	504,122	38.37	121.9	118.7	123.7	140.8	136.8	135.9
Communications	4,742	127,030	26.79	111.9	107.2	108.4	116.1	113.2	108.9
Transportation	35,439	1,309,422	36.95	114.4	112.3	106.8	125.8	125.4	111.6
Construction	28,370	798,942	28.16	85.6	82.2	102.7	110.4	106.5	117.6
Services	6,491	116,111	17.89	104.9	102.2	104.8	119.0	117.1	111.4
Trade	32,741	861,299	26.51	101.9	99.6	99.7	112.4	108.5	106.5
<b>Prairies</b>	<b>- All Industries</b>	<b>196,453</b>	<b>5,950,223</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>122.4</b>
<b>British</b>									
Manufacturing	101,753	3,710,453	36.47	178.4	172.6	160.8	251.7	224.1	188.4
Provinces									
Animal products - edible	5,500	179,290	32.60	116.9	112.4	114.5	145.8	132.1	124.9
Lumber products	17,186	540,414	31.45	93.2	91.1	107.4	113.5	113.3	119.5
Plant products - edible	4,776	123,713	25.90	127.1	115.4	133.6	150.6	135.3	139.0
Pulp and paper	7,012	234,880	33.50	104.9	104.0	109.3	110.1	107.5	113.8
Iron and steel	53,341	2,124,365	39.93	450.9	434.7	348.1	607.7	589.7	429.4
Non-ferrous metal products	5,335	221,028	41.43	110.6	108.5	112.9	133.7	123.2	127.2
Logging	11,394	453,422	39.79	123.6	123.5	91.5	131.7	136.8	93.0
Mining	8,070	306,280	37.95	82.8	84.0	85.4	91.9	94.1	98.9
Transportation	15,052	549,957	36.54	112.0	109.8	107.2	137.3	133.6	120.4
Construction	20,556	808,805	39.35	162.7	165.6	123.4	252.4	251.7	151.8
Services	4,897	102,652	20.96	113.9	110.8	101.7	134.6	131.1	116.5
Trade	16,545	425,251	25.71	102.7	101.3	102.3	120.6	118.1	113.7
<b>B.C.</b>	<b>- All Industries</b>	<b>182,240</b>	<b>6,470,394</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>150.0</b>

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Aug. 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1943, and August 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Aug.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Aug.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug.1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug.1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	224,584	7,043,059	31.36	147.1	146.5	128.1	182.3	173.3	144.5
Plant products - edible	8,155	213,235	26.15	97.2	95.8	98.4	115.5	114.3	106.8
Pulp and paper	9,126	261,774	28.68	111.2	108.3	107.0	114.3	111.9	104.1
Textiles	32,206	689,613	21.41	99.6	101.3	106.2	111.2	109.4	114.0
Tobacco	6,178	146,203	23.67	106.4	116.9	115.1	144.8	132.8	123.7
Iron and steel	93,587	3,564,333	38.09	204.9	199.7	150.5	256.6	241.6	178.3
Communications	3,376	127,677	37.82	106.0	105.2	109.4	108.0	109.5	107.8
Transportation	12,824	402,758	31.41	104.2	101.0	116.5	116.7	115.5	135.3
Construction	10,504	316,202	30.10	96.9	94.3	142.4	113.4	107.4	167.5
Services	8,584	167,392	19.50	111.3	114.1	108.2	136.8	138.6	119.9
Trade	29,439	765,447	26.68	99.6	99.7	98.5	110.7	110.7	104.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	289,430	8,845,735	30.56	133.9	133.2	121.8	162.6	159.4	138.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	51,505	904,196	28.70	199.2	201.0	160.2	270.5	258.6	185.8
Chemicals	11,597	356,061	29.49	262.6	292.5	219.9	435.8	439.4	280.6
Iron and steel	9,885	356,961	34.09	388.9	351.0	222.1	450.5	407.0	254.2
Transportation	1,066	31,433	29.49	115.9	113.2	110.0	131.0	124.2	121.0
Construction	2,383	65,271	26.55	103.2	99.6	86.6	133.2	135.8	127.9
Services	1,294	20,091	15.53	118.1	117.5	108.8	132.7	133.9	121.1
Trade	3,151	87,812	21.52	103.7	102.1	96.5	114.9	112.2	104.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	39,695	1,095,078	27.59	169.1	169.6	139.6	227.2	216.8	164.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	186,108	6,165,266	33.13	137.9	140.5	128.3	168.1	170.6	143.6
Plant products - edible	10,760	277,633	25.80	99.5	102.4	97.9	108.7	111.3	106.1
Pulp and paper	15,237	483,907	31.76	101.3	101.7	101.3	109.4	110.8	106.9
Textiles	18,885	494,711	26.20	97.1	101.6	102.8	120.9	122.1	116.5
Chemicals	15,224	456,498	28.67	201.8	197.6	186.2	216.6	225.5	197.9
Electrical apparatus	13,872	425,586	30.68	149.5	147.9	121.0	164.6	164.4	129.2
Iron and steel	65,479	2,464,416	37.64	186.0	190.7	162.5	239.0	241.6	186.1
Communications	5,090	111,637	36.13	104.1	102.7	106.5	109.2	108.2	107.4
Transportation	8,802	288,169	32.74	121.0	116.2	111.6	135.5	132.0	122.5
Construction	6,687	225,187	33.68	81.0	80.1	69.2	88.6	85.7	78.2
Services	9,022	178,183	19.75	115.5	113.9	106.1	130.4	129.8	110.5
Trade	33,315	911,594	27.36	92.9	94.4	94.6	103.4	105.7	101.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	247,127	7,885,807	31.91	125.2	127.1	117.9	149.9	151.8	131.1
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,958	554,081	29.62	119.5	117.4	111.9	142.1	139.5	127.5
Pulp and paper	3,198	96,660	30.23	113.8	112.3	110.4	120.1	118.1	111.4
Iron and steel	5,594	120,805	33.61	107.4	107.8	93.6	160.5	162.6	138.2
Construction	2,182	65,824	30.17	88.5	91.0	107.0	114.4	114.4	122.1
Services	2,174	36,123	16.62	121.5	120.0	114.0	148.6	147.4	131.8
Trade	4,412	100,581	22.75	104.1	103.7	98.7	115.4	113.2	104.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	22,406	606,045	27.05	112.6	111.7	108.2	132.4	130.6	120.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	51,247	1,706,282	33.30	116.5	119.3	120.4	137.8	140.2	139.4
Textiles	6,318	144,527	22.88	91.3	92.9	102.3	104.3	104.4	114.2
Electrical apparatus	6,521	215,249	33.01	125.1	125.4	116.4	156.1	153.9	151.1
Iron and steel	27,642	1,029,047	37.19	126.8	131.2	133.9	148.5	151.7	151.8
Construction	1,789	65,659	36.70	72.2	73.4	82.4	100.1	98.7	99.4
Trade	3,951	99,665	25.23	93.0	94.1	95.8	102.3	103.5	100.7
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	59,568	1,941,448	32.59	112.6	115.1	116.2	133.6	135.7	134.5
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	37,904	1,566,492	41.33	135.6	134.6	131.9	142.4	147.1	129.8
Iron and steel	32,225	1,380,866	42.85	137.0	136.2	131.9	144.6	150.1	130.7
Construction	803	30,066	37.44	126.2	118.2	111.3	162.4	151.9	128.9
Trade	1,457	40,010	27.46	112.5	102.7	98.8	110.7	106.2	96.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	41,852	1,691,001	40.40	133.7	132.2	128.8	142.1	146.1	128.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	36,190	1,021,203	28.22	134.6	133.0	125.0	150.9	154.3	137.4
Animal products - edible	4,581	130,972	29.90	123.7	124.3	102.6	142.7	141.6	114.7
Textiles	4,130	80,361	19.46	112.2	113.8	113.0	117.6	123.3	117.8
Chemicals	2,631	82,018	31.17	466.5	469.7	770.7	558.9	596.2	830.7
Iron and steel	14,532	446,721	30.74	147.5	143.0	117.1	169.0	175.8	135.5
Communications	1,248	33,783	27.07	99.2	96.3	103.8	97.7	94.7	99.7
Transportation	3,279	109,854	33.50	115.0	111.6	103.6	133.2	127.9	109.1
Construction	2,102	68,011	32.36	48.2	47.7	44.9	51.7	49.5	45.5
Services	2,243	38,663	17.24	114.3	112.1	107.2	124.7	122.4	113.5
Trade	14,209	384,333	27.05	101.6	100.0	101.2	113.5	109.8	102.6
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	59,302	1,656,673	27.94	115.5	113.7	109.2	127.8	127.8	117.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	59,673	2,214,577	37.11	243.9	239.4	204.7	329.3	322.7	247.5
Lumber products	5,161	162,637	31.51	86.4	84.7	90.5	103.8	103.1	104.6
Iron and steel	42,100	1,658,805	39.40	314.2	302.7	299.2	694.4	668.4	479.8
Communications	2,585	70,152	27.14	111.2	109.0	112.4	122.9	117.2	119.0
Transportation	5,994	215,488	35.95	109.9	109.7	110.8	123.2	125.7	114.0
Construction	4,318	165,285	38.16	147.5	146.7	163.1	189.8	181.2	186.7
Services	3,587	75,876	21.27	113.1	116.6	104.7	139.6	136.3	119.9
Trade	12,745	335,482	26.32	101.5	100.5	101.1	121.2	118.7	112.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	90,999	3,074,999	34.52	175.5	172.9	156.3	254.0	249.7	196.7









72-002  
DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**SEPTEMBER, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
Nov. 4, 1943

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician;	S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S. F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics;	M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further rise in general industrial employment in the Dominion at the beginning of September, but the increase was considerably smaller than at Sept. 1 in any recent year, being also substantially below the average at that date in the period since 1920. The 13,934 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the employment of 1,870,836 men and women, as compared with 1,868,542 at Aug. 1. The gain of 2,294 workers, or 0.1 p.c., brought the index, (1926=100), to 186.2, as compared with 185.9 in the previous report, and 179.3 at Sept. 1, 1942. The slackening in the rate of expansion at the date under review continues the levelling-off which has recently been indicated in the current figures of employment; this is partly due to shortages of labour, but in some cases results from changes in the type of production required in certain war industries.

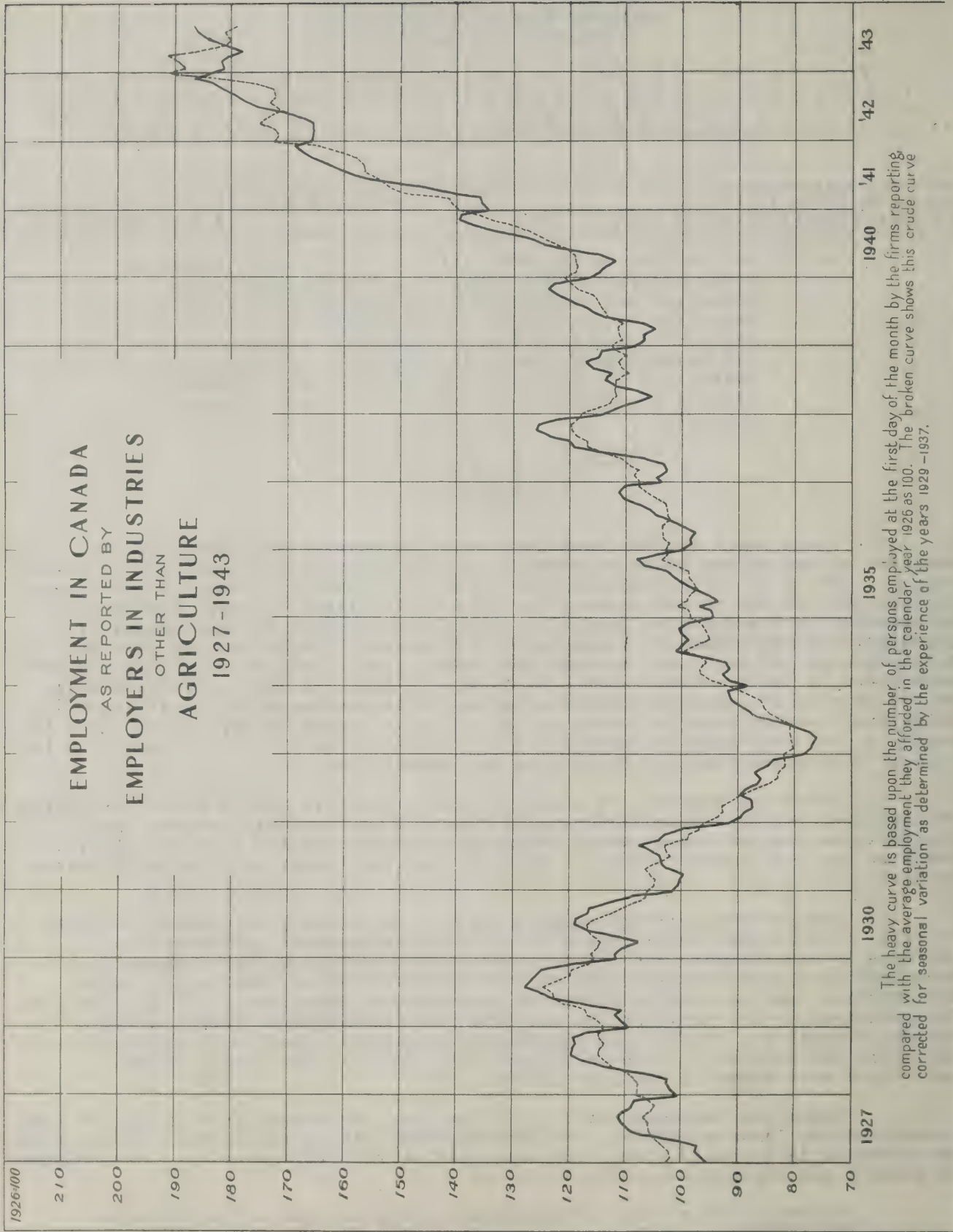
Since the increase in employment as a whole in Canada at the beginning of September was less than that usually reported in the early autumn, the seasonally-corrected index number declined, falling from 180.9 at Aug. 1, to 179.0 at the date under review; it then reached the lowest point since November of last year.

Manufacturing establishments showed considerably heightened activity at Sept. 1, when they recorded a gain of 11,253 employees. Although this increase is significant, and greatly exceeds the average at the beginning of September in the 22 earlier years for which statistics are available, it is nevertheless considerably smaller than in any other September since that of 1936. The additions to the personnel at the date under review were fairly evenly divided between the durable and non-durable goods divisions, with those in iron and steel and vegetable foods being greatest. On the other hand, further reductions were shown in chemical plants.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the trends were mixed, that in communications, transportation, services and trade being moderately upward, while the movement in logging, mining and construction was retrogressive. The declines in logging and mining were contra-seasonal.

Payrolls:- The firms co-operating in the current survey at Sept. 1 reported the disbursement of weekly salaries and wages totalling \$58,516,943, as

Chart 1





compared with \$58,044,447 at the beginning of August. This increase of 0.8 p.c. exceeded that of 0.1 p.c. in the personnel, with the result that the per capita average advanced, rising from \$31.06 at Aug. 1 to \$31.28 at the beginning of September. The latter was the highest in the record, exceeding by 14 cents the previous maximum indicated at Apr. 1, when employment was in smaller volume. At Sept. 1, 1942, the indicated average was \$29.29, while that at Sept. 1, 1941, was \$26.04.

To some extent, the increase in the salaries and wages reported at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1 represents the return to a more normal level of operations in certain plants, following the holiday season. However, the latest figure was affected by strikes in some industries, notably coal-mining in Nova Scotia.

In comparison with Sept. 1 of last year, the reported aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 10.1 p.c., accompanying that of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment. The rise in the average weekly earnings amounted to 6.8 p.c. Although these increases in the 12 months are important, it is noteworthy that they are not so marked as those which had been indicated from Sept. 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1942.

If the statistics for the finance group are included with those given above for the eight leading industries, the survey shows that the number in recorded employment at Sept. 1 was 1,935,341, as compared with 1,932,994 at Aug. 1. The latest aggregate of weekly payrolls was stated as \$60,526,193, considerably higher than the total of \$60,080,084 indicated at Aug. 1. The per capita average in the nine leading industries was \$31.27, a figure which practically coincided with the average indicated in the eight leading industries for Sept. 1. The average at that date in 1942 had been \$29.31.

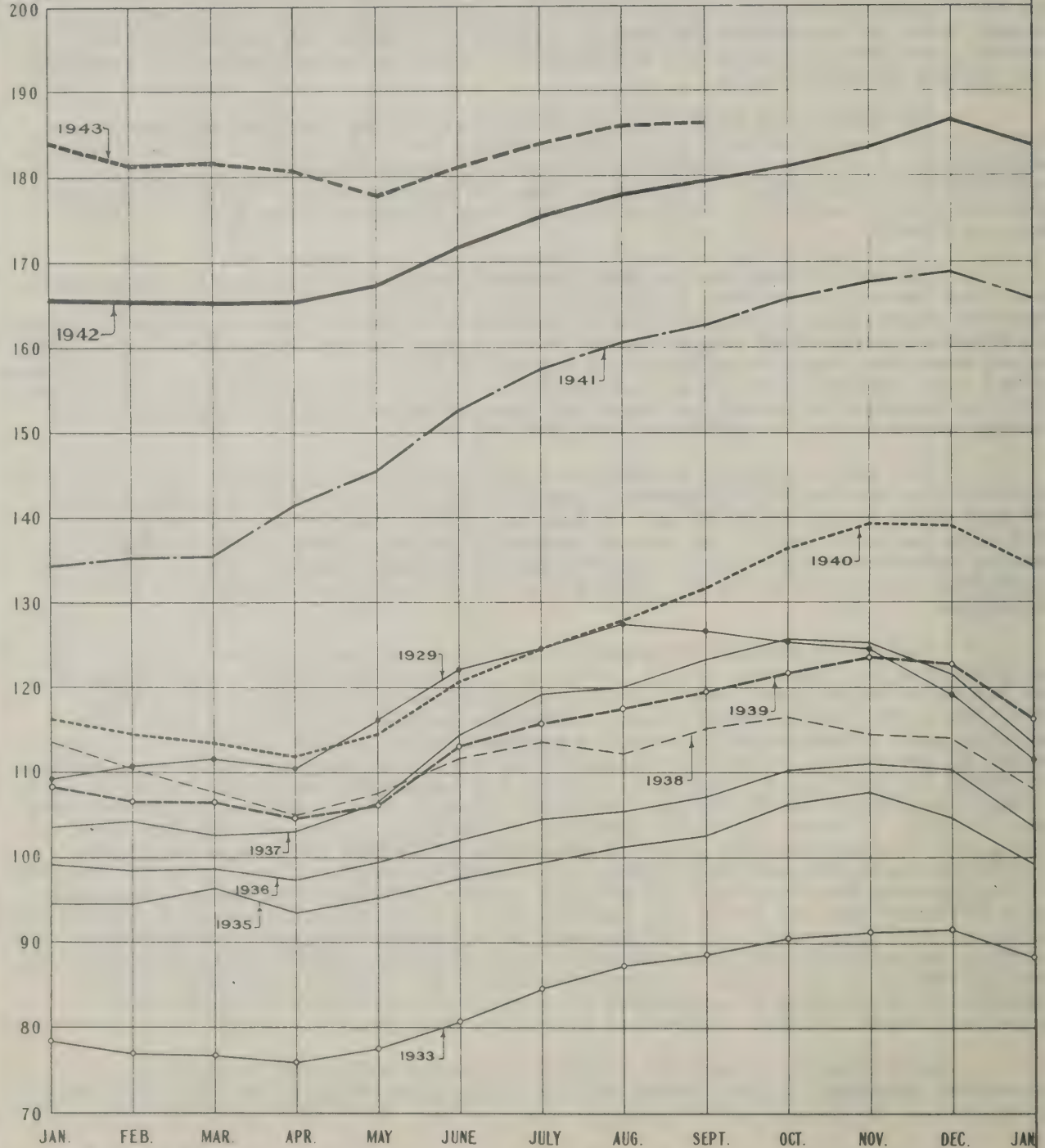
The table on page 8 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1943, and Sept. 1, 1942. On page 10 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 21.8 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 48.9 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1943, amounted to 21.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47.6 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:— (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

As a result of wartime conditions, there have been especially noteworthy advances in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of expansion in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 36.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1943, and that of payrolls has advanced by 69.4 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

The production of durable goods<sup>1/</sup> has shown particularly important gains from the beginning of the record of payrolls; thus, the index of employment has risen by 59.3 p.c., while the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers have doubled between June 1, 1941, and Sept. 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in certain of the non-durable goods industries, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 16.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 37.3 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 8 while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1943, and Sept. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the latter statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### The Course of Employment in the First Four Years of the War.

The tabulation of the statistics for Sept. 1 provides an opportunity of reviewing the changes in the Canadian industrial pattern which have resulted from the war, without having to make allowance for the seasonal movements which to a greater or lesser extent affect the value of comparisons of the situation in different months of the year. The table on page 6 gives index numbers for the provinces, the leading cities and a number of industrial groups at Sept. 1 in the years, 1939-43, together with the percentage changes in these indexes from 1939. Attention is also drawn to Chart 2, which depicts the monthly movements of employment in recent years in the Dominion as a whole.

In the first months of the war, employment showed only moderate gains, a relatively slow rate of expansion marking the initial phases of the transition from a peace-time to a war-time basis. The attainment of a more advanced stage of industrial organization, together with the stimulus provided by the disasters in Norway, the Low Countries and France, resulted in greatly accelerated industrial activity from the early summer of 1940. From May of that year to December, 1942, the trend in recorded employment was almost steadily upward, the brief interruptions in the markedly buoyant movement being due in the main to seasonal causes. In this period, some 600,000 workers were added to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while approximately 500,000 men and

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<sup>1/</sup> For list of these industries, see footnote to the table on page 8.

Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers at Sept. 1 in the Years 1939-1943.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Index Numbers (1926=100)					Percentage Change in Index from Sept. 1, 1939 to				
	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1943	
						(Decrease indicated by minus sign)				
						p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	116.4	127.3	164.1	172.2	187.8	9.4	41.0	47.9	61.3	
Prince Edward Island	111.6	117.0	130.2	111.9	121.7	4.8	16.7	.3	9.1	
Nova Scotia	125.6	136.7	182.1	195.1	210.2	8.8	45.0	55.3	67.4	
New Brunswick	105.3	116.4	143.8	147.5	163.4	10.5	36.6	40.1	55.2	
Quebec	128.5	136.4	169.9	192.8	200.7	6.1	32.2	50.0	56.2	
Ontario	116.2	134.8	169.0	183.0	186.1	16.0	45.4	57.5	60.2	
Prairie Provinces	114.0	117.0	136.1	143.1	145.2	2.6	19.4	25.5	27.4	
Manitoba	104.2	109.1	130.5	137.8	139.0	4.7	25.2	32.2	33.4	
Saskatchewan	128.9	119.3	132.2	138.8	137.7	7.4	2.6	7.7	6.8	
Alberta	119.2	127.8	147.5	154.0	159.9	7.2	23.7	29.2	34.1	
British Columbia	116.6	126.7	149.8	179.4	198.8	8.7	28.5	53.9	70.5	
CANADA	119.6	131.6	162.7	179.3	186.2	10.0	36.0	49.9	55.7	
(b) Cities										
Montreal	109.3	117.8	151.6	174.4	189.7	7.8	38.7	59.6	73.6	
Quebec City	127.8	138.9	186.2	239.8	278.4	8.7	45.7	87.6	117.8	
Toronto	110.5	128.5	159.5	183.6	195.6	16.3	44.3	66.2	77.0	
Ottawa	108.6	124.4	156.8	163.4	171.7	14.5	44.4	50.5	58.1	
Hamilton	101.8	129.6	168.4	190.7	184.0	27.3	65.4	87.3	80.7	
Windsor	115.2	169.1	244.4	297.0	301.3	46.8	112.2	157.8	161.5	
Winnipeg	98.2	105.6	129.6	134.4	139.9	7.5	32.0	36.9	42.5	
Vancouver	117.2	128.9	159.4	231.0	253.4	10.0	36.0	97.1	116.2	
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	115.3	138.4	181.4	215.6	229.9	20.0	57.3	87.0	99.4	
Durable Goods	100.4	133.8	195.6	253.9	289.9	33.3	94.8	152.9	188.7	
Lumber	92.6	107.6	128.0	124.1	126.9	16.2	38.2	34.0	37.0	
Electrical Apparatus	132.4	160.6	225.1	263.5	318.3	21.3	70.0	99.0	140.4	
Iron and Steel	94.1	136.6	215.5	305.2	350.7	45.2	129.0	224.3	272.7	
Non-ferrous metal products	160.7	203.8	297.5	368.9	445.5	26.8	85.1	129.6	177.2	
Non-Durable Goods	126.6	141.9	170.6	186.4	182.8	12.1	34.8	47.2	44.4	
Food	143.7	140.9	172.2	168.2	162.5	- 1.9	19.8	17.0	13.1	
Textiles	119.9	146.6	163.0	166.9	157.0	22.3	35.9	39.2	30.9	
Pulp and Paper Products	110.1	121.5	133.6	134.5	135.9	10.4	21.3	22.2	23.4	
Chemicals	161.9	208.1	441.4	725.2	670.3	28.5	172.6	347.9	314.0	
Electric Light and Power	142.8	146.4	155.2	150.2	148.4	2.5	8.7	5.2	3.9	
Non-Manufacturing	124.3	124.0	142.4	140.0	138.9	- 0.2	14.6	12.6	11.7	
Logging	60.3	126.8	139.6	147.5	128.8	110.3	131.5	144.6	113.6	
Mining	168.0	170.2	181.6	166.8	158.1	1.3	8.1	.7	- 5.9	
Communications	87.3	92.1	102.0	107.1	107.4	5.5	16.8	22.7	23.0	
Transportation	90.0	94.6	105.9	110.0	120.4	5.1	17.7	22.2	33.8	
Construction	152.2	121.1	153.9	146.5	138.3	- 20.4	1.1	- 3.7	- 9.1	
Services	151.7	157.1	183.9	188.2	196.3	3.6	21.2	24.1	29.4	
Trade	134.9	142.9	157.5	152.3	152.1	5.9	16.8	12.9	12.8	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	119.6	131.6	162.7	179.3	186.2	10.0	36.0	49.9	55.7	



women enlisted in the armed forces, with the result that the reserve of unemployed workers became exhausted and other sources of supply were heavily drawn upon to furnish the required manpower. Among these other sources may be mentioned the own-account and small-employer classes, agricultural workers, home-makers and other women, adolescents, and older men and women. The armed services, in addition to drawing from most of the above reservoirs for recruits have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

Increasing shortages of labour and materials were reflected in a decided slackening in the rate of expansion in employment in the latter part of 1942, and more particularly in the early months of 1943. In the latter, indeed, the general trend was downward until May, in an unusual prolongation of the period of seasonal inactivity. The upward movement was resumed at June 1, but the increases in the personnel indicated at that and subsequent dates were on a scale decidedly smaller than those recorded in the same months in earlier years of the war. Such a development was obviously to be expected, in view of the depletion of manpower involved in the enlistment of over 700,000 men and women in the armed forces from the outbreak of hostilities to the latter part of 1943, and in the stupendous expansion in industrial employment which has taken place in the same period. It is estimated that in the 48 months from Sept. 1, 1939, to Sept. 1, 1943, the firms furnishing monthly returns on employment and payrolls have enlarged their staffs by some 669,000 workers. Other establishments may also have increased their personnel, although it is highly probable that recent events have, on the whole, reacted unfavourably upon the smaller businesses.

The table on page 6 shows generally heightened activity in the four years in all provinces and in the eight cities for which monthly statistics are segregated. The expansion in British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec has been particularly outstanding, partly a consequence of the industrial distributions existing in those provinces. This factor has also contributed materially to the extremely pronounced gains in Windsor, Quebec, Vancouver and Hamilton.

Among the various industrial groups, manufacturing, for very evident reasons, has responded most impressively to wartime demands. In the period from Sept. 1, 1939, the number in recorded employment has almost doubled, while that in the production of durable goods has increased by practically 189 p.c. In the class of non-durable goods, the index of employment shows a rise of only 44 p.c., the labour stringency particularly affecting activity among the light manufacturing industries engaged on other than war work. In almost all cases, the rates of expansion from 1939 to 1940, from 1940 to 1941, and from 1941 to 1942, exceeded those indicated in the period from Sept. 1, 1942, to Sept. 1, 1943. This is a result not only of shortages of labour and supplies, but is also due to some extent to revisions in production requirements associated with the changing conditions of the war.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the increases in employment since the outbreak of hostilities have generally been more moderate than those in manufacturing. Although there have been important gains in logging from Sept. 1, 1939, that industry is nevertheless experiencing an acute shortage of labour. This situation is also reflected in the data for mining, in which the lack of workers is particularly serious; despite greatly increased demand for coal and for various metals and minerals required in the war effort, employment in these industries was in smaller volume at Sept. 1, 1943, than when the war broke out.

The growth of employment in communications and transportation in the last four years has been considerable; in the latter, the index at Sept. 1, 1943, reached its highest point in the record of 23 years. The expansion in trade and services has also been noteworthy. In these two, the widespread replacement of men by female workers has helped the situation, while the use of part-time

Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together With Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1943, and September 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Sept. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	
			Sept. 1, 1943	Aug. 1, 1943	Sept. 1, 1943	Sept. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1943	Sept. 1, 1942
(a) Provinces								
Maritime Provinces	142,249	4,066,628	28.59	28.23	26.56	113.0	162.4	139.5
Prince Edward Island	2,564	58,835	24.89	24.93	22.80	104.5	133.2	112.2
Nova Scotia	66,581	2,551,948	29.47	29.67	27.46	116.2	165.2	144.1
New Brunswick	53,504	1,455,845	27.51	27.62	25.25	109.5	159.0	133.4
Quebec	590,226	17,553,209	29.74	29.58	27.66	122.6	160.2	144.8
Ontario	756,592	24,845,274	32.18	31.92	30.29	114.9	136.9	127.5
Prairie Provinces	196,713	5,992,660	30.46	30.30	29.02	111.5	132.0	124.2
Manitoba	91,239	2,740,782	30.04	29.97	28.90	110.5	126.6	121.5
Saskatchewan	58,182	1,110,922	29.10	29.10	27.63	108.9	125.9	121.0
Alberta	67,292	2,140,976	31.82	31.47	30.00	114.5	143.3	130.6
British Columbia	185,056	6,559,172	35.44	35.45	32.81	135.0	186.9	159.0
CANADA	1,670,856	58,516,943	31.28	31.06	29.29	117.2	148.9	135.5
(b) Cities								
Montreal	290,880	9,038,859	31.07	31.04	28.85	123.6	165.5	144.2
Quebec City	39,859	1,110,554	27.86	27.63	24.64	104.5	133.2	112.2
Toronto	251,909	8,097,277	32.14	31.97	30.00	116.2	168.2	144.1
Ottawa	22,672	611,101	26.95	27.05	25.80	108.5	133.5	122.7
Hamilton	60,106	1,948,008	32.41	32.60	31.70	114.0	134.0	122.7
Windsor	41,086	1,712,534	41.73	40.44	39.64	131.1	145.8	121.1
Winnipeg	58,757	1,641,711	27.94	27.94	27.43	114.5	126.6	118.9
Vancouver	90,612	3,090,555	34.11	34.60	31.86	178.6	234.9	201.8
(c) Industries								
Manufacturing	1,200,408	38,426,948	32.01	31.77	29.72	128.3	169.4	148.9
Durable Goods 1/	677,068	25,795,733	35.14	34.82	32.35	140.5	200.0	167.0
Non-Durable Goods	504,445	13,958,897	27.67	27.51	25.80	117.9	137.3	129.9
Electric Light and Power	18,697	874,515	35.68	35.82	34.84	99.1	109.6	108.5
Lumber	36,559	1,092,275	28.54	28.81	23.03	88.0	118.2	114.9
Mining	75,918	2,640,792	35.73	35.94	35.64	94.1	101.0	103.8
Communications	28,684	880,867	30.01	29.99	28.19	110.5	122.3	114.8
Transportation	152,065	5,380,187	35.38	35.63	34.83	120.7	135.0	122.0
Construction and Maintenance	174,453	5,255,758	30.15	29.58	28.44	103.4	134.3	131.4
Services	44,059	823,600	18.69	18.54	17.46	115.0	134.4	120.1
Trade	156,710	4,056,516	25.43	25.77	24.51	97.0	107.2	104.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,670,856	58,516,943	31.28	31.06	29.29	121.6	148.9	135.5
Finance	64,506	2,009,250	31.15	31.58	29.81	107.6	116.4	110.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,341	60,526,193	31.27	31.06	29.51	121.2	147.6	134.4

1/ This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:— July 1, 136.4; Aug. 1, 135.9 and Sept. 1, 130.6; at Sept. 1, 1942, the index was 130.6.



employees has also assumed increasing importance.

In construction, employment generally has been curtailed during the war, despite the many large defence projects undertaken. However, shortages of labour and materials have had a marked effect upon normal construction activities.

### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

#### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment:- Employment in manufacturing showed further expansion at Sept. 1, in a seasonal movement which exceeded the average from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, in pre-war years. The increase was, however, the smallest at the beginning of September in the period since 1936. The distribution of the gains also differed from the normal, a repetition of the situation indicated at the same date in 1942; the increases in the durable goods group were considerably above-normal, while those in the production of non-durable goods were less-than-usual for the season. In both divisions, however, the latest advances were smaller than in the early autumn of last year.

Information was furnished by 7,790 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 1,200,408, as compared with 1,189,155 at Aug. 1. The increase amounted to 11,253, or 0.9 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls rose from \$37,779,310 at the beginning of August, to \$38,426,948 at Sept. 1; the difference was \$647,638, or 1.7 p.c. The relatively greater percentage advance in the salaries and wages than in the number of employees was partly due to a resumption of operations on a more normal scale following vacations in a number of plants.

The index number of employment in manufacturing at the date under review stood at 229.9 p.c. of the 1926 average, a new maximum. The Aug. 1 figure was 227.7, while that at Sept. 1 of last year was 215.6. Since the latest increase over the preceding month was larger than normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further upward movement, rising from 222.7 at Aug. 1 to 223.5 at the beginning of September.

The greatest expansion in employment at the date under review took place in iron and steel and vegetable food factories; in the latter, however, the gain was considerably below-average for the season. Large advances were also indicated in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, textile and miscellaneous manufactured products plants. On the other hand, reductions were shown in the chemical division for the fifth successive month.

Payrolls:- The persons in recorded employment in manufacturing establishments at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$38,426,948 for services rendered during the week preceding, as compared with \$37,779,310 reported at Aug. 1. The former amount represented a pay envelope of \$32.01 for the average worker, comparing favourably with the Aug. 1 average of \$31.77, and also with that of \$29.72 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1943, stood at 169.4, as compared with 166.6 at Aug. 1, 1943, and 148.5 at Sept. 1, 1942. The increase of 14.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 6.6 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of gain have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the upgrading of employees as they acquire experience is of especial and increasing importance, tending to offset the effect of the large scale dilution of labour consequent upon the shortage of workers which has become acute with the development of the war effort. As has previously been pointed out, the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater gain in payrolls, there being a growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Sept. 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 57.3 p.c. of all those engaged

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Index Numbers of	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls
			Per Capita Earnings			Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	125.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.97	134.8	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.7	31.06	135.5	166.6	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.9	31.28	136.8	169.4	32.01
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 50.6 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita average earnings of persons engaged in these classes stood at \$35.14, an amount which was higher by \$7.11 than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries the Sept. 1 average, standing at \$27.67, has risen by only \$4.30 in the 27 months.

From the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been extremely marked advances in salaries and wages distributed to persons employed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in those industries have been accompanied by noteworthy, though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita average earnings in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at Sept. 1, 1942.

The latest per capita average weekly earnings in the various industries are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- There was a contra-seasonal decrease in employment in the bush at the beginning of September, when data were received from 499 firms having 38,539 employees, as compared with 40,737 in their last report. Employment generally was quieter than at the beginning of September, 1942, there being a falling-off of 12.7 p.c. in the index, which stood at 128.8 at the date under review. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$1,092,275, were practically the same as at Aug. 1, 1943, while the latest index was higher by 2.9 p.c. than at Sept. 1, 1942.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were \$28.34, as compared with \$26.81 paid on or about Aug. 1. The figure at Sept. 1 of last autumn was \$23.03. As has previously been stated, the statistics of aggregate and per capita average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

Mining.- Continued curtailment of mining operations was reported at Sept. 1; the 474 employers then furnishing information had a combined working force of 73,918 persons, 486 fewer than at the beginning of August. The decline took place in the metallic ore division, while the mining of coal and of other non-metallic minerals absorbed slightly larger numbers of workers. The index of employment in the mining group at Sept. 1 was 158.1, as compared with 166.8 at the same date in 1942. This was a decline of 5.2 p.c.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,640,792, as compared with \$2,674,406 in the preceding period of observation. The falling-off of 1.3 p.c. partly reflected loss of working time due to industrial disputes in the coal fields. The per capita average earnings were rather lower, falling from \$35.94 at Aug. 1, to \$35.73 at the beginning of September; at the same date in 1942, the figure had been \$35.64.

Communications.- Slight improvement of a seasonal character was recorded in the communication group as a whole at Sept. 1. The increase, which was rather smaller than usual for the time of year, took place in the telephone division, telegraphs releasing some employees. The reported staffs included 28,684 men and women, whose weekly payrolls amounted to \$860,867. At Aug. 1, the indicated workers numbered 28,620, and their earnings were given as \$829,749. The increase in employment was 0.2 p.c. and, partly as a result of wage-adjustments, that in salaries and wages was 3.8 p.c. The per capita average rose from \$28.99 at Aug. 1, to \$30.01 at the first of September, as compared with \$28.19 at the same

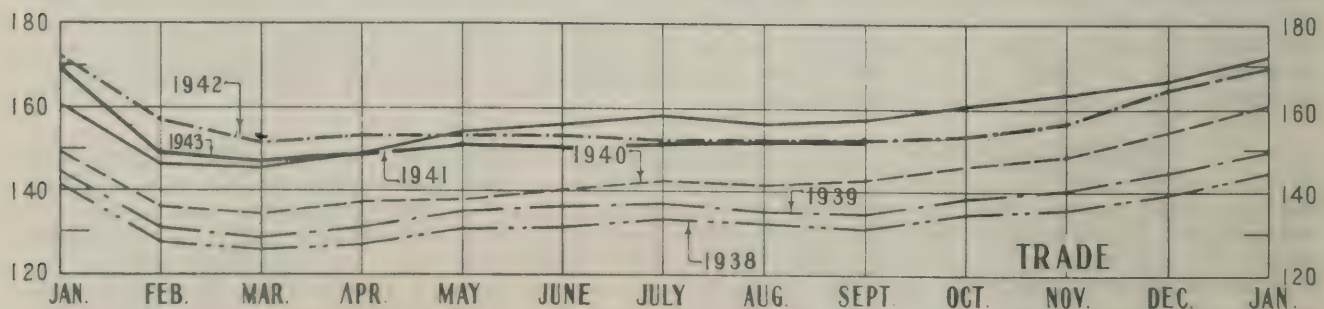
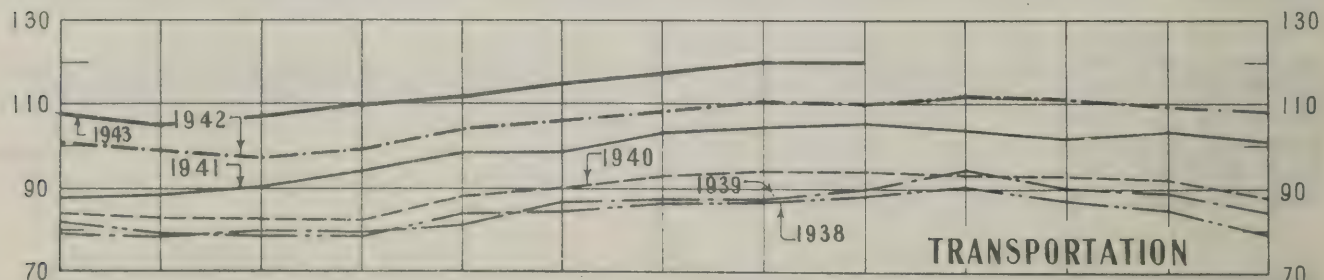
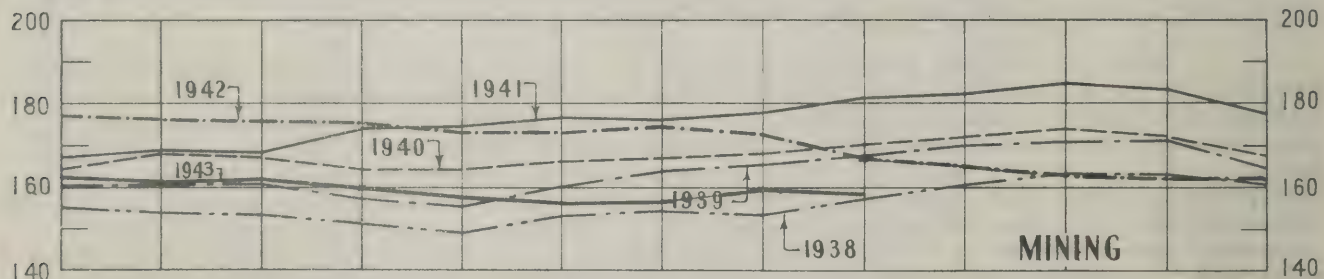
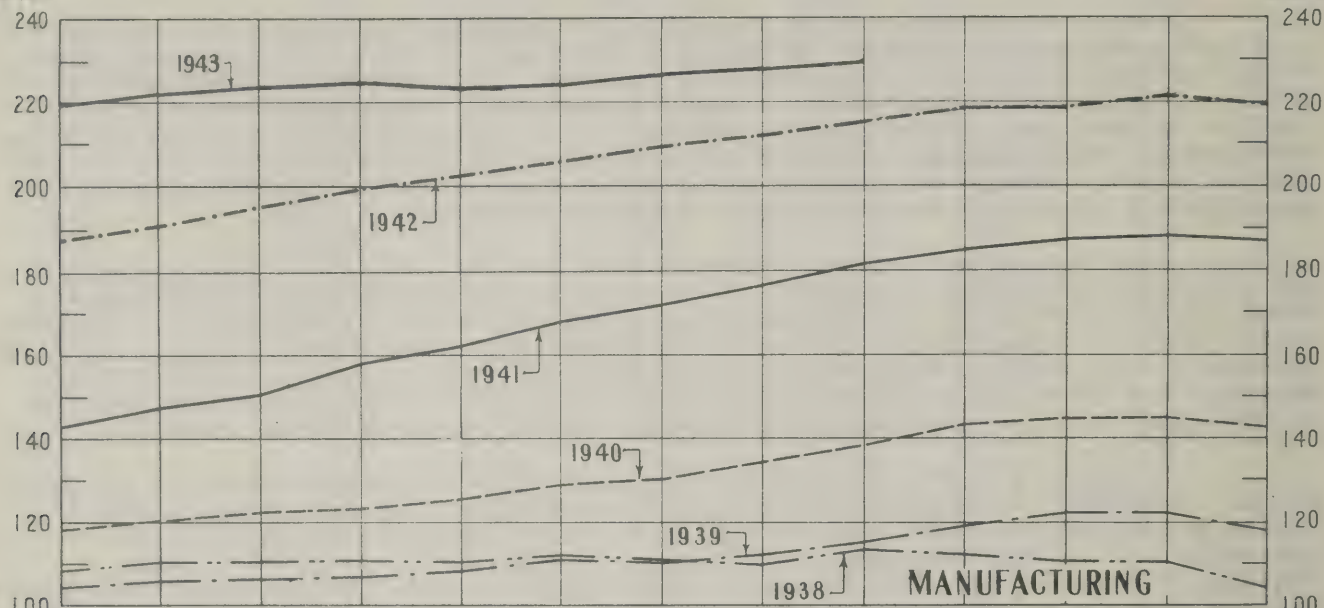
Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 — 1943

1926=100

1926=100





date of last year. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 107.4; this was fractionally higher than the Sept. 1, 1942, figure. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 6.7 p.c.

Transportation.- There was a further advance in transportation as a whole; street railway operation, cartage and storage, and shipping and stevedoring were more active, but employment in steam railway operation was somewhat quieter. The general gain in the group was seasonal. Employment reached a new all-time maximum at Sept. 1, when the index stood at 120.4, as compared with 110.0 at Sept. 1, 1942. The staffs of the 592 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 152,065, as compared with 151,223 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 were given as \$5,380,187, a sum which was 0.1 p.c. lower than the Aug. 1 payroll of \$5,387,731. The per capita average weekly earnings fell from \$35.63 at Aug. 1, to \$35.38 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.83 at Sept. 1, 1942. Since then, there has been an increase of 9.5 p.c. in employment, and of 10.7 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance showed a seasonal decline, which substantially exceeded the average at Sept. 1 according to the experience of the years since 1920. Railway work was rather brisker, but building and highway construction and maintenance released employees. Statistics were tabulated from 1,554 contractors with a total working force of 174,453, as compared with 181,971 at Aug. 1. This was a decrease of 7,518 employees, or 4.1 p.c. The reported weekly payrolls were lower by 2.4 p.c. The latest aggregate was \$5,255,758, as compared with \$5,382,487 in the last report. The per capita average earnings rose from \$29.58 paid at Aug. 1, to \$30.13 at the date under review; those at Sept. 1, 1942, were \$28.44.

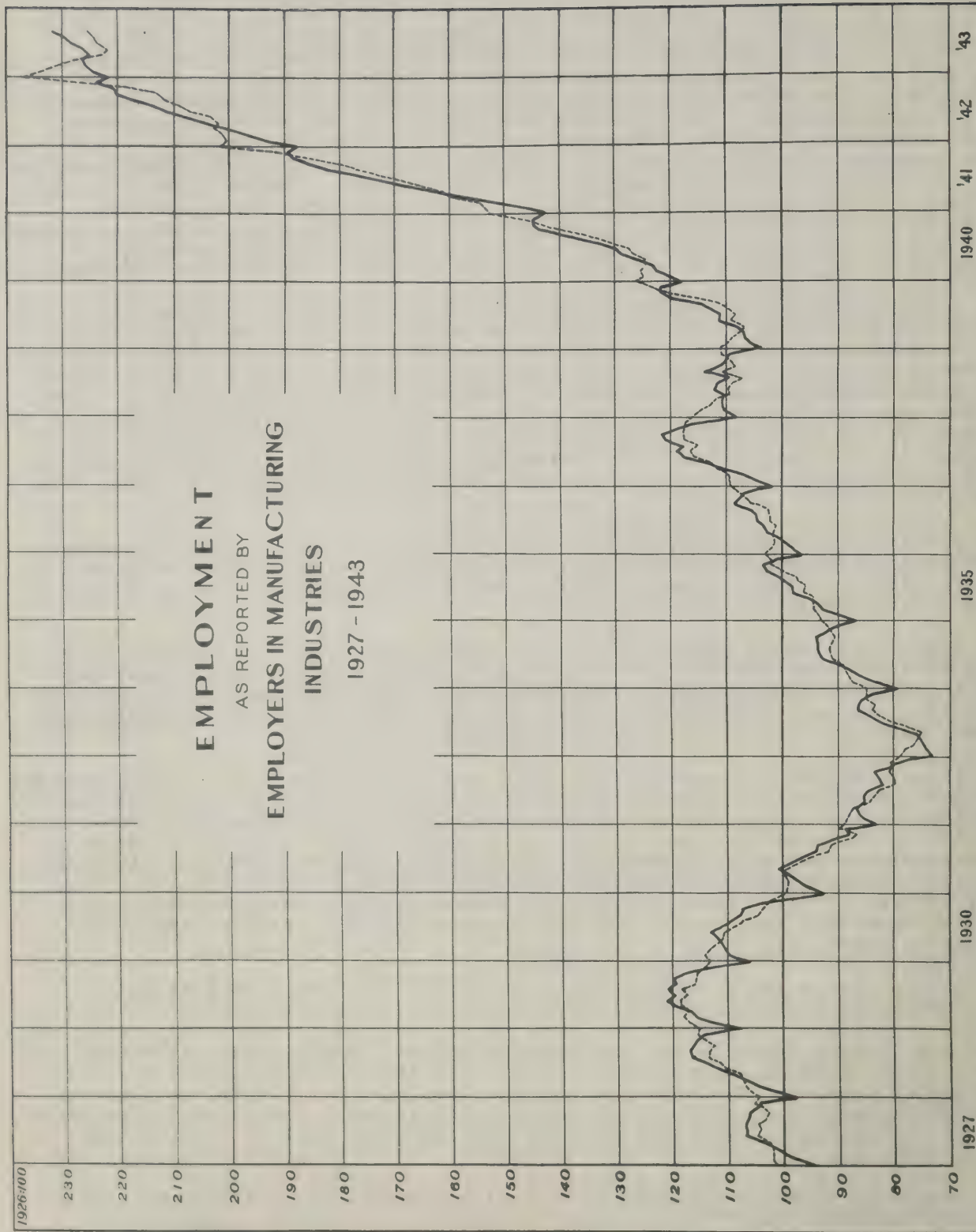
The index of employment in construction was lower than at the beginning of September of last year, when it stood at 146.5, as compared with the latest figure of 138.3. This decline of 5.6 p.c. was accompanied by an insignificant decrease in the indicated payrolls.

Services.- Little general change was noted in services at Sept. 1, when the 642 co-operating establishments reported 44,059 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 44,038 in the preceding month. There was an increase in the salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September; these aggregated \$823,600, while the Aug. 1 total was \$816,281.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1942, there was a gain of 4.3 p.c. in employment at the date under review, when the increase in the reported payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 11.9 p.c. The per capita average earnings, at \$18.69 at the beginning of September, were higher by 15 cents than at Aug. 1. At Sept. 1, 1942, the average had been \$17.46. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 63 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September.

Trade.- There was a further small advance in employment in trading establishments at Sept. 1, when the gain approximated the average for the time of year. A personnel of 158,710 was reported by the 2,325 co-operating employers, who had had 158,394 employees at the first of August. The payrolls disbursed by these firms, however, were lower, falling from \$4,082,191 at that date, to \$4,036,516 at Sept. 1. The latest average per employee was \$25.43, as compared with \$25.77 at Aug. 1, and \$24.31 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment in trade has slightly declined, but that of payrolls has risen by three p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 756 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 64,505, an increase of 53 from Aug. 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to \$2,009,250, giving a per capita weekly average of \$31.15, as compared with \$31.58 in the last report, and \$29.31 at Sept. 1, 1942.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.



In the intervening 12 months, the number employed in the co-operating financial institutions has advanced by 0.6 p.c., while the index number of payrolls has gained by 5.1 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment was brisker in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In no case were the gains over Aug. 1 particularly large. Of the declines indicated in the remaining provinces, those in Nova Scotia were considerable, while in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan they were small. Except in Saskatchewan, employment was at a higher level than at Sept. 1, 1942.

In Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were lower than at Aug. 1, but elsewhere they were greater; in all provinces, the indexes of payrolls were higher than at Sept. 1, 1942. In the latter comparison, the latest per capita average earnings were also higher.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has been downward at Sept. 1 in 11 of the earlier years for which data are available; the average change has been a decline. There was a considerable contraction at the date under review, the reduction of 5,130 persons, or 3.5 p.c., having been exceeded only once at Sept. 1 in the period since 1920. The 982 firms furnishing data had a staff of 142,249. The curtailment took place in Nova Scotia, while employment in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick moderately increased.

Manufacturing showed rather greater activity in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in food factories. Textiles, on the other hand, were seasonally quiet. The non-manufacturing divisions showed a general falling-off. The losses in trade, services and mining were small; those in logging and transportation were on a moderate scale, while in construction there was a larger decrease, some 4,300 persons having been released, mainly from highway work.

The payrolls disbursed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$4,066,628; this was lower by 2.3 p.c. than the weekly payments reported by the same firms at Aug. 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$28.23 at that date, to \$28.59 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$26.56 at Sept. 1, 1942. In the twelve months since then, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 16.4 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 9.1 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a contra-seasonal slackening in industrial activity in Quebec at Sept. 1. Most of the decline was in logging and construction, although the tendency was also unfavourable in services, mining and transportation. Manufacturing, however, afforded more employment, and trade was somewhat busier; in the former, the greatest gains were in iron and steel, while smaller advances took place in food, lumber, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and other plants. The 3,615 employers whose returns were tabulated had 590,226 employees at Sept. 1, compared with 590,987 in their last report.

The weekly earnings paid on or about Sept. 1 by these firms aggregated \$17,553,209; the total reported at Aug. 1 had been \$17,479,603. There was accordingly a gain of 0.4 p.c. in this comparison. The per capita average reported at Sept. 1 was \$29.74, 16 cents higher than that at the beginning of August, 1943, and \$2.08 above the Sept. 1, 1942, average of \$27.66. The index number of employment, at 200.7, was 4.1 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1 of last year. The increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 10.5 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed moderate expansion, in a seasonal movement of about average proportions. However, the increase was not equal to that indicated at Sept. 1 in recent years. Data were tabulated from 5,950 firms having 756,592 employees, compared with 751,483 in the preceding month. This was a gain of 0.7 p.c. The reported payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 1.5 p.c.; the total was \$24,345,274, as compared with \$23,989,574 at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita average was \$32.18,

exceeding those of \$31.92 at Aug. 1, 1943, and \$30.29 at the beginning of September, 1942. The index of employment, at 186.1 at the date under review, was rather higher than that of 184.8 at Aug. 1, and 1.7 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1942, figure of 183.0. The latest index of earnings was 7.5 p.c. higher than a year ago.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations in Ontario showed a fairly substantial increase; the largest additions to the working forces were in vegetable food factories. Smaller gains took place in the pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. Animal food, leather and chemical plants, however, released small numbers of employees. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, construction and laundries showed curtailment, while transportation and retail trade were more active. Little general change was indicated in communications.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity at Sept. 1 declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but gained in Alberta. On the whole, there was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Area, where the payroll disbursements were also higher. Returns were received from 1,864 employers with a combined staff of 196,713 men and women; this was 260 more than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were reported at \$5,992,660, - 0.7 p.c. higher than the sum of \$5,953,122 distributed by the same firms at the beginning of August. The per capita average earnings also advanced, rising from \$30.30 at Aug. 1 to \$30.46 at the date under review. At Sept. 1, 1942, the average employee of the co-operating firms had received \$29.02. In the intervening 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 1.5 p.c., and there has been a gain of 6.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1943, showed little change as compared with Aug. 1; iron and steel plants were busier, but food and some other factories released employees. In coal-mining, communications, transportation and construction, there were moderate advances, while curtailment was indicated in services and trade.

British Columbia.- Establishments in British Columbia showed further additions to their working forces at Sept. 1. The improvement was on a smaller scale than that recently recorded, and was also less than at Sept. 1 in 1942; it was nevertheless above-normal for the season of the year. The gain brought the index to 198.8, the highest in the record; the figure at Sept. 1, 1942, had been 179.4.

There was a decline in construction at the date under review, but the trend was upward in other industrial groups. Logging, mining, transportation, services and trade reported rather small advances, while larger increases took place in manufacturing. In the last-named, there was further important expansion in iron and steel and food factories; the changes in the remaining branches of manufacturing were minor.

The working force of the 1,524 firms furnishing information in British Columbia rose from 182,240 in the preceding month, to 185,056 at the beginning of September. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these establishments at the latter date aggregated \$6,562,172, as compared with \$6,460,984 at Aug. 1. This was an increase of 1.5 p.c., coinciding with that in the personnel. The latest per capita average was \$35.44, practically the same as at the beginning of August; the Sept. 1, 1942, figure had been \$32.81, and that at Sept. 1, 1941, \$27.70. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 17.5 p.c., while that of employment has advanced by 10.8 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated, the trend being upward in Montreal, Quebec,



Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. The largest advances were in Toronto. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in Windsor and Winnipeg. Except in Hamilton, employment in each of the above-named cities was in greater volume at Sept. 1, 1943, than at that date in 1942.

The sums distributed in weekly payrolls by the firms co-operating in these centres at the date under review were higher than at Aug. 1, except in Winnipeg, where the loss in employment was accompanied by a reduction of similar proportions in the salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1. The average earnings per employee in that city were accordingly unchanged; in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Windsor, they were higher than in the preceding report, while in Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver they were rather lower. In all eight centres, the average earnings of the typical person in recorded employment were greater at the date under review than at Sept. 1, 1942. Except in Hamilton, the latest aggregates of weekly payrolls were also higher than those indicated a year earlier.

Montreal.- Further moderate advances were reported in Montreal. These took place mainly in manufacturing, iron and steel plants showing the largest gains. There were increases on a smaller scale in textile, tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories, while vegetable food and some other classes of manufacturing were quieter. The trend was upward in trade and transportation. In services and construction, on the other hand, employment was not so active. Little general change took place in the remaining industries.

Statistics were tabulated from 2,127 employers with 290,880 men and women on their staffs at Sept. 1, compared with 289,538 at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls of these establishments at the date under review aggregated \$9,038,859; this was an increase of 0.6 p.c. over the amounts distributed by the same firms on or about Aug. 1. The gain in the number in recorded employment was 0.5 p.c. There was a slight rise in the per capita average; at \$31.07 at Sept. 1, this was three cents higher than that at the beginning of August, being also the highest in the record going back to June 1, 1941. The figure at Sept. 1, 1942, had been \$28.83. The index of employment has risen by 8.8 p.c. in the intervening months, accompanied by a gain of 14.8 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Quebec City.- There was an increase of 164, or 0.4 p.c., in the number of persons on the payrolls of the 242 employers furnishing data in Quebec. They reported 39,859 workers at Sept. 1, when their weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,110,334. As compared with \$1,096,679 disbursed at Aug. 1, this was a gain of 1.2 p.c. The weekly per capita average, at \$27.86, was the highest to date. The Aug. 1, 1943, average had been \$27.63, while that at Sept. 1, 1942, was \$24.64. Greater activity was noted at the date under review in construction and services; manufacturing, however, afforded less employment. The largest losses were in textile and chemical works. Other industrial divisions showed little change on the whole. The latest index of employment stood at 278.4, as compared with 239.8 at Sept. 1, 1942. This was an increase of 16.1 p.c. The gain in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 30 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto resumed its upward movement at Sept. 1, when the 2,098 co-operating firms reported a working force of 251,909 men and women, as compared with 247,212 at Aug. 1. Slight curtailment was indicated in building, and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; there were small gains in transportation and trade, while manufacturing showed considerable expansion. There were fairly large increases in iron and steel works, and rather smaller advances in food, printing and publishing, rubber, textiles, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$8,097,277, as compared with \$7,903,206 paid on or about Aug. 1. The index of employment at the latest date, at 195.6, was the highest in the record, exceeding by 6.5 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1942, figure of 183.6. The indicated payrolls have risen by 13.1 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings



averaged \$32.14 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$31.97 at Aug. 1, 1943, and \$30.00 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa continued upward, although the gain was not particularly large. The 256 employers making returns had 22,672 employees, 266 more than in the preceding month. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$611,101, a per capita average of \$26.95. This was ten cents lower than the Aug. 1 average of \$27.05, while the Sept. 1, 1942, figure had been \$25.80. Relatively small gains were noted at the date under review in the various industrial groups, those in manufacturing (notably of pulp and paper), transportation, construction and services being largest.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 171.7, was 5.1 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1942, since when there has been an increase of 8.8 p.c. in the payrolls.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity in Hamilton showed partial recovery at Sept. 1 from the decline indicated in the last report, according to statistics compiled from 364 firms with a staff of 60,106 men and women, as compared with 59,568 at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$1,948,006; this was an increase of 0.3 p.c. over the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at Aug. 1. The gain in employment was 0.9 p.c. The per capita average earnings slightly declined, from \$32.80 at Aug. 1 to \$32.41 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$31.70 at the same date of last year. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 3.5 p.c., while that of payrolls has declined by 1.5 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 184.0, as compared with 190.7 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Improvement over Aug. 1 was recorded in manufacturing at the date under review; most of this took place in iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also showed small gains, while there was little general change in other industries.

Windsor.- There was a decline in employment in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the 224 co-operating employers reported a staff of 41,036, or 816 fewer than at Aug. 1. The amount paid these persons as weekly earnings was \$1,712,354, compared with \$1,692,424 in the last report; the latter total had been affected by holidays. The Sept. 1 per capita average was \$41.73, as compared with that of \$40.44 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1, 1942, figure was \$39.64. The loss in employment at the beginning of September was mainly in iron and steel plants, and was due in part to changes in production. Other industries showed only minor fluctuations.

The latest index, at 301.3, exceeded by 1.4 p.c. that at the beginning of September, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 6.4 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity slackened in Winnipeg. The reductions took place largely in retail trade and construction, while there were only slight changes in other industries. A working force of 58,757 persons was employed by the 583 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported a staff of 59,300 at Aug. 1. There was thus a decrease of 0.9 p.c. in employment, which was accompanied by a similar percentage loss in the weekly wage disbursements. These amounted to \$1,641,711 at Sept. 1. The per capita average was unchanged at \$27.94; that at Sept. 1, 1942, had been \$27.43.

The latest index number of employment, at 139.9, though lower than that of 141.2 at Aug. 1, was 4.1 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1942, figure of 134.4. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to 19.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- The movement in Vancouver continued upward at the beginning of September. The greatest expansion was in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, food and lumber mills. Transportation, construction, services and retail trade also showed moderate improvement. The employees of the 644 co-operating firms numbered 90,612, compared with 89,089 at Aug. 1. The latest index, at 253.4, was 9.7 p.c. higher than that of 231.0 at Sept. 1, 1942. The persons



in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$3,090,355 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$3,082,306 at the beginning of August. The index of payrolls has risen by 16.4 p.c. since Sept. 1, 1942. The per capita average, at \$34.11 at the date under review, was lower than that of \$34.60 at Aug. 1, but compared favourably with the Sept. 1, 1942, figure of \$31.86.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Sept. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average weekly earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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28/10/43.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	-	-	-	110.5	110.5	114.4	-	-	-	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	-	-	-	115.7	119.5	127.8	-	-	-	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.3	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.6	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.6	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	110.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	115.5
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.8
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.6
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	126.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	113.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	163.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	169.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.5	145.7	142.5
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.3	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	119.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.5	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.5	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.5	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.5
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.8	220.4	169.6	202.2	193.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	197.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	187.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	155.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6*	120.9	224.9*	160.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.7	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.2	139.0	137.7	159.9	198.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1943.

100.0      7.6      .1      4.6      2.9      31.6      40.4      10.5      4.9      2.0      3.6      9.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	106.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.6	114.9
Sept. 1, 1939	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.7	278.4	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1943.

15.5      2.1      13.5      1.2      3.2      2.2      3.1      4.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	257.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	161.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	163.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	128.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.6	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	128.8	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1943

100.0      64.2      2.1      3.9      1.5      8.1      9.3      2.4      8.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1943	Aug.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.2	229.9	227.7	215.6	181.4	138.4	115.3	113.8
Animal products - edible	2.1	201.0	196.1	181.3	192.1	174.9	159.9	140.7
Fur and products	.2	125.1	124.7	125.2	124.3	114.3	107.8	94.6
Leather and products	1.5	137.8	138.8	138.6	142.0	119.5	116.9	113.9
Boots and shoes	.9	125.1	125.0	127.7	134.7	119.1	119.3	119.5
Lumber and products	3.7	126.9	125.8	124.1	128.0	107.6	92.6	89.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	107.9	106.1	114.8	121.7	104.5	86.6	84.6
Furniture	.5	107.5	107.6	112.2	116.2	96.6	84.2	84.2
Other lumber products	1.1	216.5	217.1	170.1	161.9	127.8	118.8	109.4
Musical instruments	.1	52.4	51.8	41.8	40.9	75.7	59.9	58.4
Plant products - edible	2.8	162.5	153.6	168.2	172.2	140.9	143.7	157.5
Pulp and paper products	4.5	135.9	135.1	134.5	133.6	121.5	110.1	107.1
Pulp and paper	2.0	126.6	126.7	127.9	126.5	117.8	99.4	97.7
Paper products	.9	201.3	199.6	188.5	181.4	147.5	132.7	135.6
Printing and publishing	1.6	125.8	124.0	124.6	126.5	117.5	116.1	109.7
Rubber products	.9	126.4	124.8*	128.9	139.1	118.0	112.2	102.9
Textile products	7.3	157.0	156.2	166.9	163.0	146.6	119.9	119.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	157.6	158.4	176.8	173.7	158.4	127.9	127.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	113.6	115.3	127.4	128.5	121.7	98.8	94.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	171.0	171.5	200.0	189.9	174.6	133.3	127.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	559.7	553.7	600.6	591.9	504.7	423.5	483.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	143.0	142.3	134.4	144.2	136.2	121.8	119.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	157.8	157.0	171.9	161.8	144.0	114.7	116.3
Other textile products	.9	174.8	167.9	174.5	164.9	135.4	107.9	104.0
Tobacco	.5	124.4	119.5	129.9	112.9	105.9	101.3	100.2
Beverages	.7	233.7	229.8	243.7	222.1	184.9	181.8	174.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.5	670.3	676.2	725.2	441.4	208.1	161.9	159.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.8	134.1	134.1	135.4	111.6	99.4	93.5
Electric light and power	1.0	148.4	148.5	150.2	155.2	146.4	142.8	136.0
Electrical apparatus	2.4	318.3	310.2	263.5	229.9	160.6	132.4	139.2
Iron and steel products	25.6	350.7	348.6	305.2	215.5	136.6	94.1	93.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	267.6	267.3	249.9	226.4	166.9	129.3	115.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.4	241.9	243.4	256.1	223.4	152.5	115.9	120.9
Agricultural implements	.6	130.3	136.0	135.7	104.8	79.0	45.0	51.0
Land vehicles	9.9	292.2	288.3	249.8	190.1	117.6	82.7	81.7
Automobiles and parts	2.4	304.5	306.6	296.7	247.9	163.5	101.6	103.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.8	1691.2	1667.8	1192.8	494.6	258.5	61.0	76.9
Heating appliances	.3	172.6	169.8	155.9	165.0	143.3	135.1	138.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	321.7	316.6	327.1	246.8	166.9	110.5	116.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	266.8	261.0	296.6	241.8	149.4	109.2	105.5
Other iron and steel products	4.9	443.2	448.4	427.4	257.2	149.7	105.2	101.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.6	445.5	438.6	368.9	297.5	203.8	160.7	160.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	217.4	215.0	204.7	189.2	180.9	160.4	161.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	378.5	364.2	360.2	237.7	152.2	149.1	147.2
LOGGING	2.1	128.8	136.1	147.5	139.6	126.8	60.3	58.6
MINING	3.9	158.1	159.1	166.8	181.6	170.2	168.0	157.4
Coal	1.3	93.4	92.9	90.6	94.9	91.2	87.8	88.4
Metallic ores	2.0	295.6	300.8	334.9	377.5	350.0	351.7	326.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	166.8	166.1	165.9	164.2	159.8	153.0	128.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	107.4	107.1	107.1	102.0	92.1	87.3	88.3
Telegraphs	.4	134.4	137.3	129.8	126.5	110.2	98.2	102.7
Telephones	1.1	100.0	98.9	100.9	95.4	87.2	84.3	84.3
TRANSPORTATION	8.1	120.4	119.7	110.0	105.9	94.6	90.0	88.7
Street railways	2.2	172.6	171.2	159.5	153.2	137.5	130.6	124.8
Steam railways	4.5	105.1	105.4	95.2	90.0	81.5	77.9	76.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	117.8	114.7	110.0	111.4	97.5	91.7	98.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	138.3	144.2	146.5	153.9	121.1	152.2	133.8
Building	3.6	153.5	159.5	167.5	158.2	116.5	80.5	71.7
Highway	3.5	166.1	179.6	172.9	203.4	166.8	309.7	262.1
Railway	2.2	97.4	96.0	101.0	104.3	82.0	77.5	76.1
SERVICES	2.4	196.3	196.6	188.2	183.9	157.1	151.7	146.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	195.1	193.4	184.6	181.5	156.9	153.7	146.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	198.4	202.0	194.3	188.1	157.4	148.3	146.9
TRADE	8.5	152.1	151.8	152.3	157.5	142.9	134.9	131.0
Retail	6.3	157.9	157.9	158.8	163.2	147.8	139.0	134.9
Wholesale	2.2	137.2	136.1	135.0	142.3	130.7	124.1	121.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	186.2	185.9	179.3	162.7	131.6	119.6	115.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries			1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1943	Aug.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing		42.8	217.8	216.4	184.5	161.9	130.2	108.6	102.4
	Lumber products		4.0	126.8	125.9	128.0	109.9	109.4	86.5	84.0
	Pulp and paper		4.1	209.0	205.7	203.9	195.0	178.7	148.8	153.4
	Textile products		2.9	112.2	114.9	113.3	118.1	112.1	85.5	84.5
	Iron and steel		23.5	367.0	366.6	277.7	207.4	133.3	109.8	95.3
	Other manufactures		8.3	150.1	146.0	143.8	151.6	130.1	116.8	111.6
	Logging		2.5	154.3	181.8	172.4	136.5	144.0	56.0	44.5
	Mining		10.7	100.4	100.6	101.9	114.7	113.7	112.1	112.5
	Communications		1.9	124.5	124.4	120.0	112.1	101.2	101.5	102.2
	Transportation		13.1	160.4	164.2	118.6	87.8	76.7	62.8	60.0
	Construction		20.1	299.8	343.5	315.4	345.2	181.8	208.6	210.0
	Services		1.8	297.4	303.7	314.0	306.3	242.6	225.6	230.0
	Trade		7.1	163.0	164.6	168.6	167.2	147.3	135.2	131.0
	All Industries		100.0	187.8	194.6*	172.2	164.1	127.3	116.4	113.2
Quebec	Manufacturing		70.2	248.2	246.6	227.2	190.1	142.2	117.2	115.7
	Lumber products		2.8	145.4	141.6	140.5	151.8	118.4	99.8	104.2
	Pulp and paper		5.3	130.9	131.7	129.4	129.8	120.6	106.0	106.4
	Textile products		12.2	180.2	179.8	191.9	184.5	163.0	135.3	132.7
	Iron and steel		22.5	392.9	387.8	304.1	220.4	125.0	84.8	84.8
	Other manufactures		27.4	278.4	277.3	264.0	208.6	151.1	131.4	127.9
	Logging		2.5	169.1	186.3	223.3	218.6	211.8	87.0	76.7
	Mining		2.4	312.4	316.5	301.4	309.1	290.0	288.3	255.3
	Communications		1.2	101.5	101.3	101.0	95.6	82.2	78.0	77.4
	Transportation		6.7	110.0	110.3	105.6	107.9	94.0	86.2	88.8
	Construction		8.6	122.2	126.5	143.8	134.1	117.8	204.4	142.1
	Services		2.1	179.8	180.3	176.4	158.2	135.0	130.0	129.2
	Trade		6.3	164.3	163.4	165.4	163.1	148.4	141.1	138.6
	All Industries		100.0	200.7	200.9	192.8	169.9	136.4	128.5	118.1
Ontario	Manufacturing		72.2	216.6	214.4	211.1	181.1	137.6	113.6	114.3
	Lumber products		3.4	117.8	117.2	103.5	104.1	91.0	78.6	77.3
	Pulp and paper		4.8	133.6	131.7	131.5	131.0	117.9	110.1	106.6
	Textile products		7.2	134.3	132.5	143.1	143.9	131.7	106.1	108.5
	Iron and steel		30.2	319.7	319.5	307.6	232.1	152.1	100.3	100.1
	Other manufactures		26.6	220.4	216.0	215.3	191.4	146.4	137.1	139.4
	Logging		1.0	82.7	84.0	113.0	102.8	74.8	41.0	39.9
	Mining		3.1	231.8	236.4	277.5	317.2	289.8	289.0	256.2
	Communications		1.3	92.6	92.6	95.5	91.9	86.0	78.7	80.9
	Transportation		5.7	115.0	112.3	107.1	101.7	91.3	86.3	83.5
	Construction		6.2	123.6	126.3	116.1	154.3	126.9	114.4	115.0
	Services		2.3	223.7	225.0	209.6	207.7	175.7	167.7	165.0
	Trade		8.2	152.1	150.9	153.1	162.0	147.8	139.7	135.1
	All Industries		100.0	186.1	184.8	183.0	169.0	134.8	116.2	115.0
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing		38.1	189.9	189.8	177.0	151.8	119.9	110.0	106.6
	Lumber products		1.9	128.3	131.2	139.8	152.2	123.9	100.9	102.2
	Pulp and paper		2.1	105.7	105.4	105.3	108.5	98.7	103.1	95.2
	Textile products		2.5	217.2	216.1	229.1	194.7	173.2	142.3	136.3
	Iron and steel		15.3	173.5	171.2	162.0	117.1	86.9	81.2	79.9
	Other manufactures		16.3	245.8	248.3	230.9	203.3	156.5	144.0	138.9
	Logging		.3	37.9	39.6	61.5	60.9	40.3	19.7	10.6
	Mining		6.7	149.2	148.2	150.3	143.7	127.4	116.6	110.7
	Communications		2.4	124.3	123.6	119.4	119.8	103.6	99.9	101.5
	Transportation		18.1	127.2	126.4	117.5	116.5	105.1	104.3	102.1
	Construction		14.6	113.3	112.0	132.6	129.4	112.6	126.5	132.3
	Services		3.3	170.0	170.7	165.8	176.2	154.4	149.7	138.8
	Trade		16.6	132.7	134.3	131.4	139.1	128.3	121.4	118.3
	All Industries		100.0	145.2	145.1	143.1	136.1	117.0	114.0	112.2
British Columbia	Manufacturing		56.6	290.9	282.7	259.4	190.2	153.3	129.7	117.8
	Lumber products		9.3	125.8	125.2	138.7	147.6	121.8	109.5	96.4
	Pulp and paper		3.9	158.4	155.9	162.4	153.0	132.5	114.2	97.0
	Textile products		.7	191.4	196.8	192.2	172.5	152.1	128.2	127.6
	Iron and steel		29.2	1121.8	1107.8	885.8	308.1	164.1	80.4	86.8
	Other manufactures		13.5	203.6	186.5	191.2	208.7	193.5	174.9	158.7
	Logging		6.2	151.5	150.0	112.6	111.0	105.2	63.6	75.0
	Mining		4.4	98.6	97.4	95.9	113.7	114.4	116.5	117.9
	Communications		2.2	143.7	143.1	140.9	125.8	118.3	115.8	115.5
	Transportation		8.2	114.8	113.7	107.5	105.2	100.2	105.8	102.3
	Construction		10.7	164.3	170.7	148.2	120.1	80.6	99.8	106.9
	Services		2.7	167.0	162.9	151.4	156.1	137.7	141.7	124.9
	Trade		9.0	164.6	163.1	161.9	165.5	145.6	136.8	131.4
	All Industries		100.0	198.8	195.8	179.4	149.8	126.7	116.6	112.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

\*Revised.



TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1943	Aug.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1. 1939	Sept.1 1938
<b>Montreal</b>								
Manufacturing	77.9	238.8	234.7	206.5	175.0	129.0	109.2	106.5
Plant products - edible	2.8	137.7	139.9	140.6	151.1	137.7	127.6	125.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	137.1	137.5	131.2	126.0	115.8	113.6	108.5
Textiles	11.1	158.8	158.2	173.9	164.4	142.7	118.4	118.8
Tobacco and beverages	3.7	167.8	160.4	181.6	156.3	137.2	125.2	119.8
Iron and steel-	32.5	381.4	377.1	294.1	212.7	119.3	83.0	82.9
Other manufactures	24.7	225.9	225.1	198.0	170.8	127.4	116.8	111.1
Communications	1.2	70.5	68.9	70.5	66.3	68.2	64.7	64.8
Transportation	4.5	106.3	105.3	113.1	119.6	100.5	93.1	95.0
Construction	3.2	58.6	65.1	89.0	61.8	55.8	110.2	105.2
Trade	10.3	157.0	155.6	155.9	154.0	143.2	135.4	131.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	189.7	188.9	174.4	151.6	117.8	109.3	106.6
<b>Quebec</b>								
Manufacturing	78.8	373.6	374.7	317.2	216.9	149.6	109.9	107.9
Leather products	7.0	108.8	108.1	110.0	111.5	99.0	104.5	104.0
Other manufactures	71.8	489.5	491.4	408.2	264.0	171.6	112.3	109.7
Transportation	2.7	80.9	80.0	74.8	75.4	88.0	102.1	96.0
Construction	6.6	179.2	163.0	154.0	213.4	156.0	300.9	116.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	278.4	277.2	239.8	186.2	138.9	127.8	110.2
<b>Toronto</b>								
Manufacturing	75.6	229.5	224.3	213.9	171.8	132.9	110.5	108.4
Plant products - edible	4.4	153.8	148.3	147.2	159.9	126.5	124.0	117.5
Printing and publishing	6.2	155.9	151.4	154.1	156.0	133.7	128.1	126.8
Textiles	7.7	120.2	116.5	125.8	126.6	112.4	90.8	91.8
Iron and steel	26.4	450.7	444.0	401.1	253.0	159.2	100.6	95.3
Other manufactures	30.9	223.8	218.2	207.3	165.9	131.9	116.4	115.0
Communications	1.2	73.0	73.8	74.8	71.2	71.3	68.6	67.2
Transportation	3.6	127.8	125.7	117.9	109.5	104.6	98.9	98.3
Construction	2.6	108.6	109.8	89.4	118.4	101.4	61.7	64.2
Trade	13.4	138.1	136.9	137.8	151.6	134.7	127.0	123.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	195.6	192.0	183.6	159.5	128.5	110.5	108.1
<b>Ottawa</b>								
Manufacturing	53.3	180.9	179.1	167.5	159.2	121.7	102.9	100.4
Lumber products	2.9	61.7	62.4	67.0	86.4	81.5	69.2	73.1
Pulp and paper	14.5	136.0	132.5	124.4	117.9	106.7	97.5	91.8
Other manufactures	35.9	254.6	253.3	233.9	219.6	148.2	119.5	116.5
Construction	9.8	146.2	143.0	172.0	162.1	132.1	117.9	136.9
Trade	19.5	180.0	179.5	172.0	170.6	148.2	136.7	134.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	171.7	169.6	163.4	156.8	124.4	108.6	109.0
<b>Hamilton</b>								
Manufacturing	86.1	194.6	192.9	202.1	176.3	133.3	101.0	110.3
Textiles	10.7	99.7	98.1	104.1	107.8	110.4	83.2	88.3
Electrical apparatus	11.0	204.9	202.8	192.2	168.2	133.7	108.7	119.2
Iron and steel	46.4	272.8	270.3	294.7	235.4	148.4	95.5	109.8
Other manufactures	18.0	161.6	161.0	159.9	157.3	132.2	122.0	127.7
Construction	3.0	109.7	110.4	120.2	113.3	74.8	75.4	66.1
Trade	6.7	142.8	141.1	146.8	146.3	136.0	132.0	131.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	184.0	182.3	190.7	168.4	129.6	101.8	109.2
<b>Windsor</b>								
Manufacturing	90.2	342.3	350.6	341.6	271.2	188.0	121.7	129.4
Iron and steel	76.3	375.6	386.8	378.8	292.5	187.3	110.2	113.9
Other manufactures	13.9	230.6	229.1	216.7	202.0	190.4	160.4	181.6
Construction	2.1	94.2	86.2	77.9	143.5	59.3	49.1	42.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	301.3	307.3	297.0	244.4	169.1	115.2	121.1
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
Manufacturing	61.6	180.9	180.9	170.7	152.4	111.0	104.1	100.0
Animal products - edible	7.4	237.5	239.3	198.9	173.9	144.0	132.0	124.5
Printing and publishing	4.2	107.5	106.6	109.6	110.0	101.9	107.0	97.3
Textiles	7.0	225.6	225.6	234.8	199.8	175.3	147.0	143.1
Iron and steel	25.0	165.7	164.0	133.1	114.9	84.9	78.6	77.1
Other manufactures	18.0	203.3	206.0	227.5	208.7	127.4	123.5	119.3
Transportation	5.6	83.5	83.4	74.8	76.4	85.0	83.6	87.5
Construction	3.3	67.8	74.6	74.5	101.5	85.3	49.7	62.6
Trade	23.6	110.8	113.4	111.0	117.7	107.9	102.9	98.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.9	141.2	134.4	129.6	105.6	98.2	96.5
<b>Vancouver</b>								
Manufacturing	67.0	459.8	452.2	394.5	215.3	154.7	124.1	121.7
Lumber products	5.8	116.1	113.4	115.1	139.5	119.3	96.8	87.1
Other manufactures	61.2	640.8	630.7	529.6	252.1	171.6	136.9	137.5
Communications	2.9	122.2	120.9	124.0	115.9	114.0	113.6	112.6
Transportation	6.8	94.6	92.0	88.4	85.6	100.6	110.7	105.9
Construction	5.2	121.6	118.8	169.2	117.8	57.1	55.8	77.9
Services	4.0	167.6	163.1	150.1	147.1	138.9	142.2	119.6
Trade	14.1	163.5	162.8	160.5	165.3	148.0	139.8	133.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	253.4	249.1	231.0	159.4	128.9	117.2	114.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1, and August 1, 1945, and September 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept. 1, 1945 \$	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept. 1, 1945 \$	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	1,200,408	58,426,948	52.01	136.8	135.5	128.3	169.4	166.6	148.9
Food products - edible	39,803	1,175,035	29.52	116.5	113.4	104.9	138.0	134.8	117.0
Fur and products	5,028	85,896	28.37	101.2	100.9	101.3	110.1	108.1	108.4
Leather and products	28,288	642,823	22.72	100.6	101.3	101.2	120.9	119.6	113.7
Foot and shoes	16,991	378,194	22.14	95.5	95.4	97.5	118.5	117.4	109.2
Wood and its products	68,155	1,809,814	26.55	105.0	104.1	102.6	133.8	131.5	124.4
and dressed lumber	38,259	1,045,990	27.34	93.3	91.7	99.2	122.8	119.5	123.1
Furniture	9,511	239,596	25.19	96.1	96.2	100.3	110.9	111.2	115.9
Other lumber products	20,385	524,028	25.71	145.8	146.2	114.5	184.1	182.5	134.8
Local instruments	1,248	29,205	23.40	133.7	132.1	106.6	153.1	152.1	127.2
Plant products - edible	52,311	1,232,957	24.55	121.4	114.8	125.7	131.4	127.5	125.8
Pulp and paper products	84,802	2,720,028	32.08	105.9	105.3	104.8	115.9	114.8	111.6
Pulp and paper	38,244	1,344,688	35.16	105.1	105.1	106.1	119.0	118.2	116.5
Paper products	16,216	423,582	26.12	120.3	119.3	112.7	128.5	125.5	117.8
Printing and publishing	50,342	951,758	31.37	100.5	99.0	99.5	107.4	106.5	105.0
Rubber products	16,017	495,584	30.94	93.9	94.4	95.8	120.0	112.8	108.8
Textile products	136,212	3,046,381	22.36	98.5	98.0	104.7	116.4	114.2	116.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,145	1,115,904	22.71	92.8	93.2	104.1	113.1	112.0	115.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,981	498,505	21.69	90.3	91.7	101.3	104.7	105.2	115.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,364	288,588	23.34	91.8	92.1	107.4	119.4	117.8	119.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,562	251,022	23.77	95.8	94.8	102.6	122.6	118.4	112.1
Hosiery and knit goods	21,582	459,317	20.36	100.0	99.5	94.0	108.1	106.3	104.6
Garments and personal furnishing	48,628	1,092,419	22.46	101.4	100.9	110.5	122.6	119.1	123.5
Other textile products	16,357	398,741	23.65	105.3	101.1	105.1	119.5	117.6	114.7
Shoes	10,265	224,995	21.92	116.5	111.7	121.4	141.3	138.1	128.7
Beverages	12,654	455,319	34.40	113.7	111.8	118.5	132.7	132.0	130.7
Chemicals	84,501	2,609,981	30.96	184.9	186.5	200.1	225.8	225.3	220.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,118	447,885	29.83	100.4	100.8	100.6	124.1	124.3	118.9
Electric light and power	18,897	674,315	35.68	99.0	99.1	100.2	109.6	110.1	108.5
Electrical apparatus	45,514	1,441,186	31.66	149.4	145.6	123.7	175.2	171.1	140.7
Iron and steel products	478,821	17,739,838	37.15	175.6	174.6	152.8	218.0	214.2	178.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	55,980	1,277,313	35.50	126.7	126.6	118.3	141.4	141.4	130.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,828	917,035	35.51	107.4	108.1	113.7	128.2	128.8	126.2
Agricultural implements	10,932	365,710	33.45	120.8	128.0	125.8	148.2	152.3	150.6
Land vehicles	184,611	6,852,279	37.12	162.5	160.3	158.9	193.3	187.6	158.4
Automobiles and parts	44,549	1,855,681	41.61	118.7	119.5	115.7	134.1	129.1	122.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	89,043	3,650,337	41.00	402.1	398.5	283.6	590.0	560.7	337.8
Heating appliances	5,885	171,832	30.23	109.0	107.2	98.4	127.1	125.8	112.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,093	782,443	37.10	142.2	140.0	144.6	172.9	176.0	171.9
Foundry and machine shop products	13,042	466,893	35.80	114.9	112.4	127.7	155.8	149.3	165.5
Other iron and steel products	92,588	3,505,945	35.79	202.3	204.7	195.1	268.3	268.7	241.2
Non-ferrous metal products	68,212	2,294,008	33.63	162.7	160.1	134.6	193.9	189.5	158.3
Non-metallic mineral products	16,646	612,589	36.80	121.0	119.6	113.9	134.5	135.1	125.6
Miscellaneous	20,116	609,303	30.29	184.2	177.2	175.5	241.3	232.9	213.0
LOGGING	58,559	1,092,275	23.34	81.4	86.0	95.2	118.2	118.2	114.9
MINING	73,918	2,640,792	35.73	89.2	89.8	94.1	101.0	102.3	106.8
Coal	25,649	851,240	32.41	102.1	101.5	99.0	130.7	133.9	128.3
Metallic ores (except coal)	56,899	1,451,127	39.54	79.4	80.8	90.0	85.4	86.7	96.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,370	558,425	31.52	103.6	103.2	103.0	128.6	125.2	120.1
COMMUNICATIONS	28,684	860,867	30.01	110.5	110.2	110.2	122.3	117.9	114.6
Telegraphs	7,711	224,687	29.14	116.4	118.9	112.4	134.5	138.2	126.7
Telephones	20,973	636,200	30.33	108.5	107.3	109.4	118.6	111.6	110.8
TRANSPORTATION	152,065	5,580,187	35.38	121.4	120.7	110.9	135.0	135.2	122.0
Street railways and cartage	42,238	1,587,080	32.94	117.8	116.9	108.9	135.0	134.4	119.9
Steam railways	85,703	3,190,873	38.12	121.9	122.3	110.4	132.2	135.2	120.0
Shipping and stevedoring	26,124	802,224	30.71	124.1	120.9	115.9	147.1	145.4	135.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	174,455	5,255,758	30.13	99.1	105.4	105.0	131.2	134.5	131.4
Building	66,947	2,416,318	36.09	108.8	113.0	118.7	136.5	139.9	144.1
Highway	65,631	1,737,864	26.48	92.1	99.5	95.9	124.4	129.8	117.5
Railway	41,875	1,101,576	26.31	96.5	95.1	100.1	131.2	129.9	127.9
SERVICES	44,059	823,800	18.69	114.3	115.0	110.1	134.4	133.3	120.1
Hotels and restaurants	27,834	500,636	17.99	119.3	118.2	112.9	148.4	145.5	127.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,225	322,964	19.91	108.1	110.0	105.8	117.2	118.3	110.9
TRADE	158,710	4,056,516	25.43	97.0	96.8	97.1	107.2	108.5	104.2
Retail	118,515	2,756,725	23.26	95.9	95.9	96.5	105.7	107.3	102.7
Wholesale	40,195	1,279,791	31.84	100.7	99.9	99.1	110.7	109.9	107.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,870,836	58,516,945	31.28	121.8	121.6	117.2	148.9	147.7	135.5
FINANCE	64,605	2,003,250	31.15	107.6	107.5	107.0	116.4	117.9	110.7
Banks and Trust Companies	37,703	1,056,465	27.49	116.9	117.0	116.1	122.9	122.8	118.6
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,588	53,658	34.21	102.8	97.6	85.2	115.1	116.3	92.5
Insurance	25,314	819,127	36.42	96.5	96.5	97.1	109.9	113.1	103.8
TOTAL	1,935,541	60,526,193	31.27	121.2	121.0	116.8	147.6	146.5	134.4



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1943, and September 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
					Sept.1 1943	Aug.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1943	Aug.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	
			\$	\$							
Maritime	Manufacturing	60,911	1,847,965	30.34	143.1	142.2	121.2	189.7	187.4	146.5	
Provinces	Lumber products	5,699	126,040	22.12	113.2	112.4	114.3	147.3	146.4	153.9	
	Pulp and paper	5,776	179,692	31.11	111.7	109.9	109.0	131.9	130.9	123.4	
	Iron and steel	33,419	1,172,467	35.08	200.4	200.2	151.7	260.0	255.1	176.5	
	Logging	5,618	84,528	25.51	59.4	70.0	66.4	90.7	104.6	87.1	
	Mining	15,153	442,684	29.21	84.4	84.6	85.7	107.8	114.5	110.8	
	Transportation	18,556	626,191	33.75	188.3	192.7	159.2	219.8	227.1	156.6	
	Construction	28,644	739,908	25.83	118.5	135.8	124.7	181.6	172.8	168.6	
	Trade	10,125	220,900	21.82	107.0	97.6	99.9	106.1	108.8	105.9	
Maritimes	- All Industries	142,249	4,066,628	28.59	123.2	127.6	113.0	162.4	166.1	139.5	
Quebec	Manufacturing	414,107	12,617,164	30.47	142.7	141.8	150.6	184.5	181.9	156.0	
	Lumber products	16,189	383,443	23.69	101.0	98.4	97.6	150.2	142.6	133.7	
	Pulp and paper	31,287	982,626	31.41	105.2	105.9	104.0	115.0	115.4	110.6	
	Textile products	71,793	1,528,961	21.30	100.3	100.1	106.8	116.9	114.5	119.2	
	Chemicals	43,388	1,472,141	30.42	200.0	202.9	210.2	283.6	267.9	236.0	
	Iron and steel	132,935	5,008,907	37.87	204.3	201.7	158.1	260.7	255.1	189.6	
	Logging	14,980	299,058	19.96	74.2	81.7	87.9	106.2	114.4	128.2	
	Mining	14,332	481,625	33.60	106.0	107.4	102.3	115.1	115.1	113.2	
	Communications	7,135	234,446	32.96	110.9	110.7	110.4	116.7	111.6	109.0	
	Transportation	39,497	1,368,329	34.39	114.8	114.9	110.0	126.0	127.5	123.0	
	Construction	50,418	1,375,809	27.28	100.9	104.5	118.7	125.5	131.5	153.2	
	Services	12,458	232,005	18.62	121.1	121.4	118.8	145.6	144.2	130.7	
	Trade	37,299	954,973	25.60	99.5	99.0	100.2	108.0	109.5	105.1	
Quebec	- All Industries	590,226	17,553,209	29.74	127.6	127.7	122.6	160.2	159.5	144.3	
Ontario	Manufacturing	545,820	17,947,485	32.38	126.2	124.9	123.0	151.6	148.7	139.2	
	Lumber products	25,559	648,104	25.56	117.8	117.2	103.5	144.0	143.3	121.7	
	Plant products - edible	27,513	666,537	24.22	121.7	115.3	131.8	127.0	125.7	126.0	
	Pulp and paper	36,452	1,182,356	32.44	106.3	104.8	104.6	115.7	114.1	111.3	
	Textile products	54,113	1,307,654	24.17	95.3	94.0	101.6	115.0	113.0	113.6	
	Chemicals	31,091	982,568	31.60	180.4	160.7	176.4	180.7	175.5	188.3	
	Electrical apparatus	29,501	925,038	31.58	137.3	133.2	116.0	158.7	152.4	132.6	
	Iron and steel	228,311	8,511,530	37.28	142.8	142.7	137.4	173.1	169.5	156.1	
	Non-ferrous metal products	31,720	1,072,786	33.92	132.6	129.3	123.4	163.9	160.1	146.0	
	Logging	7,775	204,067	26.25	74.6	75.8	102.0	108.7	108.5	132.9	
	Mining	23,051	898,003	38.99	73.8	75.3	88.4	82.2	83.4	96.1	
	Communications	10,101	319,571	31.64	103.0	103.0	106.2	119.3	112.1	112.6	
	Transportation	43,158	1,524,637	35.33	120.7	117.3	112.4	129.0	127.7	120.2	
	Construction	46,913	1,528,926	32.59	83.4	85.2	78.3	108.5	109.4	93.3	
	Services	17,558	329,820	18.78	114.3	115.0	107.1	131.6	131.1	116.1	
	Trade	62,236	1,592,765	25.59	92.1	91.4	92.7	102.5	103.0	99.9	
Ontario	- All Industries	758,592	24,345,274	32.18	114.9	114.1	113.0	136.9	135.0	127.5	
Prairie	Manufacturing	74,878	2,233,275	29.33	136.4	136.4	127.2	156.5	155.5	143.3	
Provinces	Animal products - edible	11,478	327,878	28.87	135.6	137.5	113.0	148.8	149.5	121.2	
	Lumber products	3,636	100,135	27.54	91.0	93.0	99.1	118.0	121.0	115.9	
	Plant products - edible	5,719	149,348	26.11	136.4	140.1	119.5	139.7	141.3	120.5	
	Textile products	4,915	99,950	20.34	110.3	109.8	116.4	122.9	117.1	120.5	
	Iron and steel	30,091	963,006	32.00	156.7	154.7	137.3	185.8	183.8	160.7	
	Mining	13,232	518,903	39.22	122.7	121.9	123.8	144.6	140.9	138.8	
	Communications	4,771	126,533	26.48	112.5	111.9	108.1	115.4	116.1	110.4	
	Transportation	35,659	1,310,293	36.75	115.1	114.4	106.3	125.9	126.8	111.5	
	Construction	28,703	833,764	29.05	86.6	85.8	101.4	115.2	110.4	121.9	
	Services	6,464	116,287	17.99	104.5	104.9	101.9	119.2	119.0	109.2	
	Trade	32,348	847,938	26.21	100.7	101.9	99.7	110.7	112.4	106.5	
Prairies	- All Industries	196,735	5,392,660	30.46	113.2	113.1	111.5	132.0	131.1	124.2	
British	Manufacturing	104,692	3,781,059	36.12	183.5	178.4	163.7	235.9	230.9	197.1	
Columbia	Animal products - edible	6,379	205,058	32.15	135.6	116.9	113.8	168.7	145.3	130.4	
	Lumber products	17,272	551,892	31.95	93.6	93.2	103.2	115.9	113.6	118.6	
	Plant products - edible	5,920	147,842	24.97	157.6	127.1	155.3	179.9	150.6	163.1	
	Pulp and paper	7,126	248,075	34.81	106.6	104.9	109.3	116.3	110.1	114.7	
	Iron and steel	54,015	2,133,928	39.51	458.6	450.9	360.5	608.7	607.9	459.7	
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,274	199,313	37.79	109.3	110.6	116.0	120.5	123.6	128.4	
	Logging	11,508	488,955	42.49	124.8	123.6	92.6	142.0	131.7	100.4	
	Mining	8,170	309,577	37.89	83.8	82.8	81.6	92.9	91.9	94.3	
	Transportation	15,195	560,737	36.90	113.1	112.0	105.9	140.0	137.3	128.2	
	Construction	19,775	777,551	39.32	156.6	162.7	141.3	242.6	232.4	192.5	
	Services	5,021	106,931	21.30	116.8	113.9	105.9	140.2	134.6	123.1	
	Trade	16,702	419,940	25.14	103.7	102.7	102.0	119.1	120.8	114.4	
B.C.	- All Industries	185,056	6,559,172	35.44	147.4	145.1	133.0	186.9	184.1	159.0	

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1945, and September 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	228,587	7,279,980	32.15	148.5	147.1	129.5	187.8	185.2	152.9
Plant products - edible	8,028	211,488	26.54	95.6	97.2	97.6	114.6	115.5	109.7
Pulp and paper	9,114	284,506	29.00	110.9	111.2	106.1	114.9	114.5	108.2
Textiles	32,820	716,684	22.17	99.8	99.6	109.4	115.2	111.2	120.7
Tobacco	6,504	149,897	23.05	112.0	108.4	122.8	148.5	144.8	155.5
Iron and steel	94,527	5,625,587	59.55	207.3	204.9	163.7	259.2	256.6	193.1
Communications	5,455	158,173	59.44	108.5	106.0	108.5	115.9	108.0	109.4
Transportation	12,945	393,858	50.42	105.1	104.2	111.9	114.1	116.7	124.9
Construction	9,458	272,584	28.82	87.2	86.9	132.4	97.7	115.4	165.6
Services	8,474	167,224	19.73	109.9	111.3	107.8	158.6	158.8	122.6
Trade	29,835	765,675	26.53	100.4	99.6	99.7	109.2	110.7	105.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	290,880	9,038,859	52.07	134.4	133.9	123.6	165.5	164.6	144.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	51,407	914,102	29.11	198.8	199.2	168.6	273.0	270.5	205.4
Chemicals	11,107	516,611	28.51	256.9	262.6	235.5	410.6	435.8	315.0
Iron and steel	10,225	570,894	56.27	402.2	388.9	249.6	495.9	450.5	296.7
Transportation	1,077	50,758	29.54	117.2	115.9	108.4	128.1	131.0	120.0
Construction	2,620	68,658	26.20	113.4	105.2	97.5	166.2	153.2	140.8
Services	1,845	21,148	15.72	122.7	118.1	107.0	159.7	152.7	115.6
Trade	5,109	86,446	21.87	102.3	105.7	97.4	112.6	114.9	104.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	59,859	1,110,354	27.86	169.9	169.1	146.5	280.1	277.2	177.1
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	190,508	6,586,608	35.42	141.1	137.9	131.5	173.2	168.1	150.5
Plant products - edible	11,183	282,501	25.26	103.2	99.5	98.8	110.4	108.7	106.6
Pulp and paper	15,692	495,958	31.61	104.5	101.5	103.1	112.1	109.4	107.5
Textiles	19,481	513,115	26.54	100.2	97.1	104.8	124.5	120.9	120.5
Chemicals	15,375	470,146	50.58	205.8	201.8	195.5	255.5	216.6	204.4
Electrical apparatus	14,332	442,496	50.87	154.4	149.5	122.9	171.1	164.6	155.1
Iron and steel	66,462	2,539,805	38.21	188.8	186.0	168.0	245.2	239.0	201.2
Communications	5,056	117,054	58.50	105.0	104.1	105.5	114.5	109.2	107.2
Transportation	8,948	294,400	32.91	125.0	121.0	115.5	156.4	155.5	128.5
Construction	6,612	222,682	33.68	80.1	81.0	66.0	87.6	88.6	75.0
Services	8,981	176,987	19.68	115.1	115.5	104.7	129.5	130.4	113.2
Trade	55,690	914,506	27.14	95.8	92.9	95.6	103.0	103.4	100.1
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	251,909	8,097,277	32.14	127.6	125.2	119.8	155.5	149.2	135.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	12,077	555,059	29.40	120.7	119.5	111.7	142.5	142.1	130.0
Pulp and paper	5,285	97,045	29.56	116.8	113.8	107.0	120.5	120.1	111.2
Iron and steel	5,612	120,905	55.47	107.9	107.4	97.9	160.6	160.5	147.0
Construction	2,251	67,228	30.13	90.6	88.6	106.6	116.8	114.4	125.4
Services	2,209	36,963	16.75	125.5	121.5	115.6	152.0	148.6	153.5
Trade	4,425	99,152	22.41	104.4	104.1	99.8	114.0	115.4	105.0
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	22,672	611,101	26.95	114.0	112.6	108.5	153.5	152.4	122.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	51,719	1,711,456	35.09	117.5	116.5	122.0	158.2	157.8	141.0
Textiles	8,425	149,755	25.51	92.7	91.3	96.8	108.1	104.5	104.9
Electrical apparatus	6,590	216,679	32.88	126.6	125.1	118.7	157.2	156.1	150.7
Iron and steel	27,896	1,021,735	58.85	128.0	128.8	138.2	147.6	148.5	155.4
Construction	1,779	65,354	36.74	71.7	72.2	78.6	99.7	100.1	95.4
Trade	4,001	99,790	24.94	94.1	95.0	96.7	102.1	102.5	104.4
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	80,108	1,948,006	32.41	115.7	112.6	117.8	154.0	153.6	156.0
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	37,010	1,585,225	42.85	132.4	135.6	132.1	144.0	142.4	156.4
Iron and steel	51,295	1,395,077	44.58	133.0	137.0	134.2	146.0	144.6	159.2
Construction	878	32,498	37.01	137.9	128.2	114.1	172.5	165.5	150.9
Trade	1,460	40,074	27.45	112.7	112.5	101.7	110.9	110.7	99.2
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	41,036	1,712,354	41.73	131.1	133.7	129.2	145.8	142.1	155.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	56,185	1,025,191	28.28	154.6	154.6	127.0	151.1	150.9	140.5
Animal products - edible	4,549	150,670	30.06	122.7	123.7	102.8	142.4	142.7	115.4
Textiles	4,150	82,277	19.92	112.2	112.2	116.8	119.9	117.6	121.7
Chemicals	2,585	81,512	31.55	458.5	486.5	766.1	555.4	558.9	908.7
Iron and steel	14,676	446,680	30.45	149.0	147.5	119.7	169.0	169.0	159.4
Communication	1,244	32,536	26.15	98.9	99.2	101.9	94.1	97.7	98.1
Transportation	3,232	111,454	35.98	115.2	115.0	105.2	155.1	153.2	111.7
Construction	1,911	65,587	35.27	45.8	48.2	48.2	48.5	51.7	48.7
Services	2,223	88,939	17.52	115.6	114.6	106.4	125.5	124.7	112.6
Trade	15,885	371,258	26.74	99.3	101.6	99.5	109.7	113.5	107.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	58,757	1,641,711	27.94	114.5	115.5	110.0	128.6	127.8	118.2
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	60,673	2,280,690	56.60	248.0	243.9	212.8	329.5	329.7	264.2
Lumber products	5,285	185,500	35.53	86.5	86.4	87.7	105.6	105.6	100.7
Iron and steel	42,564	1,655,908	56.88	519.9	514.2	419.9	679.7	684.4	580.1
Communications	2,613	71,782	27.47	112.4	111.2	114.1	125.8	122.9	120.2
Transportation	3,158	225,251	56.58	113.0	109.9	105.6	135.1	129.2	122.0
Construction	4,695	185,625	34.85	155.4	147.6	213.6	169.2	168.6	260.9
Services	5,685	79,204	21.61	122.3	119.1	109.6	145.8	139.6	127.5
Trade	12,804	329,664	25.75	101.9	101.8	100.1	119.1	121.2	115.6
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	90,612	3,090,555	34.11	176.6	175.5	162.6	234.9	234.5	201.6









Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**NOVEMBER, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in October

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
Jan. 12, 1944

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.)F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

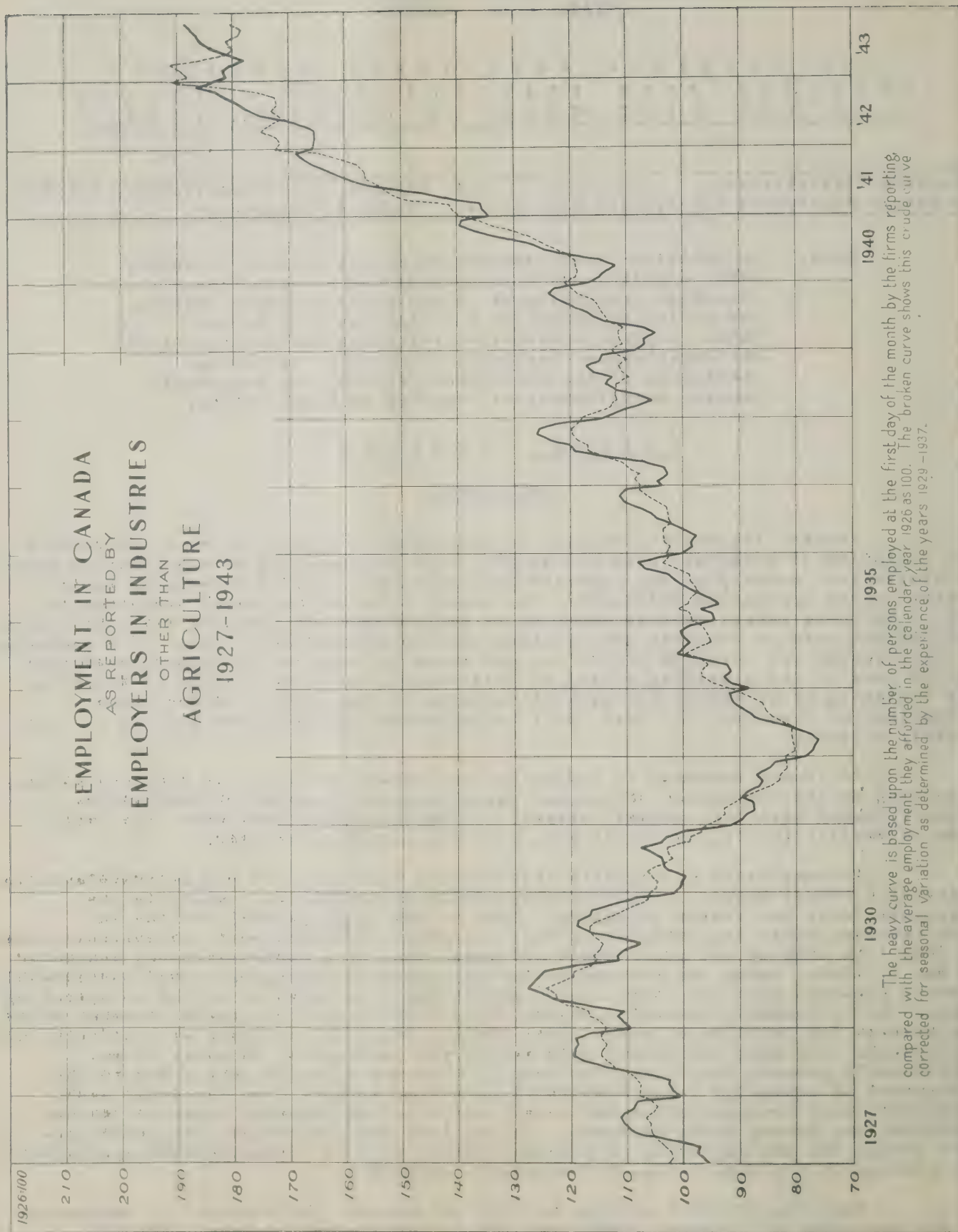
Further important increases in employment and payrolls were indicated at the beginning of November, when the 14,099 firms co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey reported the addition of 11,853 persons to their staffs, which aggregated 1,897,661. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by these establishments amounted to \$59,950,027 as compared with the sum of \$59,456,274 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was an advance of 0.8 p.c. The contents of the average pay envelope of the men and women in recorded employment rose from \$31.53 paid in the preceding period of observation, to a new maximum of \$31.59 at the beginning of November; the general increase in the cost-of-living bonus authorized as from Nov. 15, 1943, will be reflected for the first time in the next monthly bulletin.

An upward movement in industrial employment at Nov. 1 is contra-seasonal, according to the experience of pre-war years. Since the outbreak of hostilities, however, there have been annual increases in employment at that date; the latest gain is smaller than at any other Nov. 1 in the period of the war.

The expansion at the date under review took place in the non-manufacturing industries, there being a slight falling-off in manufacturing, mainly in the vegetable foods and lumber divisions. This is the sixth general decline in manufacturing since the outbreak of war; the other occasions were the seasonal losses at Jan. 1 in each of the years since 1939, and that of a contra-seasonal character at May 1, 1943. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed considerably greater seasonal activity, some 11,000 men having been taken on by the co-operating camps. As in recently-preceding months, this advance was on a scale somewhat below the average for the time of year. Coal mining, services and trade also afforded more employment. The most pronounced gain was in the last-named, in which it was considerably greater than usual for Nov. 1; this was no doubt partly due to the employment of unusually large numbers of part-time workers. On the other hand, communications, transportation and construction and maintenance reported reduced activity, the losses being seasonal. In the last two industries, they were less than normal for the beginning of November, while that in communications approximated the average in the experience of the period, 1920-1942.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment at the beginning of November, 1943, was 188.7, the highest to date. The Oct. 1 figure was 187.6, while that for Nov. 1, 1942, was 183.3. The increase of almost

Chart 1





three p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 8.1 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The seasonally-adjusted index number of employment rose from 178.5 in the preceding month, to 180.6 at the beginning of November, 1943, when it was the highest since that for Aug. 1, 1943.

#### PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the firms whose returns were tabulated reported the payment of \$59,950,027 in salaries and wages at Nov. 1, a sum which exceeded by 0.8 p.c. the amounts they had disbursed at the beginning of October. The latest figure is the highest yet recorded. The movement in payrolls has, with rare exceptions, been steadily upward throughout the whole period in which the statistics have been collected, that is, from the spring of 1941. The exceptions were at the beginning of January, 1942 and 1943, when the observance of the Christmas and New Year's holidays had lowered the reported aggregates, and at May 1, 1943, following the Easter holidays. The weekly per capita earnings averaged \$31.53 at Oct. 1 and \$31.59 at Nov. 1, 1943, being then considerably above the Nov. 1, 1942, average of \$29.81; the figure at Nov. 1, 1941 had been \$27.02.

If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,962,404, as compared with 1,950,662 at the beginning of October. The amounts received as weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$61,954,606 paid on or about Nov. 1, and \$61,488,958 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average for the nine industries, including finance, was also \$31.59; this was seven cents higher than the figure indicated at the beginning of October. At Nov. 1, 1942, the average in the nine leading industrial groups was \$29.85, while in 1941, the Nov. 1 figure was \$27.10.

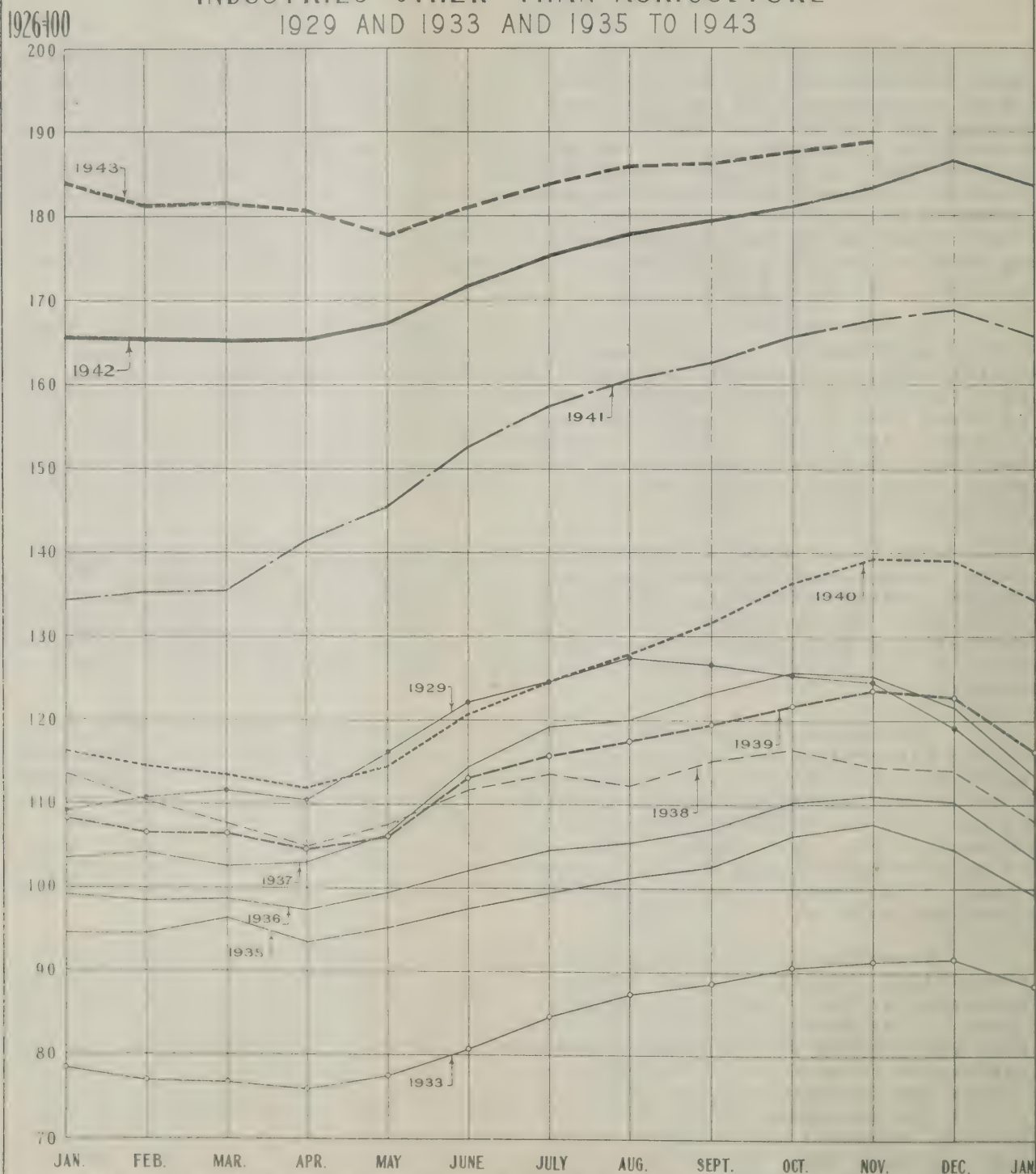
The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1943, and Nov. 1, 1942. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was instituted.

The indexes of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that there has been an increase of 23.4 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 6) while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 52 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1943, amounted to 22.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 50.6 p.c.

From Nov. 1, 1942, to Nov. 1, 1943, the increase in employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was just under three p.c. as compared with a gain of 8.1 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The reasons previously given for the relatively greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:— (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has for obvious reasons been on a much greater scale than that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in factories having risen by 37.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 72.8 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more striking than the advance in personnel and payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods. Thus, the index of employment in this class has risen by 60.3 p.c. and that of payrolls by 105.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to the beginning of November, 1943. Despite curtailment in certain lines in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 16.4 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increase in payrolls amounted to 38.5 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is also obviously an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1943, and Nov. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### Manufacturing.

Employment in factories at the beginning of November showed a slight curtailment; this was seasonal in character, according to the experience of pre-war years, but was contrary to the movement indicated annually at Nov. 1 since the outbreak of hostilities. The index slightly declined from its all-time maximum of 231.3 at Oct. 1, to 230.8 at the date under review, when it was higher by 5.6 p.c. than the figure of 218.6 at Nov. 1, 1942. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. After correction for seasonal influences, however, the index showed a further gain, rising from 224.2 at Oct. 1, to 228.8 at the beginning of November.

Data were received from 7,845 manufacturers, whose staffs included 1,206,032 men and women - 3,020, or 0.3 p.c. fewer than they had employed at Oct. 1. This decline was accompanied by an increase of 0.5 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 contained \$32.62; this was 25 cents more than the per capita average earnings of those employed by the same firms at the beginning of October, and \$1.92 more than the Nov. 1, 1942, average of \$30.70. The gain over the twelve months is partly due to the growing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with the progressive up-grading of employees as they acquire experience, factors which have offset the effect of the considerable dilution of labour which has been rendered necessary by wartime conditions. The payment of higher wage rates in a number of cases has also

Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, 1943, and November 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of				
			Nov. 1 1943		Nov. 1 1942	Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	
			Nov. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1943		Nov. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1943	Nov. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1942
<b>(a) Provinces</b>									
Maritime Provinces	147,207	4,277,583	29.06	28.79	127.3	124.0	170.6	166.1	145.8
Prince Edward Island	2,380	59,118	24.84	25.37	113.5	100.8	133.1	140.3	109.0
Nova Scotia	89,443	2,711,749	30.32	29.54	129.1	127.5	175.2	172.0	149.0
New Brunswick	55,384	1,506,716	27.18	27.65	125.8	120.5	158.5	157.2	142.4
Quebec	607,263	18,285,235	30.11	30.24	131.0	129.2	165.3	163.5	150.7
Ontario	762,159	24,900,009	32.67	32.35	115.8	114.4	139.8	136.7	132.4
Prairie Provinces	200,632	6,187,891	30.84	30.84	115.4	109.3	136.1	134.5	125.0
Manitoba	93,238	2,803,376	30.07	30.07	114.0	110.7	129.3	126.8	124.6
Saskatchewan	38,429	1,130,600	29.42	29.37	108.9	106.4	128.2	126.4	120.1
Alberta	68,965	2,253,915	32.68	32.67	121.6	109.0	150.5	150.3	128.6
British Columbia	180,400	6,299,309	34.92	35.21	143.7	138.8	179.0	183.9	168.0
CANADA	1,897,661	59,950,027	31.59	31.55	123.4	119.9	152.0	150.7	140.6
<b>(b) Cities</b>									
Montreal	296,528	9,403,754	31.71	31.71	136.7	126.6	171.1	170.1	151.4
Quebec City	40,683	1,200,163	29.50	28.94	172.7	155.0	247.8	242.5	192.6
Toronto	257,952	8,375,221	32.47	32.41	130.6	124.5	158.3	155.2	145.1
Ottawa	22,811	619,272	27.15	27.22	114.7	108.0	135.2	134.5	124.5
Hamilton	59,592	1,967,068	33.01	32.64	112.4	119.1	135.0	133.4	139.7
Windsor	40,297	1,761,749	43.72	41.37	128.7	135.0	148.0	140.6	144.5
Winnipeg	61,102	1,715,855	28.08	27.88	113.0	113.1	128.3	128.5	125.9
Vancouver	90,124	3,052,280	33.87	34.28	177.6	170.1	230.5	235.2	215.5
<b>(c) Industries</b>									
Manufacturing	1,206,052	39,337,584	32.62	32.37	137.4	130.1	172.8	171.8	155.3
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	684,456	24,545,535	35.86	35.68	160.2	145.2	205.2	204.4	176.9
Non-Durable Goods	503,131	14,115,523	28.06	27.72	116.4	116.7	138.5	137.5	133.2
Electric Light and Power	18,465	678,526	36.75	36.61	96.7	95.9	110.3	110.8	105.3
Logging	54,644	1,389,263	25.42	27.71	115.4	120.2	149.7	130.5	137.1
Mining	72,480	2,687,955	37.09	36.36	87.7	92.0	103.2	100.5	103.8
Communications	28,121	844,946	30.05	29.97	108.3	107.7	120.1	121.1	113.8
Transportation	150,887	5,390,262	35.72	35.22	120.4	111.5	135.2	133.9	121.6
Construction and Maintenance	170,673	5,152,354	30.19	30.45	97.0	111.0	128.5	131.2	139.2
Services	44,935	845,456	18.82	18.94	117.5	106.8	137.0	136.5	121.7
Trade	169,889	4,302,228	25.32	25.63	105.9	99.8	112.5	109.9	107.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,897,661	59,950,027	31.59	31.55	123.4	119.9	152.0	150.7	140.6
Finance	64,743	2,034,579	31.43	31.34	108.0	108.2	117.8	117.7	114.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,962,404	61,984,606	31.59	31.52	122.8	119.5	150.6	149.5	139.5

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

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# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Sept. 1, 130.6; Oct. 1, 137.8 and Nov. 1, 139.5; at Nov. 1, 1942, the index was 130.9.



contributed to the result; it may again be mentioned that the general increase recently authorized in the cost-of-living bonus took effect only from Nov. 15, and consequently will not be reflected in the current statistics of payrolls until the next report.

There were increases at the beginning of November in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, chemical, tobacco, rubber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions. The advances, however, were not particularly large, that in the animal food group being most noteworthy. On the other hand, there was considerable seasonal curtailment in the vegetable food group (from which nearly 5,000 persons were released), and in lumber mills. Textiles and beverages also showed reduced activity.

Payrolls.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$39,337,584 in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1. This was an increase of \$200,443, or 0.5 p.c., over the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average, at \$32.62, was the highest in the record which dates from June 1, 1941. The Oct. 1, 1943, figure was \$32.37, and that at Nov. 1, 1942, \$30.70. In 1941, the Nov. 1 average had been \$27.59.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Nov. 1, 1943, stood at 172.8, as compared with 171.9 at Oct. 1, 1943, and 155.3 at Nov. 1, 1942. The increase of 11.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 5.6 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. The reasons for this disparity in the rates of gain have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the up-grading of employees as they gain experience is of particular and growing importance, tending to offset the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour consequent upon the shortage of workers which has become increasingly acute with the development of the war effort. As was pointed out in preceding bulletins, the changing industrial distribution of wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater rise in payrolls, there being a growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Nov. 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 57.6 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 49.7 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita average earnings of persons engaged in these classes stood at \$35.86, an amount which was higher by \$8.07 than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries the Nov. 1 average, standing at \$28.06, has risen by only \$4.76 in the 29 months.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products and electrical apparatus and equipment industries. These gains have been associated with important, though relatively smaller advances in employment. In practically every case, the per capita average weekly earnings in the various branches of manufacturing are higher than they were at the same date of 1941.

In comparing the figures of per capita averages in the various industries as given in the text, and shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it must be borne in mind that many factors contribute to the existing differences. Important among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries; with this factor is associated that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced workers. The presence or absence of overtime also affects substantially the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- There was a further seasonal increase in logging at Nov. 1, 1943, when the expansion was smaller than that reported at the same date in any other year since 1932. Returns were received from 524 operators having 54,644 workers, as compared with 43,690 at Oct. 1. The index of employment, at 182.6, was the lowest

**Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.**

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.97	134.8	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.7	31.06	135.5	166.6	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.7	150.7	31.53	137.7	171.8	32.37
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.59	137.4	172.8	32.62
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defense Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



for November since the outbreak of war. As compared with Nov. 1, 1942, there was a decline of four p.c. in the index of employment, while that of weekly payrolls was higher by 9.2 p.c. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,389,263, showing an advance of 14.7 p.c. over the payrolls indicated in the preceding period of observation.

The per capita average earnings fell from \$27.71 at Oct. 1, 1943, to \$25.42 at the date under review; this decline is associated with the large increase in the number of employees. The average at Nov. 1, 1942, was \$21.32. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being considerably higher than in any other province (see Table 8).

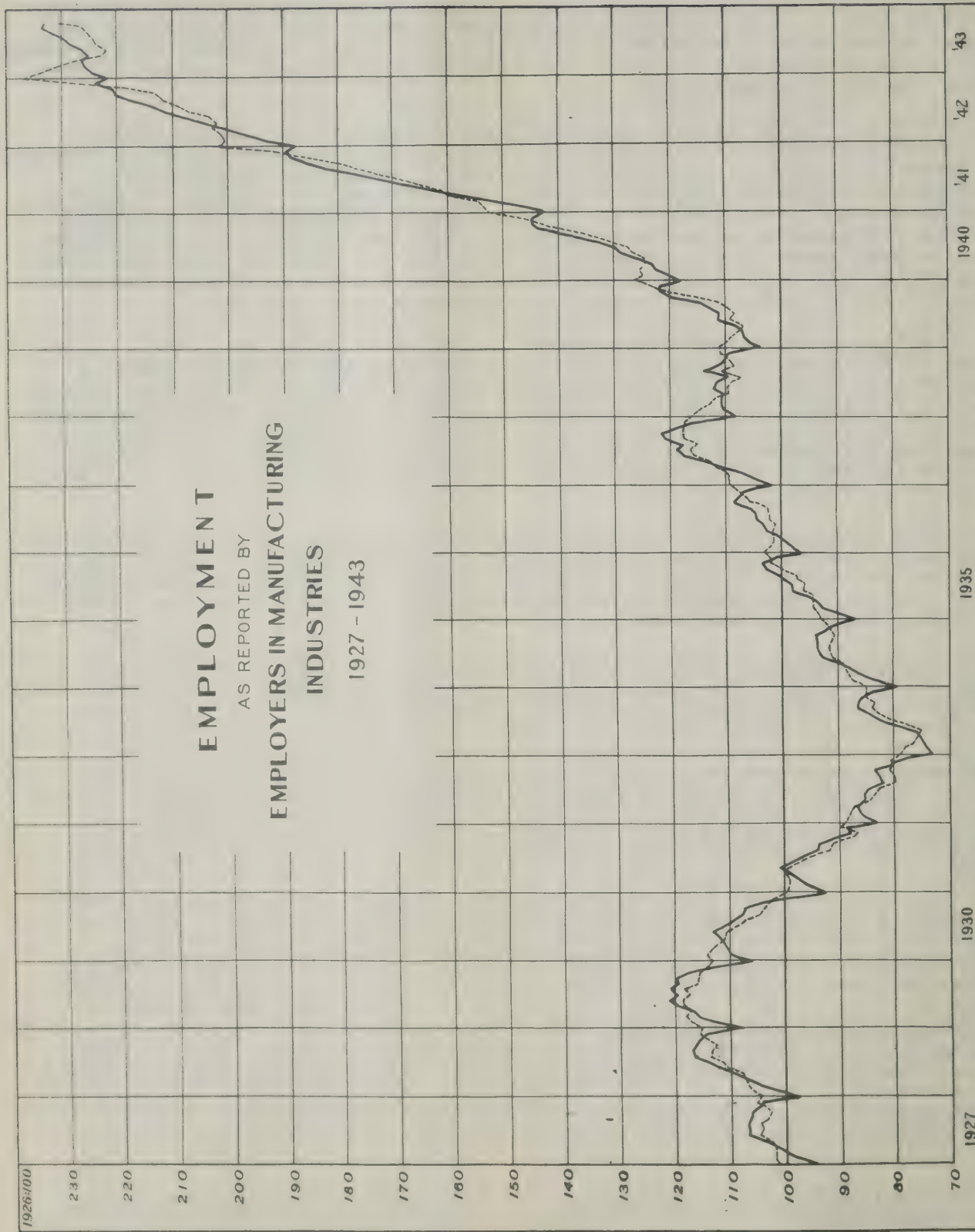
Mining. - Heightened activity was indicated in mining as a whole at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 479 operators showed a combined working force of 72,480 persons, as against 71,855 in their last return. There was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, and of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, but coal-mining was considerably brisker. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1 was 155.4, being 4.7 p.c. below that of 163.0 at the same date in 1942. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fractionally declined.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,687,955, a sum 2.9 p.c. greater than the salaries and wages disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita average earnings were also slightly higher, standing at \$37.09, as compared with \$36.36 in the preceding period of observation. The Nov. 1, 1942, figure had been \$35.36.

Communications. - The trend in the communications division was again downward, as is usual at the beginning of November. The staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 28,121, a decline of 311 from their last report. The loss was about normal in extent. There was also a falling-off in the payrolls distributed; these amounted to \$844,945, as compared with \$852,118 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average rose from \$29.97 at Oct. 1, to \$30.05 at the first of November. The Nov. 1, 1942, figure has been \$28.65. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 106.3; this was fractionally higher than that of 104.7 at Nov. 1, 1942, while there was a gain of 5.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months.

Transportation. - A smaller-than-usual seasonal contraction was noted in transportation as a whole at Nov. 1. The reduction took place in shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation, local transportation showing a moderate advance. Employment continued in greater volume than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. The index stood at 119.4, eight p.c. higher than that of 110.6 at Nov. 1, 1942; this gain has been accompanied by that of 11.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The staffs of the 595 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 150,887, as compared with 151,602 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 were given as \$5,390,262; this was not quite one p.c. greater than that of \$5,338,921 recorded in the preceding period of observation. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$35.22 at Oct. 1 to \$35.72 at the date under review. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$34.55.

Construction and Maintenance. - There was a further recession in the construction industries, in which the loss was below-average for the time of year. Highway work was more active, but building and railway construction and maintenance released employees. Statements were tabulated from 1,563 contractors, employing 170,673 men and women, 2,054 fewer than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls reported by these employers amounted to \$5,152,334; this was a decrease of two p.c. from their Oct. 1 total. There was also a falling-off in the per capita average earnings, which stood at \$30.19 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$30.45 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1942, figure was \$28.51.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



The latest index in construction, at 135.3, was lower than that of 154.9 at the beginning of November of last year. This decrease of 12.7 p.c. was accompanied by that of 7.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- A contra-seasonal advance was indicated in the service division, in which the 655 co-operating establishments added 457 persons, bringing their staffs to 44,935 at Nov. 1. The gain took place in hotels and restaurants, employment in laundries and dry-cleaning plants slightly declining. The salaries and wages distributed at the beginning of November amounted to \$845,456, compared with \$842,469 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 9.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the reported payrolls have shown a gain of 12.6 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.82 at Nov. 1, and \$18.94 at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with \$18.23 at the beginning of November, 1942. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed extremely marked expansion at Nov. 1; this may be due in part to the employment of unusually large numbers of part-time workers. Data were furnished by 2,378 establishments, with a total personnel of 169,889 men and women, as compared with 163,972 at Oct. 1. The sum of \$4,302,228 was paid at the date under review in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Oct. 1 had aggregated \$4,203,394. The percentage gain in the disbursements was smaller than that in the employees, so that the per capita average declined, standing at \$25.32, as compared with \$25.63 in the preceding report; the Nov. 1, 1942, figure had been \$24.51.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 161.9, as compared with 156.5 at the same date in 1942. The latest figure therefore showed an increase of 3.5 p.c. in the twelve months. The index of payrolls was 4.5 p.c. higher.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 757 financial institutions showed a personnel of 64,743, 111 fewer than at Oct. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,034,579, as compared with \$2,032,684 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$31.43, as compared with \$31.34 in the last report, and \$30.79 at Nov. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment in financial institutions was higher by one p.c. than at the same date in 1942, while that of payrolls was higher by 3.2 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia reported smaller staffs at Nov. 1 than at the beginning of October, but employment increased in the remaining provinces. The largest advances were in Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba, those elsewhere indicated being slight. In all cases, the indexes of employment were rather higher than at Nov. 1 in 1942 and earlier years.

In Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the sums disbursed in weekly earnings at Nov. 1 were less than in the last return, but in the remaining provinces they were higher. In all areas, the salaries and wages reported at the latest date exceeded those indicated at Nov. 1, 1942. The average earnings per employee also showed general increases in the twelve months' comparison; however, the latest averages in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia were rather lower than at Oct. 1, 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment on the whole in the Maritime Area continued to expand; the increase was somewhat smaller than at the same date of 1942. The

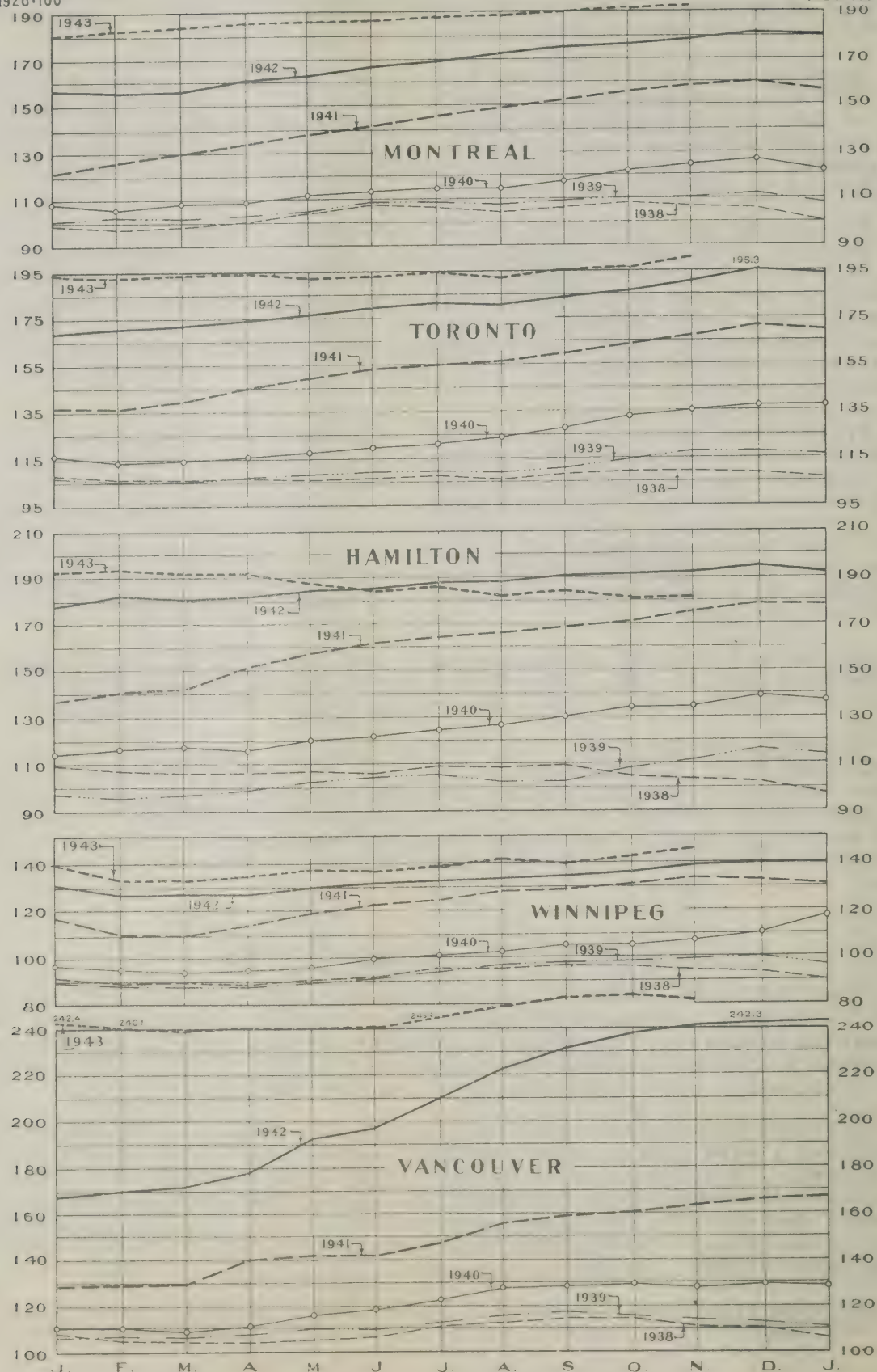
Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1926=100

1938-1943

1926=100





advance took place in New Brunswick, there being moderate declines in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The 993 co-operating establishments employed 147,207 persons, 2,635 more than at the beginning of October. This gain of 1.8 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The index of employment stood at 194.3, as compared with 189.0 at Nov. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was brisker, most of the gain being in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. The changes in other branches of manufacturing were generally small. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, coal-mining, transportation and trade reported seasonal increases. Construction, however, showed some curtailment; there was little general change in communications and services.

The salaries and wages paid at Nov. 1 for services rendered in the week preceding, amounted to \$4,277,583, as compared with \$4,162,326 disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.79 in the last report, to \$29.06 at the date under review. The average at Nov. 1, 1942, had been \$25.37. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 17 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 2.8 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a considerable advance in Quebec at Nov. 1, most of which took place in logging, construction, mining, services and trade also showed heightened activity. Communications, transportation and manufacturing, on the other hand, released some employees. The losses were not particularly large. Within the manufacturing division, there were increases in animal food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, but the trend was unfavourable in lumber, vegetable food, textile, chemical and non-ferrous metal factories. The general expansion in Quebec exceeded the average at Nov. 1, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1942. Information for Nov. 1, 1943, was furnished by 3,689 employers, whose staffs aggregated 607,263; this was higher by 1.5 p.c. than the number reported at the beginning of October, 1943.

The sum of \$18,285,235 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1; as compared with \$18,086,714 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was a gain of 1.1 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$30.11, as compared with \$30.24 at Oct. 1, and \$28.15 at Nov. 1, 1942. The index number of employment at the date under review was four p.c. higher than a year earlier, while that of payrolls was higher by 9.7 p.c.

Ontario.- Further slight improvement was shown in Ontario; the gain was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years since 1920, but was smaller than in any other November during the war. Information was furnished by 6,004 firms with a working force of 762,159 men and women, as compared with 761,219 at Oct. 1. The reported salaries and wages, at \$24,900,009, showed an increase of 1.1 p.c. The latest per capita weekly average was \$32.67, as compared with \$32.35 at Oct. 1, 1943, and \$31.12 at the beginning of November, 1942. The index of employment, at 187.4 at the date under review, was fractionally higher than that of 187.2 in the last report, and also slightly exceeded the Nov. 1, 1942, figure of 185.2. The latest index of payrolls was 5.6 p.c. higher than a year ago.

There was a falling-off in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario; this was mainly due to seasonal reductions in fruit and vegetable canneries. Lumber and beverage plants were also slacker. On the other hand, moderate expansion was indicated in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, chemical, tobacco, textile, rubber, pulp and paper, leather and animal food factories. The largest gains were in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, but in all cases they were relatively slight. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, transportation and trade afforded more employment, but mining, communications and construction showed curtailment. There was little general change in services.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Nov. 1 was upward in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics tabulated from 1,875 establishments in the Prairie Area showed a combined staff of 200,632, as compared with 198,281 at the beginning of October. This increase of 1.2 p.c. was contra-seasonal, there having



been, on the average, a small decline in employment at Nov. 1 in the period, 1921-1942. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of November were also higher, at \$6,187,891, as compared with \$6,114,535 at the beginning of October. The per capita average earnings, at \$30.84, were the same as at Oct. 1, but exceeded the figure of \$29.78 at Nov. 1, 1942. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 5.6 p.c., while there has been a rise of 8.9 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

The largest additions to the working forces in the Prairie Area at Nov. 1, 1942 were in manufacturing, mainly in animal food factories. Logging, mining, services and retail trade were also busier. Transportation and construction, however, showed reduced activity.

British Columbia.- There was a further and larger recession in employment in British Columbia; the 1,537 employers furnishing data at Nov. 1 had a personnel of 180,400 men and women, 3,307 fewer than in their preceding return. This loss of 1.8 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The decrease in employment was seasonal, but was contrary to the movement which had been indicated at Nov. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing showed continued curtailment on a considerable scale. There were important reductions in iron and steel products, together with smaller declines in animal and vegetable foods and in lumber mills. To some extent, the shrinkage was seasonal in character. Employment in mining, communications, transportation and construction also showed contractions. On the other hand, trade was seasonally active.

The sum of \$6,299,309 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1, when the reported salaries and wages were lower by \$168,501, or 2.6 p.c., than at Oct. 1. The latest per capita average was \$34.92, as compared with \$35.21 in the preceding period of observation, and \$33.34 at Nov. 1, 1942. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 6.5 p.c., while that of employment, at 193.8 at Nov. 1, 1943, was 3.5 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1942.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment showed an upward movement at the beginning of November in five of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. There were considerable advances in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Small gains were reported in Quebec City and Hamilton, while activity declined in Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls to those in recorded employment in all but two of these centres were larger than at Oct. 1; the exceptions were Ottawa and Vancouver. In seven of the eight cities, the weekly salaries and wages reported were greater than at Nov. 1, 1942; Hamilton was the exception in this case, there being a reduction of rather more than three p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year, accompanying a falling-off of 5.7 p.c. in the number in recorded employment.

Montreal.- There was a further but smaller gain in Montreal, most of which took place in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, food, printing and publishing and some other plants were busier, while textile and non-ferrous metal factories showed some curtailment. Transportation also reported reduced activity, but there were rather slight increases in construction and services.

The 2,174 firms furnishing data at Nov. 1 had 296,528 employees, an increase of 1,478, or 0.5 p.c., over their working forces at the beginning of October. The amount disbursed in weekly payrolls at the date under review was \$9,403,754, exceeding by 0.5 p.c. the sum of \$9,354,984 reported at Oct. 1. The average weekly earnings per employee were unchanged, at \$31.71. The Nov. 1, 1942, figure had been \$29.60.

The latest index of employment, at 192.9, was eight p.c. above that of 178.6 at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 13 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City.- Little change on the whole was shown in Quebec; the 246 co-operating employers had a staff of 40,683 men and women at Nov. 1, as compared with



40,591 at the beginning of October. The reported salaries and wages rose by 2.2 p.c., to \$1,200,163 at Nov. 1. The per capita weekly average stood at \$29.50, as compared with \$28.94 at Oct. 1, 1943, and \$25.30 paid on or about Nov. 1, 1942. There were moderate increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel group, while chemical plants were slacker. Construction also released some employees; the changes in the other non-manufacturing industries were slight.

The index of employment at Nov. 1, 1942, had stood at 254.1, as compared with 282.5 at the date under review. This gain of 11.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 28.7 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- There was continued, important expansion in Toronto, according to data tabulated from 2,123 establishments employing 257,952 men and women, as compared with 253,348 at Oct. 1. The increase of 4,604 persons, or 1.8 p.c., was seasonal in character, but greatly exceeded the gain indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Considerable improvement was reported at the date under review in manufacturing, resulting from moderately heightened activity in printing and publishing, food, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. Construction, transportation, trade and services likewise showed additions to the working forces, those in trade being substantial.

The co-operating firms reported that their weekly payrolls aggregated \$8,375,221, as compared with \$8,211,638 paid on or about Oct. 1, 1943. The per capita average was then \$32.41, rising to \$32.47 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.93 at Nov. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date stood at 200.2; this was almost five p.c. higher than that of 190.9 at the beginning of November of last year. The indicated payrolls have risen by 9.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa slightly declined. Retail trade was busier, but there were losses in services, construction and manufacturing, those in construction being largest. Information was received from 257 employers, whose personnel included 22,811 men and women, 120 fewer than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Nov. 1 aggregated \$619,272. The per capita average was \$27.15, as compared with \$27.22 at Oct. 1, 1943, and \$26.33 at Nov. 1, 1942.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 172.7, was 6.2 p.c. higher than that of 162.6 at Nov. 1, 1942, since when the index of payrolls has shown an increase of 8.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- Little general change was indicated in Hamilton, where the 367 establishments furnishing data had a working force of 59,592 persons, as compared with 59,536 in their last report. The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages on or about Nov. 1 amounted to \$1,967,068, exceeding by 1.2 p.c. the aggregate of \$1,942,967 reported at Oct. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$32.64 in the preceding period of observation, to \$33.01 at the date under review. At Nov. 1, 1942, the weekly average had been \$32.18; since then, the index of payrolls has declined by 3.4 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by 5.7 p.c. The latter index at Nov. 1, 1943, was 182.0 p.c. of the 1926 average.

Further moderate curtailment was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and textile divisions. Services and trade were more active, while little general change was shown in other industries.

Windsor.- There was a further reduction in employment in Windsor, 169 workers having been laid off by the 223 co-operating firms, whose staffs aggregated 40,297. The weekly payrolls, however, were considerably higher, at \$1,761,749, as compared with \$1,674,143 distributed by the same employers at Oct. 1; the resumption of full-time work in one plant temporarily affected by shortages of materials accounted for most of the gain. The per capita average rose from \$41.37 at Oct. 1 to \$43.72 at the beginning of November, considerably exceeding the Nov. 1, 1942, figure of \$40.61.

The falling-off at the date under review took place mainly in the manufacture of vegetable foods. Iron and steel plants afforded rather more employment, and there were small gains in trade and construction.

The index of employment stood at 295.9, slightly below that of 297.2 at Oct. 1; it was also lower by 4.6 p.c. than the Nov. 1, 1942, figure of 310.3. In the 12 months, however, the index number of payrolls has risen by 2.4 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed further improvement at the beginning of November. Manufacturing, transportation and trade were decidedly busier; the gain in the first-named took place mainly in food factories. A combined working force of 61,102 men and women was reported by the 585 establishments furnishing statistics, which had employed 59,716 in the preceding month. There was thus an increase of 2.3 p.c., accompanied by that of three p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. These were given as \$1,715,855 paid on or about Nov. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita average rose from \$27.38 at Oct. 1, to \$28.08 at the beginning of November; that at Nov. 1, 1942, was also \$28.08. In connection with the latter comparison, it may be recalled that the number of women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, showed an unusually large increase as compared with the same date in 1942; the continuation of this situation no doubt helps to account for the unchanged weekly average over the 12 months.

The index number of employment, at 145.4 at the date under review, was higher by 5.2 p.c. than at the first of November in 1942; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls has amounted to five p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a falling-off in industrial activity in Vancouver at the beginning of November; most of the decline took place in shipbuilding and other branches of iron and steel, while the pulp and paper group was rather brisker. Trade showed considerable improvement. The changes in other industries were slight.

Statistics were received from 655 employers having a staff of 90,124 persons, as compared with 90,847 at Oct. 1. The index was 252.0, a figure which was higher by 4.4 p.c. than that of 241.4 at Nov. 1, 1942; the gain in the reported payrolls in the same comparison was seven p.c. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$3,052,280 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$3,114,388 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average at the beginning of November, 1943, was \$33.87, as compared with \$34.28 at Oct. 1, 1943, and \$32.58 at Nov. 1, 1942.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

		CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927		108.8	100.1	-	-	-	110.2	109.8	110.7	-	-	-	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928		118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929		124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930		112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931		103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932		84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933		91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934		100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935		107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936		111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937		125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938		114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Nov. 1, 1939		123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Jan. 1, 1940		116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1		114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1		113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1		111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1		114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1		120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1		124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1		127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1		131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1		136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1		139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1		139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941		134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1		135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1		135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1		141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1		145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1		152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1		157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1		160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1		162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1		165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1		167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1		168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942		165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1		165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1		165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1		165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1		167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1		171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1		175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1		177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1		179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1		181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	163.6
Nov. 1		183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	167.2
Dec. 1		186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	167.4
Jan. 1, 1943		183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1		181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1		181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1		180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1		178.2	170.5	102.3	195.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1		181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1		183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1		185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1		186.2	187.8	121.7	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.2	139.0	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1		187.6	191.0	125.5	218.6	160.1	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1		188.7	194.3	121.6	216.7	169.7	206.1	187.4	148.1	142.1	136.8	163.6	193.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1943.

100.0 7.7 .1 4.7 2.9 32.0 40.2 10.6 4.9 2.0 3.7 9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR 1926=100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Nov. 1, 1939	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	116.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	106.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.6	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.6	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.7	278.4	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.0	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1943.

15.6      2.1      13.6      1.2      3.1      2.1      3.2      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	146.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.8	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1
Oct. 1	187.6	231.3	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.5	161.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1943.

100.0      63.6      2.9      3.8      1.5      7.9      9.0      2.4      8.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>110.9</b>
Animal products - edible	2.1	202.3	197.2	178.8	185.8	172.1	149.0	133.4
Fur and products	.1	124.8	123.0	125.7	131.8	117.6	114.3	95.1
Leather and products	1.5	136.7	136.3	138.6	144.0	121.4	123.1	106.1
Boots and shoes	.9	123.6	123.4	126.5	134.7	117.8	121.6	104.5
Lumber and products	3.4	120.7	124.1	114.9	119.5	104.1	88.2	77.7
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	98.4	105.2	102.2	109.0	95.6	76.0	66.5
Furniture	.5	108.1	107.7	108.8	118.2	105.0	90.8	88.8
Other lumber products	1.1	216.6	210.6	168.2	160.4	134.0	126.0	104.8
Musical instruments	.1	51.5	50.1	42.9	40.0	78.2	58.4	53.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	170.2	185.6	160.1	172.2	150.5	146.6	134.7
Pulp and paper products	4.4	135.0	134.2	128.7	136.1	121.1	113.9	107.5
Pulp and paper	1.9	121.9	124.1	119.9	127.9	115.4	102.3	96.9
Paper products	.9	207.3	201.4	184.1	190.2	149.7	146.7	136.0
Printing and publishing	1.6	127.2	124.3	121.1	128.3	118.7	117.6	111.7
Rubber products	.9	135.7	131.8	127.6	145.3	120.1	115.6	106.1
Textile products	7.1	156.6	156.7	165.9	166.4	152.8	134.0	122.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	156.7	156.2	173.5	175.9	162.0	144.1	130.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	112.8	112.6	126.4	129.1	121.0	109.5	96.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	169.5	169.9	197.2	197.8	184.5	156.6	129.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	561.7	556.3	584.8	585.9	529.4	478.8	497.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	144.0	143.3	133.8	147.2	139.2	136.9	124.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	158.2	159.5	173.1	166.6	151.6	126.0	118.7
Other textile products	.9	171.1	170.7	173.3	168.4	150.3	123.3	107.1
Tobacco	.6	133.1	126.8	137.7	116.0	106.1	98.8	96.4
Beverages	.7	238.4	243.6	253.1	231.2	196.0	181.3	166.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	630.0	627.9	694.7	480.5	218.9	175.7	159.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	137.6	137.7	133.4	135.4	114.7	99.4	89.3
Electric light and power	1.0	145.0	146.2	143.7	149.9	146.8	143.6	137.9
Electrical apparatus	2.5	328.0	323.4	276.8	230.6	173.5	138.8	136.0
Iron and steel products	25.3	351.3	351.2	319.1	230.7	151.6	107.6	93.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	266.1	266.5	252.5	233.3	179.3	151.7	115.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	239.0	239.5	259.2	233.5	165.8	123.4	113.7
Agricultural implements	.6	128.5	128.0	123.9	108.4	83.6	60.1	60.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.1	303.4	300.2	260.1	202.0	131.6	94.8	84.6
Automobiles and parts	2.3	298.4	301.9	308.1	253.4	200.0	139.9	132.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.5	1632.3	1667.0	1350.6	549.8	287.3	62.4	72.0
Heating appliances	.3	168.5	171.1	157.6	171.6	157.0	142.7	139.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.1	309.7	316.8	326.1	255.1	185.6	131.6	96.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	275.6	274.3	311.1	261.4	162.7	124.4	106.3
Other iron and steel products	4.8	423.3	431.5	450.2	285.9	172.1	119.9	103.7
Non-ferrous metal products	4.0	502.0	500.0	442.2	333.7	211.5	167.6	155.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	213.0	213.4	197.7	188.3	178.7	168.5	156.1
Miscellaneous	1.1	373.1	371.5	364.3	255.4	159.6	152.3	146.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>219.6</b>	<b>258.6</b>	<b>206.4</b>	<b>130.8</b>
<b>MINING</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>163.4</b>
Coal	1.4	97.5	93.9	90.1	99.4	95.8	94.4	92.9
Metallic ores	1.9	283.8	285.7	325.3	378.9	351.5	353.6	335.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	154.0	155.5	159.8	166.7	156.6	143.7	135.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	105.3	106.4	104.7	100.0	90.4	86.7	85.5
Telegraphs	.4	130.3	133.2	128.5	118.0	105.5	100.0	97.0
Telephones	1.1	98.4	99.1	98.2	95.1	86.3	83.0	82.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>
Street railways and cartage	2.3	176.2	174.3	160.2	151.3	140.0	133.5	125.2
Steam railways	4.4	106.3	106.1	97.6	89.8	79.6	79.2	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	107.4	109.8	103.5	97.3	94.8	86.1	94.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>122.5</b>
Building	3.2	140.8	145.9	201.4	167.8	137.8	85.1	80.4
Highway	3.6	173.3	169.1	172.1	198.4	157.6	209.1	238.2
Railway	2.2	94.9	98.4	91.8	81.2	66.0	64.5	56.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>198.5</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>132.8</b>
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	202.6	199.0	175.1	166.5	140.5	129.0	126.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	196.8	197.5	195.6	186.2	163.4	145.9	143.3
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>135.6</b>
Retail	6.8	171.3	163.5	165.7	171.8	154.9	144.8	141.3
Wholesale	2.1	137.8	137.7	132.3	141.3	133.4	128.1	122.0
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>114.6</b>

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries			1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938
<u>Maritime</u> <u>Provinces</u>	- All Manufacturing	41.7	218.8	216.9	184.4	164.0	135.1	114.9	101.8	
	Lumber products	3.7	120.8	118.8	113.7	99.6	98.2	73.0	72.2	
	Pulp and paper	3.8	202.2	202.4	197.1	195.2	179.6	166.7	154.5	
	Textile products	2.8	109.5	110.8	120.3	120.5	113.4	96.3	83.4	
	Iron and steel	23.1	373.0	369.9	283.3	224.5	147.9	117.3	96.8	
	Other manufactures	8.3	153.8	151.2	144.7	145.3	137.1	127.2	114.8	
	Logging	3.6	237.2	185.0	319.0	303.3	276.5	225.5	148.3	
	Mining	10.6	103.2	99.6	101.5	115.7	113.4	114.8	112.9	
	Communications	1.8	124.4	125.6	119.5	108.0	97.1	100.6	95.7	
	Transportation	12.5	159.0	156.1	151.6	91.6	78.3	65.5	60.4	
	Construction	20.5	314.8	322.0	368.9	411.2	178.6	154.3	184.7	
	Services	1.7	298.0	301.7	285.6	262.3	207.0	172.9	173.5	
	Trade	7.6	179.3	169.6	177.2	178.4	163.1	142.3	134.8	
	- All Industries	100.0	194.3	191.0	189.0	179.6	133.8	117.9	112.6	
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Manufacturing	68.7	250.0	250.3	232.5	195.8	147.0	123.1	112.0	
	Lumber products	2.5	134.3	142.2	133.8	132.6	111.2	97.0	83.9	
	Pulp and paper	5.1	129.6	129.8	123.6	132.9	119.0	108.3	103.4	
	Textile products	11.9	181.1	181.7	190.3	188.5	169.0	147.1	135.4	
	Iron and steel	22.5	402.7	400.6	324.9	233.4	140.4	94.5	81.2	
	Other manufactures	26.7	279.1	279.8	271.7	200.7	154.1	134.1	122.4	
	Logging	4.2	288.6	204.6	306.9	383.4	483.5	354.8	211.9	
	Mining	2.4	315.3	308.9	307.9	320.2	288.1	288.9	264.1	
	Communications	1.1	98.8	99.5	100.1	95.5	82.0	77.6	77.4	
	Transportation	6.3	106.3	108.8	98.1	102.6	93.8	87.0	89.2	
	Construction	8.5	124.4	120.0	148.0	126.2	124.3	140.2	136.6	
	Services	2.2	190.1	188.5	169.8	159.2	130.8	120.8	119.0	
	Trade	6.6	174.3	170.0	167.0	170.0	153.7	145.7	143.9	
	- All Industries	100.0	206.1	203.0	198.1	177.1	148.7	131.5	119.7	
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Manufacturing	72.0	217.5	218.0	212.4	187.8	145.7	122.9	112.3	
	Lumber products	3.2	111.4	114.1	95.8	98.4	86.8	73.1	66.9	
	Pulp and paper	4.8	133.6	131.9	126.5	133.6	118.2	114.6	108.7	
	Textile products	7.0	132.6	132.3	141.7	146.0	138.2	123.3	112.2	
	Iron and steel	29.7	317.4	316.7	317.2	247.0	170.3	119.3	104.8	
	Other manufactures	27.3	227.0	228.7	215.1	197.6	152.5	140.3	130.4	
	Logging	1.4	115.2	95.9	139.6	150.4	186.3	171.5	94.6	
	Mining	2.8	214.7	219.7	262.4	315.6	296.4	289.8	265.1	
	Communications	1.3	92.4	93.3	92.4	90.9	85.4	78.9	78.4	
	Transportation	5.7	116.1	115.4	105.2	100.2	90.7	87.5	83.0	
	Construction	5.8	116.6	120.8	126.7	137.4	118.9	100.4	110.5	
	Services	2.3	224.0	223.3	206.7	203.4	173.5	157.7	157.7	
	Trade	8.7	161.8	155.1	157.7	168.9	155.1	146.5	140.1	
	- All Industries	100.0	187.4	187.2	185.2	173.0	142.5	124.4	115.0	
<u>Prairie</u> <u>Provinces</u>	- All Manufacturing	38.0	193.4	190.4	179.1	161.7	124.4	113.4	103.7	
	Lumber products	1.7	118.6	124.0	122.3	149.5	117.5	98.3	88.8	
	Pulp and paper	2.0	102.9	101.3	100.8	107.1	99.9	103.1	97.8	
	Textile products	2.4	216.2	215.5	230.9	208.3	186.4	156.1	144.3	
	Iron and steel	15.2	175.2	174.9	155.9	123.5	89.4	81.2	72.1	
	Other manufactures	16.7	257.1	247.9	236.9	223.2	165.4	152.1	141.0	
	Logging	.5	63.2	34.1	40.9	79.4	104.2	44.6	42.5	
	Mining	6.7	151.6	147.3	143.2	153.6	141.7	131.8	126.8	
	Communications	2.3	121.8	121.7	115.7	115.4	98.5	97.4	98.0	
	Transportation	17.8	127.5	128.0	117.4	112.9	103.8	106.7	101.9	
	Construction	14.1	111.0	114.2	116.8	116.9	113.7	106.2	108.2	
	Services	3.4	177.0	169.4	155.4	145.9	129.9	117.8	113.3	
	Trade	17.2	141.5	137.6	134.9	140.7	131.2	124.6	121.3	
	- All Industries	100.0	148.1	146.4	140.2	136.1	119.7	112.7	108.1	
<u>British</u> <u>Columbia</u>	- All Manufacturing	57.0	285.5	292.9	267.3	182.5	154.7	126.9	110.8	
	Lumber products	9.5	124.8	126.8	128.6	142.6	125.1	108.2	89.7	
	Pulp and paper	4.0	159.3	157.2	151.6	157.3	131.6	116.3	102.7	
	Textile products	.7	200.5	191.7	191.4	184.5	157.3	128.6	128.4	
	Iron and steel	29.0	1083.0	1112.6	966.2	363.1	170.7	93.1	86.3	
	Other manufactures	13.8	202.5	211.7	198.6	196.0	191.7	163.1	143.9	
	Logging	6.4	152.6	153.0	108.7	116.8	109.5	103.4	93.3	
	Mining	4.4	96.1	97.4	97.1	116.5	112.5	112.0	118.9	
	Communications	2.1	134.7	139.5	137.5	119.9	114.9	114.4	108.0	
	Transportation	8.3	112.9	114.8	109.2	99.6	92.8	97.5	94.6	
	Construction	9.4	140.5	146.9	178.5	109.6	77.8	87.9	90.8	
	Services	2.7	165.1	164.2	154.1	140.0	132.9	120.9	110.5	
	Trade	9.7	172.9	166.6	168.7	172.9	150.1	142.3	137.1	
	- All Industries	100.0	193.8	197.4	187.2	149.4	126.3	115.5	107.5	

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>240.9</b>	<b>240.1</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>105.1</b>
Plant products - edible	2.8	141.3	137.4	146.1	158.1	147.1	141.2	133.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	141.0	139.0	131.2	132.0	116.2	117.7	109.9
Textiles	10.9	158.6	159.9	171.3	169.8	149.8	127.4	119.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.7	169.1	169.6	190.3	165.8	137.4	127.4	116.8
Iron and steel	32.8	389.0	388.0	312.1	229.2	133.0	93.7	79.9
Other manufactures	24.4	230.6	229.3	206.5	168.0	133.9	118.4	107.2
Communications	1.1	68.4	68.9	68.9	66.9	67.1	65.2	64.2
Transportation	3.9	93.7	96.8	89.2	108.4	105.0	94.8	96.8
Construction	3.1	57.2	56.4	84.4	76.3	60.2	76.3	109.9
Trade	11.0	168.4	163.5	158.8	160.8	149.5	141.2	137.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>107.1</b>
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>384.4</b>	<b>381.9</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>101.9</b>
Leather products	6.8	107.7	109.3	107.6	110.4	92.2	97.2	92.2
Other manufactures	72.6	608.5	501.2	427.2	287.8	184.1	121.9	106.4
Transportation	2.6	80.2	79.6	76.0	70.0	87.1	95.2	102.9
Construction	6.0	168.3	177.4	213.1	161.8	235.7	99.6	276.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>283.0</b>	<b>282.4</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>190.7</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>119.1</b>
<b>Moncton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>232.9</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>184.9</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>109.5</b>
Plant products - edible	4.6	161.5	158.0	146.1	173.1	138.3	132.8	120.3
Printing and publishing	6.2	159.7	153.1	146.7	159.7	136.4	134.9	128.3
Textiles	7.5	119.5	119.1	128.8	129.8	118.7	103.5	96.4
Iron and steel	25.1	439.1	438.4	422.8	278.2	174.9	109.4	95.2
Other manufactures	31.6	234.5	231.2	217.6	181.0	139.2	121.1	114.6
Communications	1.2	72.2	72.6	72.8	71.1	70.3	67.7	67.8
Transportation	3.5	130.3	128.5	116.2	108.2	103.6	100.1	94.2
Construction	2.5	106.9	106.1	111.6	96.2	90.4	76.5	61.3
Trade	14.2	149.9	141.9	145.1	155.5	142.9	134.4	128.9
<b>Moncton - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>109.6</b>
<b>Saskatoon - Manufacturing</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>97.5</b>
Lumber products	2.8	58.7	61.3	69.8	54.9	82.2	75.3	46.3
Pulp and paper	14.2	134.6	135.0	123.1	125.0	109.8	100.5	94.7
Other manufactures	36.6	261.2	262.5	234.8	219.0	164.2	124.5	117.9
Construction	8.8	131.1	146.3	152.6	222.8	132.7	124.6	113.3
Trade	20.2	187.2	179.8	176.8	175.2	157.9	144.6	141.2
<b>Saskatoon - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>106.1</b>
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>192.5</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>103.2</b>
Textiles	10.7	99.0	99.9	102.8	111.8	108.6	96.8	88.3
Electrical apparatus	10.9	202.5	204.4	198.2	172.6	137.5	115.8	105.8
Iron and steel	46.0	268.1	269.2	301.7	247.9	155.6	114.4	95.8
Other manufactures	18.0	159.7	158.6	157.8	158.9	135.9	128.2	127.0
Construction	2.9	107.6	108.4	126.7	119.4	90.8	59.9	75.0
Trade	7.1	148.5	142.7	148.6	155.2	147.2	135.0	133.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>103.8</b>
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>335.5</b>	<b>337.8</b>	<b>355.2</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>212.9</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>141.9</b>
Iron and steel	76.2	368.7	367.9	394.7	296.9	218.8	147.5	135.1
Other manufactures	13.8	223.7	236.7	222.3	199.0	193.0	173.9	164.8
Construction	2.3	97.9	95.7	111.7	113.6	58.5	45.2	45.4
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>295.9</b>	<b>297.2</b>	<b>310.3</b>	<b>244.7</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>130.6</b>
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>185.7</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>98.7</b>
Animal products - edible	7.9	260.7	232.7	200.7	193.0	159.0	144.3	133.9
Printing and publishing	3.9	105.1	100.9	99.7	108.2	103.0	106.7	99.3
Textiles	6.7	224.5	223.2	235.0	213.4	187.9	160.0	147.8
Iron and steel	24.2	166.8	166.0	134.2	116.6	85.3	77.5	72.0
Other manufactures	18.1	212.9	210.8	230.0	226.7	136.0	125.7	117.4
Transportation	5.5	85.8	82.1	76.2	77.7	83.7	81.3	80.8
Construction	2.8	61.2	65.3	106.6	81.8	80.4	48.8	38.8
Trade	25.1	122.2	118.3	116.4	120.7	108.4	104.3	102.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>94.7</b>
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>450.8</b>	<b>461.1</b>	<b>417.9</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>114.2</b>
Lumber products	6.0	119.7	119.0	109.1	137.7	124.3	99.4	75.8
Other manufactures	60.0	625.1	641.3	567.7	274.3	170.6	139.1	131.7
Communications	2.8	118.8	121.4	119.5	113.7	112.6	112.8	107.0
Transportation	6.9	94.7	94.1	90.4	83.3	93.0	97.5	102.3
Construction	5.4	125.1	122.8	171.8	99.8	51.7	51.6	69.8
Services	4.0	165.7	166.8	154.6	134.0	134.4	124.4	111.8
Trade	14.9	172.0	164.4	166.8	172.4	152.6	143.4	137.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>252.0</b>	<b>254.0</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>110.4</b>

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Table 7.-Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, and October 1, 1943, and November 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Nov.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Nov.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,206,032	59,337,584	32.62	137.4	137.7	130.1	172.8	171.8	155.3
Animal products - edible	40,087	1,202,846	30.01	117.0	114.1	103.4	141.1	137.1	121.0
Fur and products	3,022	90,574	29.97	101.0	99.5	101.7	116.1	112.7	112.8
Leather and products	28,189	642,434	22.79	99.8	99.5	101.2	120.9	120.6	118.5
Boots and shoes	16,874	370,582	21.96	94.4	94.2	96.6	117.9	118.3	114.3
Lumber and its products	64,860	1,756,731	27.08	99.8	102.6	95.0	129.4	131.9	122.1
Rough and dressed lumber	34,900	970,790	27.82	85.0	90.2	88.3	113.8	120.8	117.4
Furniture	9,570	248,168	25.93	96.6	96.2	97.2	113.4	110.9	116.8
Other lumber products	20,390	537,773	26.37	145.9	141.8	113.3	188.3	181.3	140.4
Musical instruments	1,226	29,126	23.76	131.4	127.8	109.4	152.7	150.5	130.2
Plant products - edible	54,812	1,397,597	25.50	127.2	138.7	119.7	142.9	147.5	129.8
Pulp and paper products	84,271	2,720,124	32.28	105.2	104.6	100.3	115.8	114.9	109.7
Pulp and paper	36,792	1,303,180	35.42	101.2	103.0	99.5	115.4	116.7	111.1
Paper products	16,755	433,595	25.88	125.9	120.4	110.0	130.9	127.2	119.0
Printing and publishing	30,724	983,549	32.01	101.6	99.3	96.7	110.7	108.2	104.5
Rubber products	17,200	532,171	30.94	100.8	97.2	94.8	128.9	126.5	111.8
Textile products	135,839	3,084,455	22.71	98.2	98.3	104.1	117.6	116.4	119.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,872	1,137,581	23.28	92.2	91.9	102.1	115.3	114.1	117.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,813	516,644	22.65	89.7	89.5	100.5	108.5	106.5	114.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,258	289,811	23.64	91.0	91.2	105.9	119.2	118.8	120.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,600	254,650	24.02	95.9	95.0	99.9	124.4	124.4	115.5
Hosiery and knit goods	21,729	457,471	21.05	100.7	100.2	95.6	112.6	112.4	111.1
Garments and personal furnishings	48,757	1,089,912	22.35	101.7	102.5	111.2	121.7	119.8	127.0
Other textile products	16,481	399,471	24.24	103.1	102.8	104.4	119.8	119.1	118.2
Tobacco	10,981	245,500	22.36	124.4	118.5	128.7	154.2	145.4	145.0
Beverages	12,905	440,284	34.12	116.0	118.5	123.1	154.0	154.7	155.1
Chemicals	79,241	2,515,460	31.74	179.6	179.0	198.5	215.0	212.6	224.1
Clay, glass and stone products	15,765	480,352	30.47	103.2	103.3	100.1	128.5	128.3	123.6
Electric light and power	18,465	678,526	36.75	96.7	97.5	95.9	110.3	110.8	103.2
Electrical apparatus	46,896	1,530,369	32.63	153.9	151.8	129.9	186.0	178.2	154.9
Iron and steel products	479,788	18,119,836	37.77	176.5	176.5	180.3	222.3	222.3	220.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,059	1,315,765	36.49	126.0	126.2	119.6	145.3	141.5	131.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,514	933,951	36.61	106.1	106.3	115.1	150.6	129.8	133.4
Agricultural implements	10,787	355,267	32.93	119.1	118.6	114.8	143.9	148.0	136.1
Land vehicles & aircraft	191,669	7,271,092	37.94	168.7	167.0	144.7	205.1	200.4	167.6
Automobiles and parts	43,660	1,890,771	43.31	116.3	117.7	120.1	156.8	135.4	132.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	85,943	3,422,556	40.64	392.1	396.3	321.1	344.2	331.2	354.2
Heating appliances	5,391	175,957	32.64	106.4	108.0	99.5	151.5	150.2	116.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	19,979	775,044	38.89	136.9	140.1	144.2	171.2	170.3	176.8
Foundry and machine shop products	13,319	491,123	36.87	118.6	118.1	133.9	164.8	160.7	173.6
Other iron and steel products	91,127	3,311,081	36.33	201.7	200.2	209.6	271.8	270.8	260.2
Non-ferrous metal products	75,901	2,627,121	34.61	171.3	170.6	150.9	211.5	209.1	180.2
Non-metallic mineral products	16,361	619,759	37.88	118.5	118.8	110.0	155.7	135.8	121.6
Miscellaneous	20,223	624,559	30.87	181.6	180.8	177.3	245.2	242.9	233.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	54,644	1,389,263	25.42	115.4	92.2	120.2	149.7	130.5	137.1
<b>MINING</b>	72,480	2,697,955	37.09	87.7	87.8	92.0	103.2	100.3	103.8
Coal	26,795	930,084	34.71	106.6	102.6	98.5	145.8	136.5	127.8
Metallic ores	35,431	1,440,904	40.67	76.3	76.8	87.4	84.8	85.7	92.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,254	316,967	30.91	95.7	96.8	99.3	119.0	119.5	117.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	28,121	844,945	30.05	108.3	109.5	107.7	120.1	121.1	113.8
Telegraphs	7,476	213,566	28.57	112.8	115.3	111.3	127.8	131.6	125.1
Telephones	20,645	631,379	30.53	106.7	107.5	106.5	117.7	117.8	110.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	150,887	5,330,262	35.72	120.4	121.0	111.5	135.2	133.9	121.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	43,206	1,431,762	33.14	120.3	119.0	109.4	138.8	135.7	121.2
Steam railways	83,869	3,234,443	38.57	122.2	123.1	113.2	154.0	133.5	122.2
Shipping and stevedoring	23,812	724,057	30.41	113.2	115.7	109.1	133.5	132.3	119.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	170,673	5,152,334	30.10	97.0	98.1	111.0	122.3	122.7	125.3
Building	61,425	2,220,194	36.14	99.8	103.4	142.7	125.3	131.1	168.0
Highway	68,480	1,809,120	26.42	96.1	93.3	95.5	129.5	129.2	114.6
Railway	40,768	1,123,020	27.55	94.1	97.5	91.0	133.8	134.6	119.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	44,935	845,456	18.82	117.3	116.1	108.3	137.0	136.5	121.7
Hotels and restaurants	28,910	518,038	17.92	123.8	121.6	107.0	150.3	150.6	127.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,025	327,418	20.43	107.2	107.6	106.5	120.2	119.3	114.6
<b>TRADE</b>	169,899	4,302,228	25.32	105.9	99.7	99.3	112.5	109.9	107.7
Retail	129,336	2,982,293	23.06	104.1	99.3	100.7	112.3	109.0	107.7
Wholesale	40,563	1,319,935	32.55	101.2	101.1	97.1	113.0	112.0	107.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,897,661	59,950,027	31.59	123.4	122.7	119.9	152.0	150.7	140.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	64,743	2,034,579	31.43	108.0	108.2	106.9	117.8	117.7	114.2
Banks and trust companies	37,659	1,033,609	27.46	116.5	116.6	115.3	122.6	122.6	118.6
Brokerage and stock market	1,552	54,551	35.14	101.7	101.1	80.8	117.1	115.0	90.9
Insurance	25,532	946,439	37.04	97.7	98.1	97.3	113.1	115.0	111.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,962,404	61,984,606	31.59	122.3	122.0	119.3	160.6	149.3	139.5

Table 8.-Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1943, and November 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Nov.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Nov.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942
<b>Maritime</b>		\$	\$						
<b>Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing	61,281	1,911,488	31.22	143.8	142.5	121.2	196.2	191.5	149.2
Lumber products	5,429	130,814	24.10	107.9	108.1	101.5	152.9	145.5	133.9
Pulp and paper	5,621	176,190	31.34	108.1	108.2	105.3	129.1	128.5	119.3
Iron and steel	33,962	1,215,850	35.80	203.7	202.0	154.7	289.6	284.5	184.9
Logging	5,565	122,086	21.94	88.0	71.2	122.2	131.3	104.5	152.2
Mining	15,569	511,555	32.86	86.8	83.8	85.4	124.6	113.4	109.6
Transportation	18,386	598,781	32.57	186.6	233.2	177.9	210.2	203.9	177.7
Construction	30,077	782,929	26.03	124.5	127.3	145.9	170.9	176.3	168.8
Trade	11,137	244,352	21.94	106.3	100.5	105.0	116.4	113.7	111.0
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>147,207</b>	<b>4,277,583</b>	<b>29.06</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>145.8</b>
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	417,296	13,033,941	31.23	143.8	143.9	133.7	188.7	188.3	163.2
Lumber products	14,958	360,367	24.09	93.3	98.8	93.0	141.0	148.2	135.2
Pulp and paper	50,990	978,543	31.58	104.2	104.3	99.4	114.4	115.0	108.1
Textile products	72,200	1,569,582	21.74	100.8	101.2	106.0	119.6	118.7	121.1
Chemicals	43,035	1,350,964	31.39	193.8	194.4	212.5	236.4	233.7	241.5
Iron and steel	136,870	5,253,531	38.38	209.4	208.3	157.2	271.9	273.0	206.0
Logging	25,564	495,157	19.37	126.6	89.7	134.6	175.1	132.4	164.8
Mining	14,468	490,192	33.88	107.0	104.8	104.5	117.2	113.8	112.8
Communications	8,948	250,851	33.23	108.0	108.7	109.4	115.0	115.8	109.2
Transportation	38,193	1,352,457	34.89	110.7	115.9	102.2	123.6	124.2	115.7
Construction	51,304	1,418,550	27.65	102.7	99.1	122.2	129.3	126.0	162.0
Services	13,170	248,715	18.88	128.0	126.9	114.3	152.4	152.5	131.0
Trade	40,320	1,035,572	25.68	105.6	103.0	101.2	113.2	111.9	108.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>607,263</b>	<b>18,285,235</b>	<b>30.11</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>150.7</b>
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing	548,477	18,407,498	33.56	126.7	127.0	123.8	155.4	153.6	145.0
Lumber products	23,978	628,553	26.12	111.4	114.1	95.8	138.9	140.5	117.7
Plant products - edible	28,333	706,544	24.93	125.1	144.8	111.3	134.3	147.9	119.9
Pulp and paper	36,444	1,182,024	32.43	106.3	104.9	100.6	115.5	114.2	110.8
Textile products	53,394	1,304,503	24.43	94.1	93.9	100.6	114.8	113.4	117.7
Chemicals	31,265	1,008,044	32.24	157.2	155.0	177.4	185.4	182.8	191.8
Electrical apparatus	29,822	968,922	32.49	138.8	137.6	121.1	166.2	160.0	143.9
Iron and steel	226,322	8,634,735	38.15	142.6	142.3	142.5	176.6	173.3	165.1
Non-ferrous metal products	34,828	1,212,050	35.00	149.4	137.2	133.3	177.8	174.7	161.1
Logging	10,828	256,454	23.68	104.0	86.6	126.0	137.1	122.1	145.2
Mining	21,002	852,888	40.61	68.4	70.0	83.6	78.9	79.0	91.4
Communications	10,076	318,897	31.65	102.8	103.8	102.8	119.1	118.8	109.6
Transportation	43,618	1,579,459	36.21	121.7	121.1	110.4	139.2	130.1	121.0
Construction	44,257	1,452,508	32.82	78.7	81.5	85.5	105.0	107.5	103.6
Services	17,505	332,519	18.98	114.5	114.1	105.6	135.4	135.1	118.5
Trade	66,398	1,699,986	25.60	98.0	93.9	95.5	107.8	104.1	103.8
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>782,159</b>	<b>24,900,009</b>	<b>32.67</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>132.4</b>
<b>Prairie</b>									
<b>Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing	76,277	2,325,544	30.49	138.9	136.8	128.7	168.8	158.2	147.9
Animal products - edible	12,587	369,560	29.36	146.4	131.7	117.0	166.8	146.9	132.0
Lumber products	3,361	89,906	26.75	84.1	87.9	86.7	106.0	115.2	111.5
Plant products - edible	6,252	172,678	27.62	149.5	151.0	144.1	161.1	147.2	147.8
Textile products	4,991	99,401	20.32	109.8	109.4	117.3	121.8	120.5	124.5
Iron and steel	30,389	1,001,865	32.97	158.3	158.0	140.8	193.3	191.5	165.7
Mining	13,478	525,355	38.85	124.7	121.2	117.8	144.8	141.7	138.3
Communications	4,673	123,668	26.46	110.2	110.1	104.7	113.0	114.5	110.4
Transportation	55,756	1,330,860	37.22	115.4	115.8	106.2	127.8	127.4	112.4
Construction	28,121	860,329	30.69	84.9	87.3	89.3	118.8	122.9	114.3
Services	6,733	120,560	17.91	108.8	104.1	95.5	121.4	119.3	106.8
Trade	34,497	882,751	25.59	107.4	104.4	102.4	115.2	113.6	109.3
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>200,632</b>	<b>6,187,891</b>	<b>30.64</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>125.0</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing	102,751	3,659,313	35.61	180.1	184.8	168.6	227.3	236.5	208.0
Animal products - edible	5,584	172,296	30.86	118.2	132.5	116.8	140.1	165.7	128.1
Lumber products	17,134	549,291	32.06	92.9	94.3	95.7	114.3	115.7	118.2
Plant products - edible	7,012	181,593	25.90	186.7	196.3	186.9	221.0	219.8	199.2
Pulp and paper	7,164	254,346	35.50	107.2	108.6	102.0	119.2	115.4	107.8
Iron and steel	52,245	2,013,855	38.55	440.8	462.8	393.2	572.0	608.9	501.2
Non-ferrous metal products	5,080	197,567	38.89	105.3	105.0	110.5	119.5	119.9	135.5
Logging	11,592	494,540	42.64	125.7	126.0	89.5	142.3	143.2	105.1
Mining	7,963	310,007	38.93	81.6	82.8	82.5	93.0	91.7	88.9
Transportation	14,936	548,905	36.75	111.2	113.1	107.6	138.2	138.6	128.4
Construction	16,914	638,218	37.73	133.9	140.0	170.2	199.1	207.3	230.1
Services	4,984	104,864	21.12	115.5	114.8	107.8	137.5	136.8	130.3
Trade	17,537	439,567	25.07	108.9	104.9	106.2	123.6	120.8	119.0
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>180,400</b>	<b>6,299,309</b>	<b>34.92</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>168.0</b>



Table 9.-Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1943, and November 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Nov.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Nov.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	230,438	7,558,548	32.80	151.0	150.5	155.7	194.3	193.3	165.3
Plant products - edible	8,237	223,054	27.08	98.1	95.4	101.5	120.5	115.3	116.1
Pulp and paper	9,376	278,502	29.70	114.1	112.5	106.1	120.9	120.0	109.3
Textiles	32,287	726,505	22.50	99.3	100.6	107.3	116.4	115.8	121.2
Tobacco	6,590	156,842	23.80	113.5	113.7	151.2	155.4	151.2	153.2
Iron and steel	97,172	3,788,744	38.99	211.4	210.9	166.4	269.1	269.3	207.0
Communications	5,352	154,997	40.27	105.2	106.0	106.0	114.2	115.3	106.9
Transportation	11,406	370,189	32.46	92.7	95.7	88.2	107.2	108.5	99.5
Construction	9,226	292,298	31.68	85.1	83.9	125.8	104.4	101.8	154.3
Services	9,376	187,833	20.05	121.6	120.1	109.0	148.8	147.5	127.1
Trade	32,631	856,876	26.26	107.7	104.8	101.6	114.7	113.5	109.1
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	296,528	9,403,754	31.71	156.7	156.1	126.6	171.1	170.2	151.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	32,316	1,001,041	30.98	204.4	203.0	175.2	298.9	290.0	216.9
Chemicals	10,770	328,706	30.52	248.1	251.8	281.4	426.2	409.7	364.0
Iron and steel	11,015	455,481	39.54	452.7	456.3	241.3	597.4	574.8	281.3
Transportation	1,068	51,650	29.63	116.2	115.4	110.1	151.9	127.9	124.6
Construction	2,461	64,575	26.24	106.5	112.3	154.9	156.3	169.0	201.6
Services	1,307	21,014	16.08	119.2	120.8	104.9	158.8	159.7	115.5
Trade	3,231	72,888	22.55	104.4	103.6	102.7	119.7	119.5	111.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	40,683	1,200,163	29.50	172.7	172.3	155.0	247.8	242.5	192.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	193,314	6,556,771	33.81	143.1	141.5	136.3	177.9	175.1	161.4
Plant products - edible	11,744	290,650	24.75	108.4	106.0	98.1	113.2	110.3	107.4
Pulp and paper	16,087	511,137	31.77	106.8	102.4	98.1	114.9	111.8	108.3
Textiles	19,346	512,974	26.52	99.6	99.3	107.3	124.4	121.3	128.6
Chemicals	15,566	480,984	30.90	200.6	197.1	196.4	258.7	255.7	215.1
Electrical apparatus	14,636	462,965	31.63	157.7	155.7	130.9	179.0	176.2	149.2
Iron and steel	64,743	2,506,125	38.71	188.9	188.5	181.3	249.2	246.7	218.3
Communications	3,021	118,587	39.19	101.3	102.4	102.7	115.3	114.6	107.8
Transportation	9,120	299,745	32.87	125.4	123.7	111.8	143.5	136.0	125.6
Construction	6,508	238,229	36.61	78.9	77.6	82.4	93.4	89.5	94.9
Services	9,249	184,543	19.95	118.4	115.5	105.4	135.1	132.1	115.4
Trade	36,634	992,091	27.08	101.8	96.3	98.5	109.9	105.6	105.6
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	257,952	8,375,221	32.47	130.6	128.3	124.5	158.3	155.2	145.1
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	12,219	366,636	30.01	122.1	122.9	112.1	147.2	145.7	132.9
Pulp and paper	3,249	99,288	30.56	115.6	116.0	105.8	123.3	123.0	111.2
Iron and steel	3,916	132,728	33.89	117.0	117.4	100.2	176.3	171.4	146.5
Construction	2,000	60,084	30.04	81.2	90.0	94.5	104.1	120.2	116.2
Services	2,251	37,027	16.45	125.3	126.9	115.6	152.3	155.2	137.7
Trade	4,802	102,532	22.28	108.6	104.3	102.6	117.9	116.5	106.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	22,811	619,272	27.15	114.7	115.3	108.0	155.2	156.2	124.5
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	50,986	1,724,801	33.83	115.9	116.2	123.6	159.3	157.5	144.4
Textiles	6,379	149,636	23.44	92.1	92.9	95.6	108.0	107.5	111.1
Electrical apparatus	6,513	230,715	35.42	125.1	126.3	122.4	167.4	152.2	160.0
Iron and steel	27,412	1,022,126	37.29	125.8	126.3	141.5	147.6	147.6	158.3
Construction	1,745	64,902	37.19	70.4	70.9	82.9	99.0	100.3	110.2
Trade	4,253	106,052	24.94	97.8	94.0	97.9	106.7	102.0	108.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	59,592	1,967,068	33.01	112.4	112.4	119.1	155.0	153.4	159.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	36,269	1,654,461	45.06	129.7	130.6	137.4	148.5	141.0	144.7
Iron and steel	30,724	1,443,252	46.97	130.6	130.3	139.8	151.1	142.1	147.3
Construction	912	32,594	35.74	143.3	140.1	163.5	173.1	167.7	211.1
Trade	1,484	40,498	27.29	114.6	108.9	97.9	112.0	104.8	101.7
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	40,297	1,761,749	43.72	128.7	129.3	135.0	148.0	140.6	144.5
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	37,189	1,080,879	29.08	138.2	135.1	127.2	159.3	152.7	146.0
Animal products - edible	4,810	151,701	31.54	134.7	120.3	103.7	163.2	137.5	128.6
Textiles	4,111	82,195	19.99	111.7	111.0	116.9	119.3	116.7	123.2
Chemicals	2,764	83,579	30.24	490.1	497.3	717.5	569.5	572.9	833.8
Iron and steel	14,777	465,885	31.53	150.0	149.3	120.7	176.3	174.2	143.4
Communications	1,226	52,653	26.62	97.4	97.2	97.4	94.4	96.0	102.3
Transportation	5,374	111,058	32.92	118.3	113.2	105.1	154.7	151.9	112.5
Construction	1,724	54,502	31.50	39.8	42.2	68.9	41.2	44.9	73.8
Services	2,270	59,779	17.52	114.2	111.9	104.9	128.2	126.8	116.0
Trade	15,316	396,579	25.89	109.5	106.0	104.3	117.1	114.5	113.5
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	61,102	1,715,855	28.08	119.0	116.3	113.1	152.2	148.3	125.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	59,484	2,151,873	36.18	243.1	248.7	225.4	316.8	330.6	287.4
Lumber products	5,449	174,651	32.05	91.2	90.7	83.2	109.1	107.9	102.1
Iron and steel	40,968	1,560,311	38.09	500.4	518.0	462.1	639.6	681.4	580.5
Communications	2,542	68,074	26.78	109.3	111.7	109.9	119.3	121.9	118.9
Transportation	6,166	223,863	36.31	113.1	112.4	108.0	134.3	130.9	122.1
Construction	4,834	185,053	38.28	168.0	155.1	216.9	213.9	194.1	263.9
Services	5,623	77,324	21.34	120.9	121.3	112.8	142.3	143.8	137.7
Trade	13,471	345,956	25.68	107.2	102.5	104.0	123.6	119.6	117.6
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	90,124	3,052,280	33.87	177.6	179.0	170.1	230.5	235.2	215.5





Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**DECEMBER, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
Feb. 9, 1944

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1943.

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Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
In Charge, Employment and Payroll Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

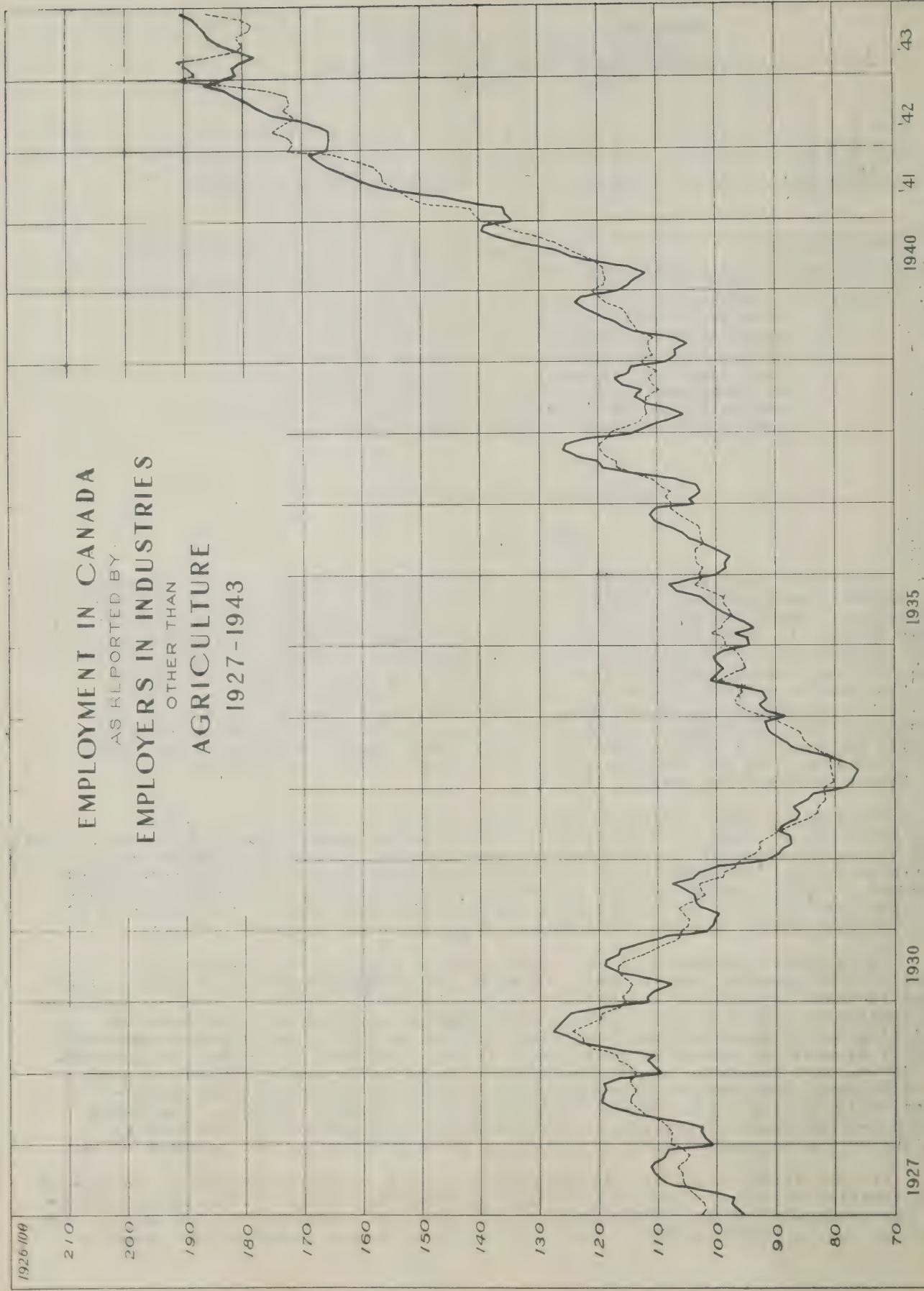
Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed further expansion, continuing the steadily upward movement indicated from May 1. The increase was the largest reported since the beginning of August, but was nevertheless substantially less than that at Dec. 1, 1942; according to pre-war experience, however, it was contra-seasonal in character. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 14,161 employers with a combined working force of 1,916,688, as compared with 1,898,118 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$60,541,888, as compared with \$59,979,871 at the beginning of November. There was thus a rise of one p.c. in the number of employees, accompanied by that of 0.9 p.c. in the reported weekly earnings. The general per capita average showed an insignificant change, declining from \$31.60 at Nov. 1, to \$31.59 at the date under review. These two are the highest in the payroll record, dating from June 1, 1941.

The general index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1943, reached a new maximum, at 190.6, as compared with 188.7 in the preceding month, and 186.5 at Dec. 1, 1942. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes. Since the increase at the date under review was contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further rise, standing at 186.1, as compared with 180.6 in the preceding report. The general index of employment exceeded by 2.2 p.c. that at the beginning of December in 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 6.5 p.c.

The greatest advance at Dec. 1, 1943, was in logging, which reported an additional 17,267 persons, and in trade, in which the increase amounted to 8,287. The expansion in these industries exceeded the average at Dec. 1. There was also an important gain in employment from Nov. 1 in mining, while smaller advances were indicated in manufacturing and transportation. The slight gain in manufacturing is contra-seasonal; although it repeats the upward movement noted at Dec. 1 in each year since the outbreak of war, it was on a decidedly smaller scale than in the early winter of 1941 or 1942. Within this group, the greatest increases were recorded in animal food and textile factories, while moderate improvement was also shown in rubber, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and some other plants. The advance in iron and steel, like that at Nov. 1, was very much smaller than in almost any other month since the outbreak of war.

For the second month in succession, there was a slight slackening in employment in the production of durable goods as a whole. The decline of some 700 at Dec. 1 follows that of approximately 500 in the preceding month; these two, with the loss at May 1, 1943, and those at Jan. 1, 1940 and 1941, constitute the only interruptions in the steadily

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



upward movement which has characterized this group since Aug. 1, 1939. The contra-seasonal gain of nearly 2,100 persons in the manufacture of non-durable goods at the date under review is particularly interesting, possibly an early indication of a change in the industrial distribution which will assume increasing importance in coming months.

#### PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$60,541,888, already mentioned as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Dec. 1 by the co-operating employers, was 0.9 p.c. higher than the amount paid at the beginning of November. The advance continues the generally upward trend shown by payrolls since the institution of such statistics in the spring of 1941. The only exceptions in these months were at the beginning of January in 1942 and 1943, when the observance of the Christmas and New Year's holidays lowered the reported aggregates, and at May 1, 1943, following the Easter holidays. The weekly per capita earnings showed little change at the date under review, averaging \$31.59, as compared with \$31.60 at Nov. 1; at the beginning of December, 1942, the figure was \$30.06, while that at Dec. 1, 1941, was \$27.32.

The latest figures include the higher cost-of-living bonus<sup>1/</sup> authorized for the first payroll period beginning on or after Nov. 15, 1943. However, in the case of the all-industries average, other factors tended to offset the effect of this increase. Among these may be mentioned the fact that extremely large proportions of the persons added to the numbers in recorded employment at the date under review were reported in logging and trade, in both of which the weekly averages throughout the Dominion were below those in many other industries. In the case of trade, many of the persons taken on at Dec. 1 were no doubt part-time workers.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,981,607, as compared with 1,962,861 at the beginning of November. The amounts received as weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$62,582,595 paid on or about Dec. 1, and \$62,014,450 paid on or about Nov. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$31.58, as compared with \$31.59 at the beginning of November, and \$30.06 at Dec. 1, 1942.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1943, and Dec. 1, 1942. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls from June 1, 1941, when the record for the latter was commenced.

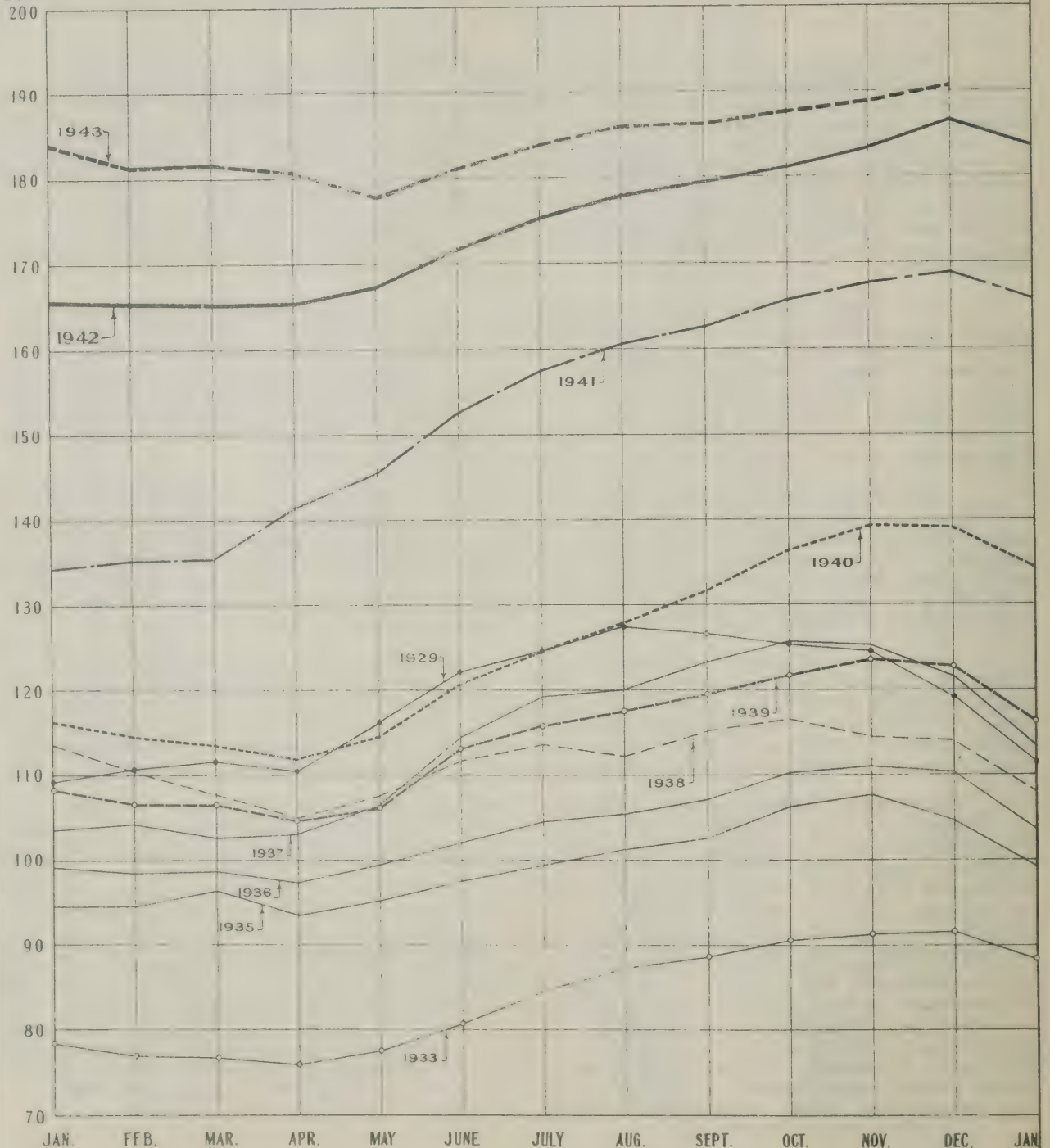
The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 24.7 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 53.4 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, amounted to 23.9 p.c., and that in

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<sup>1/</sup> The National War Labour Board issued a General Order on Nov. 3, 1943, authorizing an increase in the cost-of-living bonus commencing with the first payroll period on or after Nov. 15, 1943. In the case of adult male employees, and of other employees receiving weekly wage rates of \$25 or more per week, the amount of the weekly increase was to be 35 cents; for male employees less than 21 years of age and female employees, whose weekly wage rates are less than \$25 per week, the increase authorized was 1.4 per cent of their weekly wage rates.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



payrolls to 51.9 p.c.

Between Dec. 1, 1942, and Dec. 1, 1943, there has been an increase in employment in the eight leading industries amounting to 2.2 p.c., accompanied by that of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 37.5 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls, by 74 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 28.4 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 25.1 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more striking than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 60 p.c., and that of payrolls by 106.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to the beginning of December, 1943. Despite curtailment in certain lines in the non-durable goods division resulting from shortages of labour and materials, the index number of employment in this group was 16.9 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 40.1 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in different industries is obviously an exceedingly important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1943, and Dec. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Activity in manufacturing establishments showed a minor increase at the beginning of December. The gain was slightly smaller than the loss which had been noted at Nov. 1; although the latest index, at 231.0, was a little higher than that of 230.8 indicated in the last report, it was fractionally lower than the all-time maximum of 231.3 at Oct. 1, 1943. It was, however, a few points higher than the Dec. 1, 1942, index of 221.7. An advance at Dec. 1 is contrary to the normal seasonal movement

Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1943, by the 20-operating establishments and aggregate and per capita weekly earnings of such employees, together with index numbers of employment and payrolls as at December 1, 1943 and November 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Employment		Index Numbers of		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
			Dec. 1 1943	Nov. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Nov. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Nov. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Nov. 1 1943	
			\$	\$							
<b>(a) Provinces</b>											
Maritime Provinces	151,181	4,415,964	29.21	29.04	131.0	127.3	176.2	170.3	154.9	154.9	
Prince Edward Island	2,452	80,801	24.80	24.84	116.9	113.5	136.9	133.1	111.2	111.2	
New Brunswick	90,826	2,785,796	30.67	30.33	131.2	129.1	180.1	174.8	160.1	160.1	
New Brunswick	37,902	1,569,565	27.10	27.15	131.9	125.8	171.6	164.5	148.5	148.5	
Quebec	1,170,370	18,417,989	30.00	30.13	132.4	131.0	166.4	165.3	154.4	154.4	
Quebec	47,338	25,030,849	32.62	32.67	116.5	115.8	140.5	139.8	135.7	135.7	
Ontario	1,047,780	3,348,722	31.15	30.85	117.1	115.4	139.5	136.1	126.6	126.6	
Ontario	43,418	3,876,816	30.73	30.07	114.4	114.0	132.7	129.3	125.0	125.0	
Ontario	1,004,362	1,141,317	29.25	29.42	113.6	108.9	129.4	128.2	120.4	120.4	
Ontario	1,119	2,330,589	32.77	32.70	125.3	121.6	155.4	150.5	132.9	132.9	
Ontario	1,004,362	6,328,364	35.09	34.13	143.7	143.7	179.8	179.0	169.6	169.6	
Ontario	1,004,362	50,541,888	31.59	31.50	124.7	124.4	153.4	152.0	144.0	144.0	
<b>(b) Cities</b>											
Montreal	70,946	1,975,667	31.92	31.75	136.3	136.2	173.9	171.1	156.9	156.9	
Montreal	70,946	1,151,388	29.33	29.52	173.7	172.7	245.7	248.1	192.4	192.4	
Montreal	70,947	8,400,002	32.31	32.48	131.6	130.6	158.6	158.3	148.6	148.6	
Montreal	23,024	625,721	27.12	27.19	115.7	114.7	136.6	135.2	125.3	125.3	
Montreal	23,024	1,982,480	33.30	33.43	112.9	112.4	136.8	135.0	144.9	144.9	
Montreal	41,166	1,740,749	42.44	42.72	131.5	128.7	146.9	148.0	143.7	143.7	
Montreal	62,854	1,740,749	28.29	28.16	120.5	119.0	137.2	132.2	126.3	126.3	
Vancouver	90,903	3,094,725	34.04	33.37	119.3	117.6	233.6	230.5	215.9	215.9	
<b>(c) Industries</b>											
Manufacturing	1,111,908	39,627,411	32.64	32.62	137.5	137.4	174.0	172.8	159.7	159.7	
Manufacturing	35,214	24,677,754	36.12	35.87	161.0	160.2	206.4	205.2	183.9	183.9	
Manufacturing	30,222	14,291,026	28.28	28.37	113.9	113.4	140.1	138.5	134.8	134.8	
Manufacturing	18,131	658,531	36.27	36.75	95.1	96.7	107.0	110.3	103.9	103.9	
Manufacturing	21,911	1,752,167	24.37	25.48	191.7	115.4	148.2	150.0	168.1	168.1	
Manufacturing	27,700	2,755,509	37.37	37.09	89.2	87.7	105.8	103.2	105.0	105.0	
Manufacturing	27,700	2,444,051	30.20	30.05	107.6	108.3	119.9	120.1	115.8	115.8	
Manufacturing	51,226	3,417,404	35.82	35.72	120.7	130.4	136.9	135.2	123.3	123.3	
Manufacturing	41,862	4,809,930	29.72	30.19	92.0	97.0	120.0	128.5	134.6	134.6	
Manufacturing	44,215	840,873	18.96	18.88	115.6	117.3	135.6	137.0	121.4	121.4	
Manufacturing	178,990	4,495,238	25.11	25.36	108.5	105.9	117.2	112.9	112.0	112.0	
Manufacturing	1,916,988	60,541,888	31.59	31.60	124.7	123.4	153.4	152.0	144.0	144.0	
Finance	64,919	2,040,707	31.43	31.43	108.3	108.0	118.2	117.8	114.4	114.4	
Finance	1,981,607	32,832,393	31.59	31.59	123.9	122.8	151.9	150.6	142.8	142.8	

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the following manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

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# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepared a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Oct. 1, 137.8; Nov. 1, 139.3; Dec. 1, 142.8. The index was 131.5.



according to pre-war standards. However, the trend at that date since the outbreak of hostilities has invariably been favourable; the latest gain was decidedly less than that noted at the beginning of December in either 1942 or 1941, although it exceeded the rise at the same date in 1940 or 1939. The seasonally-adjusted index advanced from 228.8 at Nov. 1, 1943, to 233.6 at Dec. 1.

The working forces of the 7,867 manufacturers furnishing statistics aggregated 1,206,705; as compared with their staffs of 1,205,630 at Nov. 1, there was an increase of 1,075 persons, or 0.1 p.c. The weekly payrolls, at \$39,627,213, were higher by \$294,143, or 0.7 p.c. The weekly per capita average at Dec. 1 reached a new high, standing at \$32.84, as compared with \$32.62 at Nov. 1, 1943, and \$31.17 at Dec. 1, 1942. In 1941, the Dec. 1 average had been \$28.15.

The largest advances at the date under review were in animal food and textile plants, which absorbed over 1,400 and 1,000 additional workers, respectively. Rubber, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone products also afforded rather more employment. Seasonal curtailment of operations continued to lower employment in vegetable food and lumber factories. Pulp and paper mills were also quieter.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1943, was 174.0, as compared with 172.8 at the beginning of November, 1943, and 159.7 at Dec. 1, 1942. There was thus an increase of nine p.c. during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 4.2 p.c. in the index number of employment. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls have already been stated. The increase in the cost-of-living bonus, payable in the first pay period after Nov. 15, 1943, is reflected to some extent in the latest figures for manufacturing.<sup>1/</sup> As has previously been pointed out, the upgrading of employees as they acquire experience is of outstanding importance in manufacturing, tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour consequent upon the shortage of workers which has become increasingly acute with the development of the war effort. The changing industrial distribution of wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater rise in payrolls, there being a growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Dec. 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 57.5 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 49.7 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita weekly average earnings of persons engaged in these classes stood at \$36.12, an amount which was higher by \$8.33 than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries, the Dec. 1 average, standing at \$28.28, has risen by \$4.98 in the 30 months.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products and electrical apparatus and equipment industries, in all of which the volume of war work has been particularly great. These gains have been associated with important, though relatively smaller advances in employment. In practically every case, the per capita average weekly earnings in the various branches of manufacturing are higher than they were at the same date of 1941 or 1942.

Logging.- Seasonal activity in bush operations resulted in substantial additions to the personnel of logging camps, 542 of which reported 71,911 employees, compared with 54,644 at Nov. 1. The gain of 31.6 p.c. was larger than that at Dec. 1, 1942, and also rather exceeded the average indicated at that date over a period of years. The index of employment, at 240.2, was higher by 1.7 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1942, but was otherwise the lowest for December since the outbreak of hostilities. Over the 12 months, there was a rise of 12.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,752,167, as compared with \$1,392,397 at the beginning of November, 1943.

The per capita average earnings were lowered from \$25.48 in the last return, to \$24.37 at the date under review; the decline is associated with the large increase

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote on page 3.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,  
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	29.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	106.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.3	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	119.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	119.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.91
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.97	134.3	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.7	31.06	135.5	166.6	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.7	150.7	31.53	137.7	171.8	32.37
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.8	32.62
Dec. 1	124.7	153.4	31.59	137.5	174.0	32.84

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defense Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, but all data pertaining to the same pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

For the purpose of the present survey, the earnings of employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



in the number employed. The average at Dec. 1, 1942, was \$21.07. In considering the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary to a significant extent, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province (see Table 8.)

Mining.- Coal-mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1943, and there were also gains in employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The 478 operators whose returns were tabulated had 73,730 employees, 1,250 more than in the preceding month. The index in the mining group at Dec. 1 was 158.1, being 2.8 p.c. below that of 162.7 at the same date in 1942. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fractionally risen. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December aggregated \$2,755,509, showing an increase of 2.5 p.c. over the Nov. 1 payments. As a result of this disparity in employment and payrolls, the per capita weekly earnings were higher, averaging \$37.37, as compared with \$37.09 in the preceding period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1942, figure had been \$35.83.

Communications.- Employment in the telegraph and telephone divisions, showed moderate seasonal reductions which approximated the average in size. A personnel of 27,950 was reported by the employers furnishing data, as compared with 28,121 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls were also rather lower, at \$844,052, as against \$844,945 at Nov. 1. The per capita average rose from \$30.05 at that date to \$30.20 at the first of December; the Dec. 1, 1942, average had been \$29.35. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 104.6. This was fractionally higher than that of 104.0 a year earlier, while there was a gain of 3.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

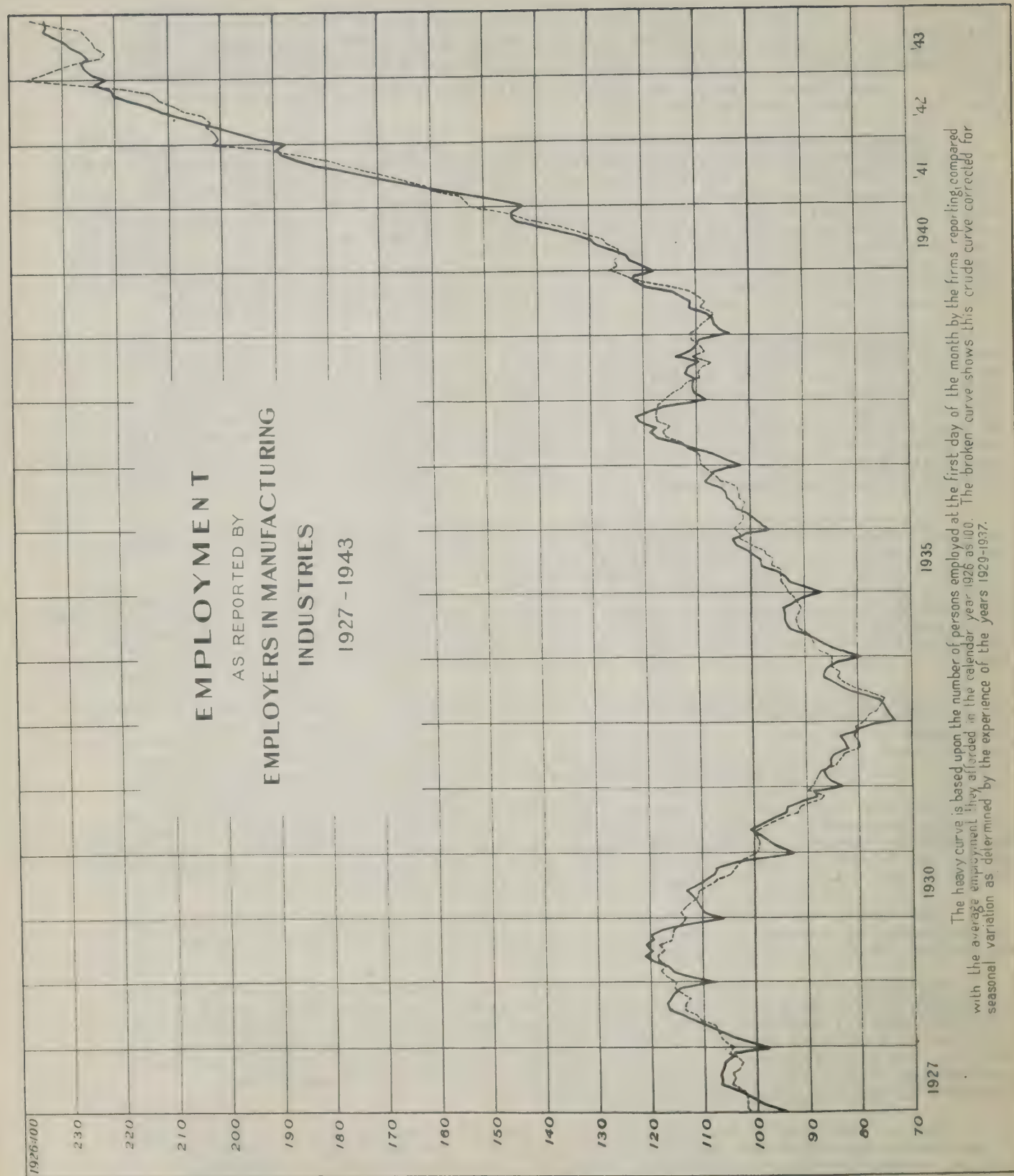
Transportation.- The trend in transportation was upward at the beginning of December, when 596 firms and branches reported 151,225 employees, or 338 more than at Nov. 1. The increase, (contra-seasonal in character), took place in local transportation; there was little general change in steam railway operation, while the shipping and stevedoring division was slacker. The index, at 119.7, was the highest for December in any year of the record, being 9.4 p.c. above that of 109.4 at Dec. 1, 1942. The payrolls, at \$5,417,404, exceeded those of \$5,390,262 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$35.72 at Nov. 1, to \$35.82 at the date under review. The Dec. 1, 1942, figure had been \$35.37.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was seasonal curtailment in this division, in which the decline was decidedly below-average for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920; it was, however, considerably above the loss at Dec. 1, 1942. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported lessened activity, the greatest contraction being in the first-named. Data were received from 1,568 employers with a force of 161,862 persons, as compared with 170,673 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating contractors amounted to \$4,809,930, while the Nov. 1 aggregate had been \$5,153,287. Partly as a result of reduced overtime work, there was also a falling-off in the per capita average earnings, which stood at \$29.72 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$30.19 at the beginning of November. The Dec. 1, 1942, figure was \$28.25.

The Dec. 1 index for construction, at 128.3, was lower than that of 151.3 at the beginning of December of 1942. This decrease of 15.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 10.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- Further seasonal reductions were indicated in the service division; the losses, which were moderate, took place in hotels and restaurants, while in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments there was a minor gain. Six hundred and fifty-seven employers showed a staff of 44,315 men and women, 665 fewer than at Nov. 1. The shrinkage was rather above-average for Dec. 1. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review amounted to \$840,375, as compared with \$849,388 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 8.5 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the payrolls showed a gain of 11.7 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.96 at Dec. 1, and \$18.38 at Nov. 1, 1943; the Dec. 1, 1942, figure had been \$18.24. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. The former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.- The seasonal increases indicated in trade were substantially above-normal for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,394 employers co-operating in the latest survey had 178,990 persons on their staffs, 8,287 more than at Nov. 1; it is probable that many of these were part-time workers. The payrolls reported at Dec. 1 amounted to \$4,495,238, exceeding by 3.9 p.c. the sum of \$4,328,567 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of November. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average slightly declined, standing at \$25.11, as compared with \$25.36 in the preceding report; the Dec. 1, 1942, figure had been \$24.25.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1 was 170.1, 3.4 p.c. above that of 164.5 at the same date in 1942. This gain was accompanied by that of 4.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- The 757 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed a personnel of 64,919, as against 64,743 at Nov. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,040,707, as compared with \$2,034,579 paid on or about Nov. 1. The per capita weekly average was unchanged, at \$31.43, as compared with \$30.88 at Dec. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions was higher by 1.5 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1942, while that of payrolls was higher by 3.3 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December was higher in each of the provinces except British Columbia. The gains, which were generally smaller than those indicated at Dec. 1, 1942, were contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years. In all provinces, the weekly aggregates of salaries and wages reported were higher than at Nov. 1, 1943, but in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, the per capita average earnings were rather lower, partly because the increases in the personnel took place largely in the industries in which the averages are relatively low, and partly because in many cases the persons taken on were part-time workers, or were not employed throughout the whole period of observation. In Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, however, the average earnings per employee were higher at Dec. 1 than at Nov. 1. In all provinces, they exceeded the averages at Dec. 1 in 1942 or 1941.

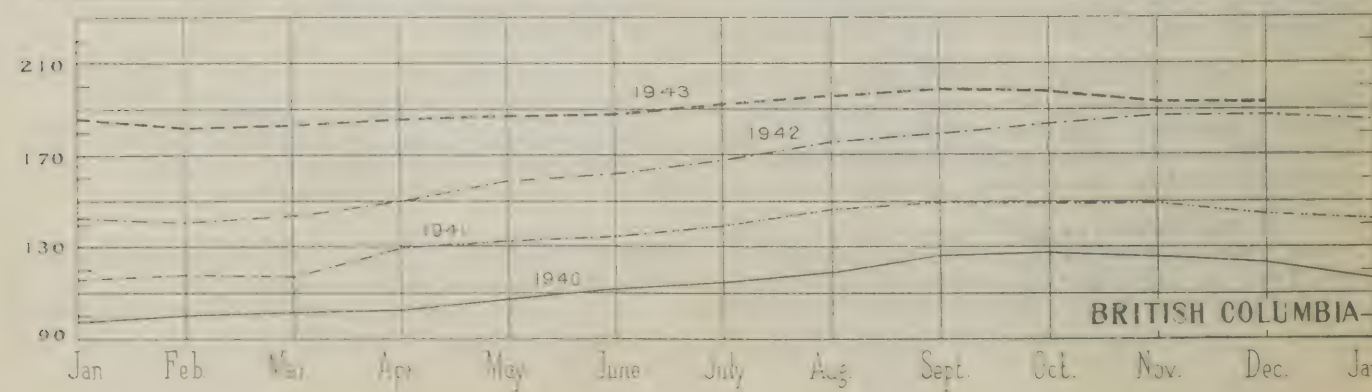
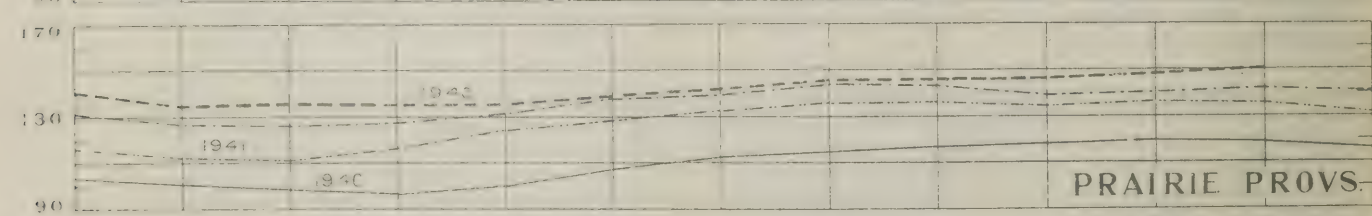
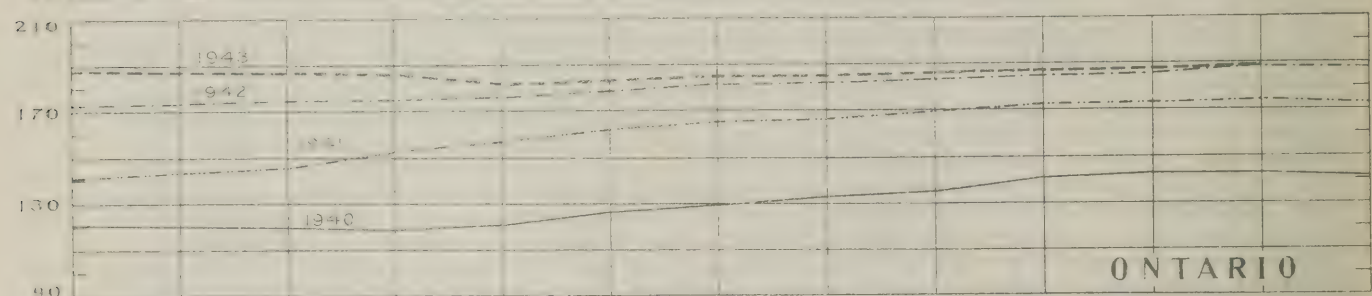
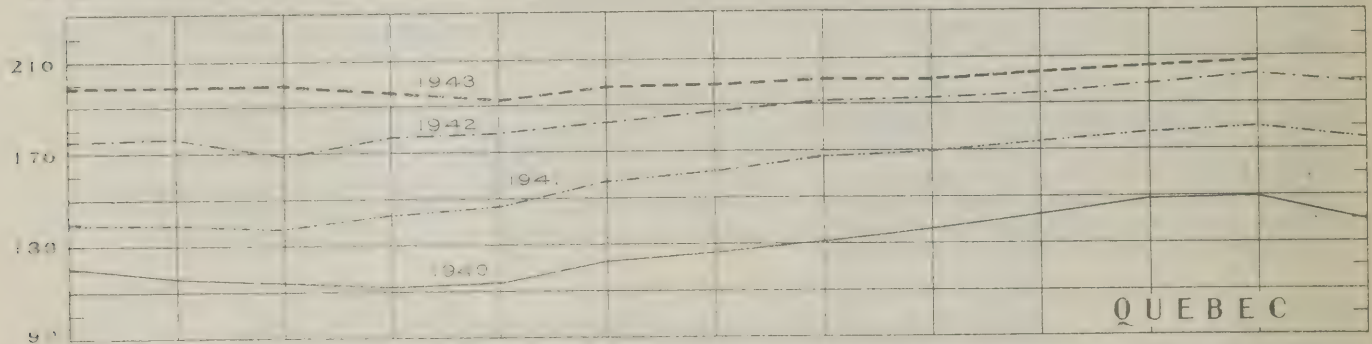
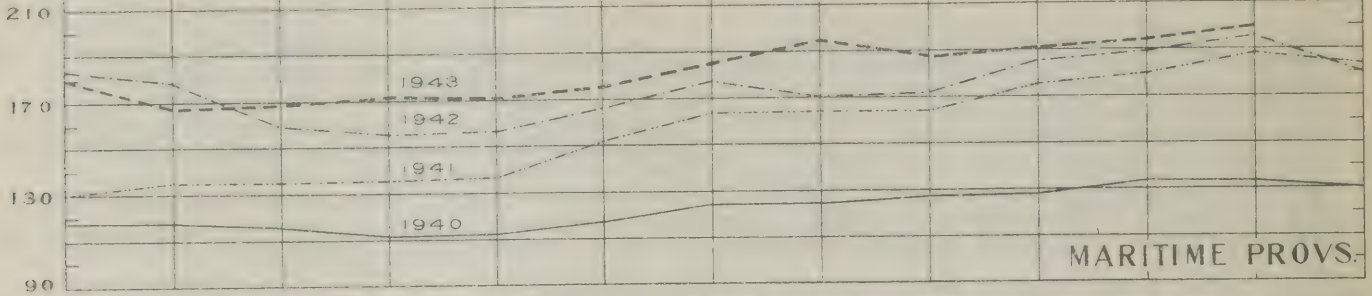
Maritime Provinces.- There was a contra-seasonal gain in employment in the Maritime area; as in recently preceding reports, the expansion at Dec. 1 was smaller than that noted at the same date in the year before. Information was furnished by 999 employers whose working forces included 151,161 men and women; as compared with 146,999 at the beginning of November, there was an increase of 2.8 p.c. The accompanying advance in the payrolls amounted to 3.4 p.c. The latest index of employment was 199.7, as compared with 195.1 at Dec. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was rather quieter, there being a falling-off in animal food, lumber and iron and steel works. Vegetable foods, however, showed improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging afforded substantially more employment, while there were smaller gains in mining, transportation and trade. Construction, however, released some employees.

The salaries and wages paid at Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$4,415,964, as compared with \$4,268,851 disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$29.04 in the last report, to \$29.21 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1942 had been \$26.13.

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1940-1943

1926 =  
100





In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 13.8 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 2.4 p.c.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec continued to expand, the firms making returns at Dec. 1 having enlarged their staffs from 607,537 at Nov. 1, to 613,910 at the date under review. The greatest improvement was in logging; there were smaller though considerable gains in trade, while mining and transportation showed minor increases. Services, manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, reported curtailment, that in construction being greatest. Within the manufacturing division, rubber, textile, beverage and electrical apparatus plants reported heightened activity, but the trend was downward in the lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries. The general increase in Quebec was contrary to the usual seasonal movement; it was, however, on a much smaller scale than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1942.

The co-operating establishments disbursed \$18,417,089 in weekly payrolls at the beginning of December; this was higher by 0.6 p.c. than the sum of \$18,305,036 paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita average was \$29.99, as compared with \$30.13 at Nov. 1, and \$28.29 at Dec. 1, 1942. The index number of employment, at 208.3 at the date under review, was three p.c. above that at Dec. 1 of the year before, while the reported payrolls were higher by 7.7 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed further and greater expansion; the gain was smaller than that recorded at the same date in 1942, but was contra-seasonal according to pre-war experience. Statistics were tabulated from 6,027 employers with a working force of 767,373 men and women, as compared with 762,440 at Nov. 1. The persons in recorded employment earned the sum of \$25,030,849 in the week preceding, while those on the payroll at Nov. 1 were paid \$24,911,879. The latest per capita average was \$32.62, as compared with \$32.67 at Nov. 1, 1943, and \$31.43 at the beginning of December, 1942. The index of employment at Dec. 1 was 188.6, as compared with 187.4 in the last return, and 188.2 at Dec. 1, 1942. The latest index of payrolls was 3.5 p.c. higher than that indicated 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing afforded rather more employment, most of which was in iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants; animal feed, leather, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal factories also showed gains which in a number of cases were fairly substantial. On the other hand, lumber, vegetable food and beverage plants released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade reported considerable seasonal improvement. Transportation, construction and services, however, recorded declines, those in construction being greatest.

Prairie Provinces.- Further improvement was noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces, there being gains in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advances were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the time of year. Data were received from 1,883 firms whose staffs aggregated 203,752, - 3,039, or 1.5 p.c. more than at the beginning of November. The payrolls distributed among these employees amounted to \$6,348,722, as compared with \$6,191,616 at the beginning of November, when the per capita average earnings were \$30.85, rising to \$31.15 at the date under review; the Dec. 1, 1942, weekly average had been \$29.82. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 5.9 p.c., while there has been a gain of 10.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Particularly marked expansion was recorded in the Prairie Area at Dec. 1, 1943, in manufacturing, mainly of animal foods; iron and steel and lumber mills were also more active. The trend was also upward in logging, mining and retail trade. On the other hand, transportation, communications and services were quieter, and there was a considerable decline in construction.

British Columbia.- Little general change was indicated in British Columbia, where the co-operating establishments reported 180,372 workers, as compared with 180,429 at Nov. 1. This slight decline in employment was accompanied by an increase of 0.4 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. Seasonal curtailment in vegetable food processing resulted in a reduction in employment in manufacturing as a whole; animal food, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, however showed heightened

activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining, transportation and trade showed improvement; there were only small changes in communications and services, while construction reported considerable curtailment. The persons in recorded employment at Dec. 1 received a weekly payroll of \$6,328,364, as compared with \$6,302,487 paid by the same firms on or about Nov. 1, when the per capita average was \$34.93, fifteen cents less than the latest figure of \$35.08. At Dec. 1, 1942, the average had been \$33.64. Over the year, the index of payrolls has risen by six p.c., while that of employment, at 193.8 at Dec. 1, 1943, was 3.4 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1942.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Firms in each of the eight centres for which data are tabulated afforded more employment at the beginning of December; the largest gains were in Montreal and Toronto. The reported payrolls reached higher aggregates in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec and Windsor, they were lower than at Nov. 1; in the latter, the decline was partly due to a temporary breakdown of the power transmission in one large plant. In those two cities, and also in Toronto, the average per capita weekly earnings showed a falling-off, but in the remaining centres they were higher than in the preceding report. In all eight cities, they exceeded those indicated at Dec. 1, 1942. Except in Hamilton and Windsor, employment and aggregate payrolls advanced in the 12 months.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal continued to rise. The gains in employment took place mainly in trade, but manufacturing, transportation, construction and services were also busier. Within the manufacturing division, the textile, beverage and electrical apparatus divisions showed moderate improvement, while there were reductions in non-ferrous metal plants.

Information was received from 2,189 establishments in Montreal, whose staffs aggregated 299,946; this was 3,352 more than the number they had employed at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls rose from \$9,415,710 at that date, to \$9,575,067 at the beginning of December. The latest per capita was \$31.92, as compared with \$31.75 at Nov. 1, 1943, and \$30.17 at Dec. 1, 1942. The index of employment, at 195.1 at the date under review, was 7.4 p.c. above that of 181.7 at the beginning of December of 1942, since when the payroll index has risen by 10.8 p.c.

Quebec City.- There was a further small advance in employment in Quebec, where statistics were received from 247 firms with a combined working force of 40,966 persons, 217 more than at the beginning of November. In spite of this increase, the reported salaries and wages were lower, at \$1,191,388 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$1,203,021 in the last return. The weekly average declined from \$29.52 at Nov. 1, 1943, to \$29.33 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$25.28 paid on or about the same date in 1942. Manufacturing was rather more active at the beginning of December, mainly in iron and steel plants. Trade also afforded more employment, while construction was quieter.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1942, had stood at 254.3, as compared with 284.7 at the date under review. This increase of 12 p.c. was accompanied by that of 27.7 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls.

Toronto.- Manufacturing in Toronto showed no general change; there was minor improvement in services, with a considerable increase in employment in trade. Within the manufacturing division, declines in chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and textile factories, were largely offset by gains in food, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus plants. The 2,134 co-operating establishments reported 259,947 employees, whose payrolls aggregated \$8,400,032; at Nov. 1, they had had 258,038 workers, earning \$8,381,515 in the week preceding. The per capita average was slightly lower, standing at \$32.31 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$32.48 at Nov. 1, 1943, and \$31.00 at Dec. 1, 1942.

The latest index of employment was 201.7; this was 3.3 p.c. above that of 195.3 at the same date of 1942, since when the recorded payrolls have risen by 6.8 p.c.



Ottawa.- There was a moderate increase in Ottawa, according to data furnished by 258 employers with 23,024 workers, compared with 22,811 at the first of November. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Dec. 1 aggregated \$625,761. The per capita average was \$27.18, comparing favourably with that of \$27.15 at Nov. 1, 1943, and \$26.46 at Dec. 1, 1942. Manufacturing and trade were brisker at the date under review, but construction and services showed some curtailment.

The latest index of employment, at 174.3, was higher than that of 163.2 at Dec. 1, 1942, while the index of payrolls has increased by nine p.c. over the year.

Hamilton.- Further gains on a rather small scale were noted in Hamilton; where the 368 reporting establishments indicated a working force of 59,839 persons, as compared with 59,592 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$1,967,068 at that date, to \$1,992,460 at the beginning of December. The per capita average earnings considerably advanced, from \$33.01 in the preceding period of observation, to \$33.30 at Dec. 1, 1943. At the same date in 1942, the weekly average had been \$33.08. Most of the increase in employment at the date under review took place in manufacturing, mainly of textiles; iron and steel works, however, were slacker, as was construction. There were small advances in transportation and services. In the period from Dec. 1, 1942, the index of employment has fallen by 6.1 p.c., to 182.8, while there has been a loss of 5.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Windsor.- Activity in Windsor was rather greater, according to data tabulated from 223 firms with a personnel of 41,166 men and women, 869 more than at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls, however, were lower, partly because of a mechanical breakdown in one large establishment; the aggregate declined from \$1,761,729 at Nov. 1, to \$1,748,821 at the date under review. The latest per capita average was \$42.48, as compared with \$43.72 at the beginning of November, and \$40.84 at Dec. 1, 1942. Manufacturing plants absorbed practically all the additionally employed persons at the beginning of December, the changes in the remaining divisions being slight. The index of employment stood at 302.3; as compared with the Dec. 1, 1942, figure of 311.4, there was a decline of 2.9 p.c. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen 0.8 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was a further upward movement in Winnipeg, where manufacturing and trade showed considerable improvement. The gains in manufacturing took place largely in animal food and iron and steel factories. Construction, however, was seasonally quieter. The forces of the 585 co-operating employers totalled 61,854, as compared with 61,102 in the preceding month. This increase of 1.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 3.8 p.c. in the payrolls, which were reported as \$1,780,732 paid on or about Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita average was a good deal higher, at \$28.79 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$28.08 at the beginning of November, and \$27.93 at Dec. 1, 1942. The index number of employment, at 147.2 at the date under review, was 5.7 p.c. above that at the first of December in 1942; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls was 8.7 p.c.

Vancouver.- The trend in Vancouver was upward, largely as a result of greater activity in food, lumber and iron and steel plants, and in transportation and retail trade. Construction, on the other hand, released a considerable number of employees. Information was furnished by 655 establishments with 90,903 persons on their payrolls, compared with 90,153 at Nov. 1. The index, at 254.1, was higher by 5.1 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1942, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 8.2 p.c. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$3,094,723 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$3,053,056 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita average was \$34.04, seventeen cents lower than at Nov. 1, 1943, but \$1.40 higher than at Dec. 1, 1942.

#### TABLES.

The tables in the following pages give statistics of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	-	-	-	110.1	109.1	110.8	-	-	-	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.6	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.3	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	135.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.7	210.2	165.4	200.7	186.1	145.2	139.0	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.6	191.0	125.5	218.6	160.1	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.3	121.6	216.7	169.7	206.1	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.6	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	163.5	193.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1943.

100.0    7.9    .1    4.8    3.0    32.0    40.1    10.6    4.9    2.0    3.7    9.4

Note: - The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.8	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	93.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Dec. 1, 1939	112.7	130.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	109.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	198.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	195.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	305.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	278.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.7	278.4	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.0	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.7	201.7	174.3	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1943.

15.6      2.1      13.6      1.2      5.1      2.1      3.2      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TRADE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	136.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.8	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	90.5	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.6
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1
Oct. 1	187.6	231.3	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.5	161.9
Dec. 1	190.6	231.0	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.5	197.5	170.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1943.

100.0      63.0      3.8      3.8      1.5      7.9      8.4      2.5      9.5

Note: - The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	63.0	231.0	230.8	221.7	188.4	144.7	122.2	110.1
Animal products - edible	2.2	209.4	202.3	182.4	178.4	165.6	144.0	133.8
Fur and products	.2	125.6	124.8	123.9	127.8	118.8	114.2	96.5
Leather and products	1.5	137.1	136.7	140.3	144.1	121.3	125.7	105.0
Boots and shoes	.9	123.1	123.6	126.9	133.8	116.2	123.9	103.2
Lumber and products	3.3	117.4	120.7	112.5	112.9	97.5	84.1	72.2
Roughed and dressed lumber	1.7	91.6	98.4	98.3	99.9	85.7	69.6	59.5
Furniture	.5	110.2	108.1	109.0	118.4	106.3	91.6	88.4
Other lumber products	1.1	221.3	216.6	169.0	156.2	131.9	125.5	99.8
Musical instruments	.1	33.8	51.5	44.2	38.2	75.6	56.2	50.3
Plant products - edible	2.8	166.9	170.2	151.8	158.3	139.7	138.5	121.5
Pulp and paper products	4.4	134.8	135.0	128.0	134.6	119.1	113.1	107.2
Pulp and paper	1.9	120.2	121.9	117.2	124.1	110.3	99.4	93.6
Paper products	.9	214.0	207.3	187.0	191.5	149.6	147.4	136.4
Printing and publishing	1.6	127.9	127.2	121.8	128.8	119.9	118.8	114.6
Rubber products	.9	139.5	135.7	129.8	148.0	119.5	116.0	105.6
Textile products	7.1	157.8	156.6	166.1	165.6	151.4	135.7	120.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	158.7	156.7	174.3	176.2	162.6	149.8	131.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	114.8	112.8	126.5	129.4	121.4	115.2	97.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.6	171.6	169.5	198.2	199.4	182.1	160.6	132.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	564.2	561.7	593.3	582.9	542.9	495.1	494.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	146.9	144.0	136.8	147.8	139.8	140.8	122.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	158.7	158.2	172.1	164.0	147.5	124.1	112.7
Other textile products	.6	168.0	171.1	169.8	167.3	148.2	119.7	104.3
Tobacco	.6	134.8	133.1	161.7	116.1	104.9	100.5	141.5
Beverages	.7	237.8	238.4	241.9	235.2	198.8	173.1	168.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	631.2	630.0	716.0	518.4	225.8	179.4	157.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	139.6	137.6	135.5	136.4	111.5	94.6	85.0
Electric light and power	.9	142.6	145.0	139.6	147.1	145.6	139.8	131.7
Electrical apparatus	2.5	333.1	328.0	282.5	234.0	178.0	139.8	130.8
Iron and steel products	25.0	351.4	351.3	327.9	237.8	158.5	111.7	97.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	265.7	266.1	258.6	237.7	180.2	156.0	113.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	231.0	239.0	255.5	241.1	182.5	124.7	116.9
Agricultural implements	.6	130.1	128.5	128.6	110.2	87.3	63.2	61.6
Land vehicles & aircraft	10.2	309.3	303.4	267.2	210.0	138.7	101.4	91.3
Automobiles and parts	2.3	306.4	298.4	308.8	260.0	202.9	154.9	159.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.4	1633.6	1654.5	1456.2	587.9	291.4	70.9	80.5
Heating appliances	.3	170.1	168.5	159.5	163.8	153.8	139.7	129.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	302.9	309.7	328.8	257.4	192.8	132.4	100.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	281.3	275.6	321.4	258.5	170.9	122.0	106.7
Other iron and steel products	4.6	426.2	433.3	456.2	295.1	179.7	121.4	103.3
Non-ferrous metal products	4.0	504.2	502.0	456.2	339.8	218.9	169.2	155.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	213.6	213.0	197.2	185.0	177.0	165.7	152.3
Miscellaneous	1.0	373.2	373.1	374.1	257.2	162.9	154.2	139.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.8	240.2	182.6	236.2	250.3	303.6	263.6	166.4
<b>MINING</b>	3.8	158.1	155.4	162.0	183.5	172.6	171.3	163.3
Coal	1.4	100.4	97.5	92.5	101.2	97.4	96.0	95.2
Metallic ores	1.9	286.7	283.8	320.1	369.1	349.5	354.4	332.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	155.1	154.0	157.3	167.4	144.8	138.8	131.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.5	104.6	105.3	104.0	100.6	90.0	85.5	84.0
Telegraphs	.4	128.2	130.3	129.3	117.0	102.3	96.8	93.8
Telephones	1.1	98.2	98.4	97.0	96.1	86.6	82.4	81.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.9	119.7	119.4	109.4	104.1	92.5	89.7	85.0
Street railways and cartage	2.3	179.6	176.2	162.1	149.5	141.2	135.0	124.1
Steam railways	4.4	105.3	105.3	97.4	91.9	79.0	77.0	71.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	105.3	107.4	95.6	98.7	89.2	88.0	93.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	8.4	128.3	135.3	151.3	143.4	105.9	93.8	112.8
Building	3.0	130.9	140.8	205.6	167.3	125.9	75.2	69.5
Highway	3.4	165.4	173.3	161.6	192.8	132.2	158.1	227.5
Railway	2.0	91.6	94.9	86.9	74.1	59.0	52.1	48.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	197.5	200.5	182.0	170.4	147.8	132.9	131.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	197.3	202.6	174.7	162.7	140.1	127.6	126.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	197.8	196.8	194.6	183.8	161.2	142.3	141.5
<b>TRADE</b>	9.3	170.1	161.9	164.5	167.1	164.4	144.7	139.7
Retail	7.2	182.1	171.3	176.9	177.8	162.6	151.8	148.0
Wholesale	2.1	139.4	137.8	131.4	138.5	132.8	126.0	119.7
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	190.6	188.7	186.5	168.8	139.1	122.7	114.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing		40.0	216.6	218.8	196.1	165.5	131.2	117.7	97.7
Lumber products		3.5	118.1	120.8	118.9	91.9	86.1	76.7	60.3
Pulp and paper		3.7	200.8	202.2	193.0	187.5	172.5	161.8	142.0
Textile products		2.7	110.8	109.5	119.8	123.2	113.3	97.5	84.5
Iron and steel		21.9	368.0	373.0	320.1	233.3	148.0	129.1	99.3
Other manufactures		8.1	155.1	153.5	144.3	146.8	133.1	123.5	108.3
Logging		6.8	388.1	388.1	448.1	401.4	376.8	360.1	225.7
Mining		10.3	106.2	103.2	101.2	117.1	112.5	113.8	112.6
Communications		1.7	122.4	124.4	119.0	112.6	95.9	98.8	93.1
Transportation		12.4	161.6	159.0	140.3	120.1	77.9	67.5	61.5
Construction		19.8	309.4	314.8	357.8	403.2	156.7	147.3	161.0
Services		1.7	300.1	298.0	278.0	281.2	282.8	183.7	171.0
Trade		8.1	194.7	194.7	195.1	192.9	172.7	151.9	141.6
- All Industries		100.0	199.7	194.3	195.4	187.9	133.2	123.0	109.8
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing		67.7	248.8	250.0	235.2	197.3	148.2	123.5	109.9
Lumber products		2.3	125.1	134.3	126.8	121.4	103.1	93.4	71.6
Pulp and paper		5.0	128.4	129.6	120.7	130.7	116.3	105.9	103.2
Textile products		11.9	182.7	181.1	190.2	186.1	168.9	149.2	132.2
Iron and steel		22.1	399.1	402.7	333.8	239.9	148.9	97.2	81.7
Other manufactures		26.4	279.4	279.1	276.7	222.3	155.2	133.9	120.7
Logging		5.7	396.5	288.6	377.7	424.6	551.5	455.6	262.0
Mining		2.4	317.7	315.3	306.2	319.2	283.9	290.9	256.3
Communications		1.7	98.9	98.8	99.5	96.4	82.3	76.5	76.3
Transportation		6.8	106.1	106.3	98.4	100.4	92.1	87.4	85.7
Construction		7.8	116.2	124.4	147.1	131.4	111.2	104.9	150.0
Services		2.1	183.9	190.1	169.6	182.8	128.3	117.2	115.5
Trade		7.4	185.2	174.3	174.8	174.8	158.7	151.4	150.3
- All Industries		100.0	208.3	206.1	202.2	179.8	149.7	130.3	121.7
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing		71.7	218.3	217.5	215.3	189.9	146.9	123.6	112.7
Lumber products		3.3	107.1	111.4	92.1	93.4	81.7	69.4	63.0
Pulp and paper		4.7	133.6	133.6	126.3	133.1	116.7	114.4	108.7
Textile products		7.0	133.8	132.6	142.2	146.8	135.7	125.0	110.4
Iron and steel		29.7	319.2	317.4	322.9	254.2	178.2	123.9	109.0
Other manufactures		27.7	228.3	227.0	219.4	198.6	152.5	139.0	129.9
Logging		1.0	145.4	115.2	166.0	175.8	217.8	209.0	119.8
Mining		2.7	211.7	218.7	198.1	304.1	291.2	291.2	265.3
Communications		1.8	92.1	92.4	90.7	91.0	85.3	78.4	77.3
Transportation		3.7	115.6	113.1	105.8	88.6	90.2	86.1	81.4
Construction		5.8	111.5	110.8	128.7	128.7	131.7	85.6	93.5
Services		2.8	222.8	221.0	208.8	201.5	153.5	156.7	166.9
Trade		8.0	166.2	161.8	164.0	191.9	183.3	150.1	144.0
- All Industries		100.0	188.6	187.3	185.2	174.0	141.7	124.5	114.4
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing		38.1	197.6	195.4	185.7	162.6	128.4	113.1	104.3
Lumber products		1.8	126.8	118.6	122.8	140.8	115.0	95.2	83.6
Pulp and paper		1.7	104.9	102.9	102.0	107.5	101.0	105.7	100.7
Textile products		2.4	107.7	216.2	229.8	200.6	180.5	150.2	133.2
Iron and steel		15.1	177.2	175.2	161.9	128.0	81.4	83.1	78.0
Other manufactures		19.1	216.3	257.1	241.2	223.2	186.9	149.9	137.9
Logging		1.3	110.9	67.2	136.4	134.3	223.4	129.9	96.0
Mining		5.3	157.1	153.3	148.7	150.4	142.0	135.1	134.2
Communications		2.2	112.7	111.9	116.2	115.6	87.8	86.3	94.2
Transportation		17.5	127.3	127.3	118.3	111.0	102.8	104.0	94.1
Construction		13.1	100.5	111.6	104.7	107.2	93.3	75.7	82.5
Services		3.3	174.1	177.0	237.3	144.4	125.9	116.6	114.9
Trade		17.7	143.8	141.5	143.3	143.4	137.5	130.1	124.2
- All Industries		100.0	180.3	181.1	181.3	172.5	118.8	103.9	103.5
<b>British Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing		56.6	254.8	251.5	265.7	182.2	144.1	118.9	108.2
Lumber products		3.3	126.0	124.3	124.8	137.7	118.3	100.5	89.3
Pulp and paper		4.0	161.2	153.1	159.3	155.3	130.7	116.7	103.3
Textile products		1.7	200.3	203.6	189.0	186.0	161.3	126.2	125.4
Iron and steel		29.1	1068.3	1033.0	930.3	837.9	779.8	91.8	89.2
Other manufactures		16.5	155.1	202.8	184.4	188.4	163.2	143.2	136.0
Logging		3.6	157.0	152.5	115.4	124.4	109.0	101.9	103.2
Mining		4.5	98.5	94.1	94.3	116.3	112.9	110.2	114.4
Communications		2.1	135.1	134.7	138.8	118.9	112.3	110.6	109.0
Transportation		8.4	112.3	112.9	106.9	101.3	91.5	96.4	96.5
Construction		8.7	130.0	140.5	178.6	98.1	85.6	75.9	77.3
Services		2.7	183.8	165.1	182.1	138.3	131.7	117.6	112.2
Trade		10.2	182.4	172.9	176.3	174.2	156.9	141.0	136.3
- All Industries		100.0	193.8	193.8	187.4	144.5	123.6	110.0	105.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	77.1	241.7	240.9	220.9	183.8	139.6	116.5	103.8
Plant products - edible	2.8	143.1	141.3	147.8	157.7	146.2	144.8	133.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	141.7	141.0	134.7	133.2	116.6	118.1	113.1
Textiles	10.9	161.4	158.6	171.1	165.7	146.6	127.1	114.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.7	171.1	169.1	194.2	168.6	141.9	125.6	117.5
Iron and steel	32.4	388.5	389.0	322.4	232.8	142.8	96.6	79.1
Other manufactures	24.1	230.5	230.6	210.0	175.3	135.6	118.1	106.5
Communications	1.1	68.6	68.4	68.9	68.2	67.0	64.4	63.9
Transportation	3.8	94.7	93.7	87.1	108.8	104.5	98.3	96.2
Construction	3.2	58.4	57.2	79.1	82.2	65.6	82.5	103.6
Trade	11.6	179.1	168.4	167.6	165.7	153.4	147.5	143.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	195.1	192.9	181.7	159.8	126.9	112.7	106.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	79.5	387.5	384.4	329.4	236.2	158.8	111.6	101.3
Leather products	6.7	107.5	107.7	109.3	108.2	90.2	97.2	88.2
Other manufactures	72.8	510.0	505.5	426.2	293.3	188.6	118.1	107.3
Transportation	2.6	80.8	80.2	75.4	71.5	87.4	91.4	97.1
Construction	5.7	158.7	168.3	214.8	170.6	202.3	113.3	285.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	284.7	283.0	254.3	194.6	149.0	110.6	119.2
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	74.4	232.9	232.9	225.7	189.9	143.1	117.9	107.4
Plant products - edible	4.8	169.8	161.5	149.0	174.6	138.2	130.2	119.0
Printing and publishing	6.2	160.8	159.7	147.2	159.2	137.8	135.9	129.1
Textiles	7.4	118.4	119.5	127.4	130.6	114.8	101.8	91.3
Iron and steel	24.8	436.6	439.1	434.6	293.4	181.7	110.9	96.4
Other manufactures	31.2	234.1	234.5	222.2	186.1	141.8	121.1	111.4
Communications	1.2	73.0	72.2	73.3	72.2	71.0	67.0	67.2
Transportation	3.5	130.1	130.3	118.1	105.2	103.3	98.0	95.4
Construction	2.5	106.8	106.9	117.7	97.9	80.2	73.1	59.5
Trade	14.8	157.2	149.9	152.1	159.4	145.5	138.3	131.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	201.7	200.2	195.3	171.6	136.3	117.7	108.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	53.6	184.9	183.1	167.0	157.6	128.6	104.2	96.0
Lumber products	2.8	59.8	58.7	52.0	49.2	57.4	49.2	45.6
Pulp and paper	14.4	137.1	134.6	125.2	123.2	110.6	103.9	97.4
Other manufactures	36.4	262.8	261.2	237.1	220.1	167.8	125.0	113.1
Construction	8.3	124.6	131.1	145.6	222.1	112.9	101.5	112.4
Trade	20.9	196.2	187.2	186.7	179.7	164.2	147.6	144.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	174.3	172.7	163.2	164.5	129.2	109.5	105.6
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	85.6	192.8	191.9	206.7	187.3	140.1	117.9	100.7
Textiles	11.2	103.6	99.0	104.5	112.1	104.2	103.2	87.9
Electrical apparatus	11.0	205.6	202.5	200.1	188.2	141.2	122.4	103.9
Iron and steel	45.3	265.3	268.1	304.0	254.6	165.6	120.7	93.7
Other manufactures	18.1	161.8	159.7	159.4	157.6	135.4	125.6	121.5
Construction	2.6	96.5	107.6	127.1	113.2	104.9	57.8	81.1
Trade	7.2	151.3	148.5	152.6	158.6	154.0	133.8	134.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	182.8	182.0	194.7	178.6	138.1	116.1	102.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	90.2	343.3	335.5	355.8	274.5	212.7	163.4	164.0
Iron and steel	76.7	378.6	268.7	396.3	297.7	222.5	164.2	163.2
Other manufactures	13.5	224.5	223.7	219.7	196.2	179.8	160.9	166.8
Construction	2.2	95.8	97.9	110.8	104.8	59.7	43.5	43.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	302.3	295.9	311.4	244.1	188.8	147.9	148.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	60.8	187.8	185.7	173.2	160.4	116.0	105.5	96.9
Animal products - edible	8.2	274.3	260.7	225.1	197.4	160.6	142.4	130.7
Printing and publishing	4.0	109.5	105.1	103.3	109.8	104.7	111.9	104.7
Textiles	6.3	211.1	224.5	233.4	203.2	181.4	153.1	135.0
Iron and steel	24.3	169.8	166.8	137.5	117.9	86.2	77.2	71.7
Other manufactures	18.0	214.0	212.8	223.8	224.8	132.1	123.7	114.2
Transportation	5.4	85.3	85.8	74.6	75.3	81.0	78.4	77.5
Construction	2.3	50.1	61.2	71.7	63.3	89.5	38.8	31.8
Trade	25.8	127.6	122.2	124.7	125.2	117.0	113.7	108.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	147.2	145.4	139.3	132.9	110.2	100.6	94.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	65.8	453.2	450.8	419.2	235.1	157.7	122.2	114.5
Lumber products	6.1	122.6	119.7	113.1	137.4	122.7	94.8	78.6
Other manufactures	59.7	627.3	625.1	567.5	282.2	174.5	135.0	130.8
Communications	2.8	118.4	118.8	118.2	111.2	111.2	109.7	108.6
Transportation	6.9	96.2	94.7	87.6	92.0	93.4	100.4	109.6
Construction	4.8	112.5	125.1	160.7	88.9	51.2	49.8	55.7
Services	3.9	164.8	165.7	154.5	133.2	133.7	121.6	113.4
Trade	15.8	182.8	172.0	176.7	175.4	158.1	145.9	138.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	254.1	252.0	241.8	165.7	129.7	113.7	110.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, an. Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1, and November 1, 1943, and December 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec.1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,206,705</b>	<b>38,627,213</b>	<b>32.94</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>159.7</b>
Animal products - edible	41,493	1,259,028	30.34	121.1	117.0	105.5	147.6	141.1	122.9
Fur and products	3,040	91,328	30.04	101.6	101.0	100.2	117.0	116.1	114.2
Leather and products	28,274	654,861	23.16	100.1	99.8	102.4	123.5	120.9	121.9
Boots and shoes	16,794	374,879	22.32	94.0	94.4	96.9	119.3	117.9	117.5
Lumber and its products	63,056	1,734,055	27.50	97.1	99.3	95.1	127.7	129.4	118.4
Rough and dressed lumber	32,465	921,392	28.38	79.2	85.0	85.0	107.9	115.8	110.6
Furniture	9,756	255,941	26.23	98.5	96.6	97.4	117.0	115.4	118.7
Other lumber products	20,837	556,722	26.72	149.0	145.9	113.8	194.9	188.3	142.1
Plant products - edible	53,800	1,371,706	25.50	124.7	127.2	113.5	139.7	142.9	125.9
Pulp and paper products	84,144	2,734,657	32.50	105.1	105.2	99.8	116.4	115.8	109.7
Pulp and paper	56,643	1,308,887	35.72	99.3	101.2	97.3	114.7	115.4	109.4
Paper products	16,628	428,143	25.75	127.9	123.9	111.9	135.5	130.9	122.0
Printing and publishing	30,873	997,627	32.31	102.2	101.6	97.3	112.3	110.7	105.5
Rubber products	17,595	576,956	32.79	103.6	100.3	96.4	140.3	129.1	114.9
Textile products	156,934	5,140,917	22.94	99.0	98.2	104.2	119.5	117.6	121.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,519	1,166,997	23.57	93.4	92.2	102.6	118.2	115.3	120.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,214	530,342	22.97	91.3	89.7	100.6	111.5	108.5	116.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,406	297,662	23.99	92.1	91.0	106.4	123.1	119.8	125.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,646	259,384	24.36	96.3	95.9	101.3	126.7	124.4	121.2
Hosiery and knit goods	22,245	475,341	21.37	102.7	100.7	95.7	116.8	112.6	115.6
Garments and personal furnishings	48,886	1,101,554	22.53	102.0	101.7	110.6	122.4	121.7	127.1
Other textile products	16,184	397,025	24.53	101.2	103.1	102.3	119.1	119.8	119.0
Tobacco	11,119	254,168	22.86	126.0	124.4	151.1	159.6	154.2	168.2
Beverages	12,374	441,072	34.26	115.7	116.0	117.7	134.2	134.0	131.6
Chemicals	79,588	2,509,670	31.61	179.9	179.6	204.1	214.3	215.0	230.4
Clay, glass and stone products	15,991	499,926	31.26	104.7	103.2	101.7	133.8	128.5	126.0
Electric light and power	18,151	658,391	36.27	95.1	96.7	94.1	107.0	110.3	103.9
Electrical apparatus	47,636	1,555,744	32.66	156.3	153.9	132.6	168.4	166.5	159.9
Iron and steel products	479,825	18,254,124	38.04	176.6	176.6	164.8	224.1	222.3	198.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	35,997	1,318,311	36.62	125.9	126.0	122.4	145.6	145.3	137.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,695	910,062	36.85	102.6	106.1	113.5	127.1	130.9	132.9
Agricultural implements	10,923	376,231	34.44	102.6	119.1	119.2	152.4	143.9	147.9
Land vehicles & aircraft	195,404	7,460,014	38.18	172.0	168.7	148.6	210.4	205.1	175.2
Automobiles and parts	44,828	1,887,488	42.11	119.5	116.3	120.4	136.6	136.8	133.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	84,329	3,488,934	41.37	388.4	397.4	346.7	557.6	555.2	440.1
Heating appliances	5,440	178,021	32.72	107.4	106.4	100.7	132.9	131.3	118.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,539	761,963	39.00	133.9	136.8	144.4	168.8	171.6	177.9
Foundry and machine shop products	13,593	505,278	37.02	121.1	119.6	120.4	168.9	164.8	178.7
Other iron and steel products	89,905	3,257,310	36.23	106.4	201.7	212.4	266.2	271.1	268.8
Non-ferrous metal products	75,912	2,613,509	34.43	172.0	171.3	155.6	211.2	211.8	187.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,407	628,823	38.33	118.9	118.5	109.7	137.7	135.7	121.9
Miscellaneous	21,066	648,278	30.77	169.2	177.4	152.5	239.4	238.1	252.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	<b>71,911</b>	<b>1,752,167</b>	<b>24.37</b>	<b>151.7</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>168.1</b>
<b>MINING</b>	<b>73,750</b>	<b>2,755,509</b>	<b>37.37</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>105.0</b>
Coal	27,606	977,102	35.39	109.7	106.6	101.1	153.0	145.6	137.6
Metallic ores	55,794	1,463,954	40.90	77.0	76.3	85.3	86.2	84.8	91.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,330	314,453	30.44	92.3	95.7	97.7	118.1	119.0	114.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>27,950</b>	<b>844,052</b>	<b>30.20</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>115.8</b>
Telegraphs	7,354	211,510	28.76	111.0	111.2	111.9	126.6	127.8	128.1
Telephones	20,596	632,542	30.71	106.5	106.7	105.2	117.9	117.7	112.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>151,225</b>	<b>5,417,404</b>	<b>35.82</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>123.3</b>
Street railways, cartage and storage	44,023	1,446,569	32.86	122.6	120.3	110.6	140.7	138.8	122.0
Steam railways	85,853	3,244,726	38.70	122.2	122.2	113.0	134.4	134.0	124.8
Shipping and stevedoring	23,349	726,109	31.10	111.0	113.2	100.7	123.9	133.5	118.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>161,862</b>	<b>4,809,930</b>	<b>29.72</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>134.6</b>
Building	57,109	2,088,911	36.58	92.8	99.8	148.7	117.8	125.5	167.4
Highway	65,586	1,665,312	25.47	91.7	96.1	89.6	119.2	129.5	106.6
Railway	39,367	1,055,707	26.82	90.8	94.1	86.1	126.7	133.8	112.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>44,315</b>	<b>840,775</b>	<b>18.96</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>121.4</b>
Hotels and restaurants	28,212	512,558	18.16	120.6	123.8	108.8	147.9	150.5	127.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,103	328,017	20.37	107.7	107.2	106.0	120.3	120.2	113.6
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>178,990</b>	<b>4,495,238</b>	<b>25.11</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>112.0</b>
Retail	137,828	3,145,812	22.82	110.6	104.1	107.5	119.1	112.3	113.9
Wholesale	41,162	1,349,425	32.78	102.3	101.2	96.5	115.2	114.8	107.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,916,688</b>	<b>60,541,888</b>	<b>31.59</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>144.0</b>
<b>FINANCE</b>	<b>64,919</b>	<b>2,040,707</b>	<b>31.43</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>114.4</b>
Banks and trust companies	37,652	1,036,669	27.53	116.6	116.5	115.6	128.9	122.6	118.6
Brokerage and stock market	1,564	55,022	35.18	102.4	101.7	81.7	119.1	117.1	92.2
Insurance	25,703	949,016	36.92	98.3	97.7	97.1	115.4	113.1	111.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,981,607</b>	<b>62,582,595</b>	<b>31.58</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>142.2</b>



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1943, and December 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942
		\$	\$						
<b>Maritime</b>									
Manufacturing	60,409	1,932,922	32.00	142.3	143.8	128.8	198.7	194.6	163.4
<b>Provinces</b>									
Lumber products	5,308	132,670	24.99	105.4	107.9	106.2	153.7	153.2	132.7
Pulp and paper	5,582	173,443	31.07	107.3	108.1	103.2	127.1	126.9	117.7
Iron and steel	33,129	1,223,988	36.95	201.0	203.7	174.8	273.7	287.7	216.1
Logging	9,100	188,326	20.70	149.4	88.0	172.5	202.6	131.3	218.9
Mining	16,025	535,145	33.39	89.3	86.8	85.1	130.3	124.6	116.6
Transportation	18,693	616,742	33.01	189.7	186.6	164.7	216.5	210.2	180.6
Construction	29,555	771,105	26.09	122.3	124.5	141.5	168.4	170.9	165.4
Trade	12,197	265,646	21.80	115.4	106.3	115.6	125.9	120.5	115.3
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>151,181</b>	<b>4,415,964</b>	<b>29.21</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>154.9</b>
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	415,395	13,089,611	31.50	143.1	144.3	135.3	199.3	193.7	167.6
Lumber products	13,327	340,573	24.45	86.9	93.3	88.1	133.2	141.0	125.2
Pulp and paper	50,636	988,432	32.21	103.2	104.2	97.0	115.6	114.4	105.4
Textile products	72,893	1,609,453	22.08	101.7	100.8	105.9	122.3	119.6	122.3
Chemicals	42,963	1,335,962	31.10	193.5	193.8	218.9	233.8	236.4	250.2
Iron and steel	135,887	5,260,232	38.71	212.7	209.4	161.5	271.6	271.5	216.1
Logging	35,125	665,130	18.94	173.9	176.3	165.7	234.9	175.1	210.2
Mining	14,576	497,212	34.11	107.8	107.0	103.9	118.9	117.2	112.2
Communications	6,955	229,741	33.03	108.1	108.0	108.7	114.4	115.0	110.5
Transportation	38,269	1,549,472	35.26	110.9	110.7	102.5	125.2	123.6	115.1
Construction	47,343	1,276,445	26.62	96.0	102.7	121.5	116.4	129.3	155.4
Services	12,742	246,978	19.30	123.3	128.0	114.2	148.9	152.4	131.6
Trade	42,995	1,073,330	24.97	112.2	105.6	105.9	116.7	113.9	112.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>613,310</b>	<b>18,417,989</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>154.4</b>
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing	550,527	18,503,938	33.62	127.2	126.7	125.5	156.1	155.4	148.9
Lumber products	23,072	610,832	26.43	107.1	111.4	92.1	135.5	138.9	114.9
Plant products - edible	28,132	707,290	25.14	124.2	125.1	108.2	134.0	134.3	120.4
Pulp and paper	36,464	1,187,237	32.55	106.3	106.3	100.5	115.8	115.5	111.5
Textile products	53,937	1,321,119	24.49	95.0	94.1	100.9	116.0	114.3	119.8
Chemicals	31,355	1,011,103	32.25	157.7	157.2	182.6	185.7	185.4	196.0
Electrical apparatus	30,430	981,010	32.24	141.7	139.8	122.9	167.4	167.1	146.7
Iron and steel	227,650	8,671,028	38.09	143.4	142.6	145.1	177.3	176.6	171.2
Non-ferrous metal products	34,951	1,207,437	34.57	140.6	139.4	137.0	177.1	177.8	166.9
Logging	13,664	334,122	24.45	131.2	104.0	151.6	178.6	137.1	179.3
Mining	20,996	856,856	40.81	68.4	68.4	82.4	79.3	78.9	90.5
Communications	10,047	316,990	31.55	102.4	102.8	100.9	118.3	119.1	111.6
Transportation	43,441	1,566,098	36.05	121.3	121.7	111.0	132.1	133.2	122.7
Construction	41,982	1,365,333	32.54	74.6	78.7	85.5	96.3	103.0	103.2
Services	17,393	328,949	18.91	113.7	114.5	105.0	132.1	133.4	118.0
Trade	69,323	1,752,915	25.29	101.9	98.0	99.3	110.2	107.8	107.0
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>767,373</b>	<b>25,030,849</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>135.7</b>
<b>Prairie</b>									
<b>Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing	77,965	2,396,991	30.74	142.0	138.9	131.6	167.7	162.8	152.5
Animal products - edible	13,676	406,803	29.75	159.1	146.4	129.0	183.6	166.8	146.3
Lumber products	3,596	94,690	26.33	89.3	84.1	87.1	111.6	106.0	108.3
Plant products - edible	6,323	169,798	26.85	151.0	149.3	136.1	158.9	161.6	140.1
Textile products	4,698	95,999	20.43	105.5	109.8	116.7	117.7	121.8	124.7
Iron and steel	30,758	1,034,605	33.64	160.1	158.3	146.3	199.2	193.3	174.7
Mining	13,972	549,971	39.36	129.2	124.7	123.1	152.1	144.9	144.5
Communications	4,556	126,994	27.87	107.4	110.2	105.2	116.0	113.0	112.3
Transportation	35,699	1,344,823	37.67	115.2	115.4	105.3	129.1	127.9	115.2
Construction	26,731	823,074	30.79	80.7	84.3	80.0	113.7	118.9	99.8
Services	6,672	121,036	18.14	107.0	108.8	96.7	120.3	121.2	108.7
Trade	36,060	946,554	26.25	112.2	107.4	108.7	123.5	115.2	114.9
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>203,752</b>	<b>6,348,722</b>	<b>31.15</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>126.6</b>
<b>British</b>									
<b>Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing	102,499	3,707,681	36.17	179.7	180.1	167.6	230.3	227.3	209.9
Animal products - edible	5,910	178,644	30.75	123.0	118.2	108.8	145.2	140.1	118.3
Lumber products	17,153	555,290	32.37	93.0	92.9	95.8	115.6	114.3	117.3
Plant products - edible	5,959	153,790	25.81	153.6	136.7	147.1	187.2	221.0	165.2
Pulp and paper	7,282	254,901	35.00	109.0	107.2	107.5	119.5	119.2	115.7
Iron and steel	52,401	2,064,221	39.39	442.1	440.8	399.0	586.3	572.0	517.7
Non-ferrous metal products	5,296	204,006	38.52	109.7	105.3	111.9	123.4	119.5	131.7
Logging	11,925	525,280	44.05	129.3	125.7	95.1	151.2	143.0	106.8
Mining	8,161	318,325	38.76	83.7	81.6	80.1	94.9	93.0	86.7
Transportation	15,130	540,271	35.71	112.6	111.2	105.3	136.0	138.2	127.1
Construction	15,651	573,373	36.93	123.9	133.9	170.3	178.9	199.1	236.5
Services	4,927	105,367	21.39	114.6	115.5	107.1	139.1	137.5	127.1
Trade	18,325	456,753	24.93	113.6	108.9	111.0	128.2	123.6	120.7
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>180,372</b>	<b>6,328,364</b>	<b>35.09</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>169.6</b>

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed on December 1, 1943, by the Manufacturing Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1943, and December 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec.1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec.1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec.1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1943	Nov.1 1943	Dec.1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	231,203	7,664,253	33.15	151.5	151.0	138.5	197.4	194.9	172.7
Plant products - edible	8,739	225,423	27.03	99.4	99.1	102.6	121.8	120.5	116.0
Pulp and paper	9,423	286,973	30.45	114.6	114.1	109.0	124.6	120.9	112.8
Textiles	32,841	745,226	22.69	101.6	99.8	107.7	118.9	116.4	122.2
Tobacco	6,554	160,617	24.51	112.9	113.5	136.0	159.1	155.4	164.4
Iron and steel	97,283	3,831,115	39.38	211.1	211.4	171.9	271.2	268.6	229.0
Communications	3,359	135,364	40.30	105.5	105.2	106.0	114.5	114.2	108.6
Transportation	11,529	385,272	33.42	93.7	92.7	86.2	111.6	107.2	100.2
Construction	9,427	308,572	32.73	86.9	85.1	117.7	120.3	104.4	144.4
Services	9,552	192,841	20.19	123.9	121.6	109.4	150.7	148.2	129.4
Trade	34,774	885,818	25.47	114.6	107.7	107.2	118.0	114.7	114.0
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	299,946	9,575,067	31.92	138.3	136.7	122.8	173.9	171.1	156.8
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	52,574	990,267	30.40	206.0	204.4	175.1	295.7	298.9	215.1
Chemicals	10,698	310,151	28.99	246.5	248.1	268.0	402.2	426.2	377.1
Iron and steel	11,354	445,534	38.95	467.0	452.7	237.6	607.1	597.4	276.0
Transportation	1,076	31,561	29.25	117.1	116.2	109.3	151.6	131.9	120.0
Construction	8,890	62,197	26.63	100.4	106.5	135.9	150.6	156.3	213.4
Services	1,267	20,339	16.10	104.4	119.2	103.2	134.7	139.8	115.3
Trade	3,435	77,827	22.80	102.6	104.4	104.7	126.6	123.2	111.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	40,966	1,191,398	28.83	173.7	172.7	155.2	245.7	248.1	192.4
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	193,298	6,537,550	33.82	143.1	143.1	139.7	177.7	177.9	165.0
Plant products - edible	12,344	296,322	24.01	114.0	109.4	100.0	114.4	113.2	108.9
Pulp and paper	16,200	516,774	31.90	107.6	106.8	98.5	106.2	114.9	109.7
Textiles	19,215	510,615	26.57	99.7	99.8	106.2	123.4	124.4	128.2
Chemicals	15,077	471,630	31.28	194.3	200.6	204.7	234.0	238.7	218.0
Electrical apparatus	14,902	468,291	31.42	160.6	157.7	133.2	181.1	179.0	151.4
Iron and steel	64,374	2,503,382	38.89	187.7	188.2	186.8	248.8	249.2	228.0
Communications	3,057	118,514	38.77	103.0	101.1	103.4	116.0	115.8	111.2
Transportation	9,107	298,058	32.73	125.2	123.4	113.7	138.1	138.9	124.7
Construction	6,502	237,353	36.50	78.8	78.9	88.9	92.8	93.4	93.9
Services	9,357	184,413	19.71	119.9	116.4	105.9	155.0	135.1	116.1
Trade	38,520	1,018,921	26.45	106.7	101.8	103.3	112.7	109.9	111.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	259,947	8,400,022	32.31	132.8	130.6	127.4	158.6	158.3	148.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	12,341	369,010	29.90	123.8	122.1	111.4	148.1	147.2	131.9
Pulp and paper	3,809	100,303	30.31	117.8	115.6	107.2	124.6	123.3	113.2
Iron and steel	3,927	133,292	33.94	117.3	117.0	100.7	177.0	176.3	146.7
Construction	1,901	56,542	29.74	77.2	81.2	90.2	98.2	104.1	115.9
Services	2,218	37,172	16.76	124.0	125.2	117.4	152.9	152.3	139.0
Trade	4,222	109,444	22.70	117.8	108.6	108.3	128.6	117.9	113.5
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	23,024	625,761	27.18	115.7	114.7	108.4	136.6	135.2	125.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	51,230	1,752,457	34.21	116.4	115.9	124.8	141.5	139.3	150.4
Textiles	6,673	154,500	23.15	96.4	92.1	97.2	111.5	108.0	115.4
Electrical apparatus	6,612	234,683	35.49	127.0	125.1	123.6	170.2	167.4	163.0
Iron and steel	27,125	1,051,480	38.03	124.4	125.8	142.6	149.0	147.6	166.6
Construction	1,565	57,082	36.47	83.1	70.4	83.1	87.1	99.0	111.3
Trade	4,333	109,074	25.17	99.7	97.8	100.5	109.7	106.7	109.2
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	59,839	1,992,460	33.30	112.9	112.4	120.3	136.8	135.0	144.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	37,112	1,621,461	43.69	132.8	129.7	137.6	147.3	148.5	146.2
Iron and steel	31,547	1,427,450	45.25	134.1	130.6	140.4	149.4	151.1	149.6
Construction	893	31,046	34.77	140.3	145.3	162.2	164.8	173.1	201.1
Trade	1,514	41,993	27.74	116.9	114.6	103.7	116.2	112.0	104.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	41,166	1,748,821	42.48	131.5	128.7	135.5	146.9	148.0	145.7
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	37,596	1,113,506	29.62	159.7	158.2	128.9	164.1	159.3	149.4
Animal products - edible	5,060	184,658	32.54	141.8	134.7	116.3	177.1	163.2	141.9
Textiles	3,666	77,608	20.07	105.0	111.7	116.1	112.7	119.3	126.7
Chemicals	2,826	87,748	31.05	501.0	490.1	701.6	597.9	569.5	826.8
Iron and steel	15,041	486,150	32.32	152.7	150.0	123.7	184.0	176.3	149.5
Communications	1,217	36,072	29.64	96.7	97.4	97.2	104.4	94.4	103.2
Transportation	3,354	109,695	32.71	117.7	119.3	102.9	133.0	124.7	110.8
Construction	1,411	45,466	32.22	32.4	39.6	46.3	34.5	41.2	48.4
Services	2,267	39,809	17.56	114.0	114.2	105.9	128.3	128.2	116.2
Trade	15,989	435,686	27.25	114.3	109.5	111.7	128.7	117.1	118.2
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	61,854	1,780,732	28.79	120.6	119.0	114.0	137.2	132.2	126.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	59,799	2,201,422	36.81	244.4	243.1	226.1	324.1	313.6	289.8
Lumber products	5,579	179,720	32.21	93.4	91.2	86.2	117.2	108.1	106.1
Iron and steel	41,077	1,602,914	39.02	501.7	500.4	466.0	657.1	639.6	591.7
Communications	2,552	66,120	26.11	108.9	109.5	108.7	115.9	119.3	116.2
Transportation	6,267	217,096	34.64	114.9	113.1	104.7	130.2	124.3	118.9
Construction	4,350	165,919	37.68	142.0	158.0	202.9	189.5	213.9	243.4
Services	5,605	77,728	21.56	120.3	120.9	112.8	143.3	142.3	133.2
Trade	14,546	368,302	25.67	114.0	107.2	110.2	131.3	123.6	120.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	90,903	3,094,723	34.04	179.1	177.6	170.8	233.6	230.3	215.9





















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